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HISTORICAL REVIEW
OF
CHICAGO AND COOK
COUNTY

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EDITOR AND AUTHOR OF HISTORICAL REVIEW

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CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY

Commerce and Industry as Represented

by Individual Chicagoans

No man of such prominence in practical affairs ever lived in the United States as Philip D. Armour, who persistently refused to participate in public matters; the only digression he ever made from his vast private interests was to serve for a time as a director of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and this only upon the continued solicitation of his lifelong friend, the late Alexander Mitchell. The remarkable expansion of his business, its ramification into numerous fields undreamed of during its initial years, was of such a nature as to keep active and elastic one of the strongest minds of the country, without the necessity of going afield for other exercise of his executive and organizing genius.

Philip Danforth Armour was born at Stockbridge, Madison county, New York, on the 16th of May, 1832, being the son of Danforth and Julianna (Brooks) Armour, whose former home was in Union, Connecticut, whither they removed to his birthplace in September, 1825. The family consisted of six sons and two daughters, all of whom were reared on the farm homestead and were educated in the typical district school. Philip was fortunate enough to enjoy, in addition, the benefits of the Stockbridge Academy, and even there he was marked as a leader by his associates.

The excitement over the discovery of gold in California in 1849 seethed for three years in the little village of Stockbridge before a company of its people was finally organized, and Philip D. Armour, then twenty years of age, was among the first and most enthusiastic to volunteer for the overland trip. In the spring of 1852 the party left Oneida, New York, and six months later arrived on the coast,

but after four years of excitement and the usual experiences of those days, most of its members were glad enough to return to the east.

Mr. Armour's experiences in California were interesting enough, but his financial successes were so very moderate as to lead him to settle in the nearer west, and a few weeks after his return from the Pacific coast he settled in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Soon after his arrival in the Cream City he formed a copartnership in the commission business with Frederick B. Miles, which was carried on successfully until 1863. The qualities of business and commercial leadership which he displayed during this period brought him to the favorable notice of John Plankinton, his senior and one of the foremost of Milwaukee's citizens, and the partnership then formed between the two proved the laying of the cornerstones of two great fortunes, of which Mr. Armour's proved the most magnificent. The tremendous demand for meats and provisions caused by the Union armies in the field occasioned a continuous rise in prices, and Plankinton & Armour, as the saying was, "made money hand over fist." During the decade from 1865 to 1875 the brothers, Herman O. Armour and Joseph F. Armour, engaged extensively in the meat and provision trade at New York and Chicago, respectively—the New York business being conducted under the firm name of Armour, Plankinton & Co., and that of Chicago as H. O. Armour & Co. and Armour & Co. The packing house at Kansas City, Missouri, conducted by Plankinton & Armour, was placed in charge of Simon B. Armour, still another of the brothers. On account of the delicate health of Joseph F. Armour, manager of the Chicago house, the rugged Philip D. was called to that point in 1875, and he soon became the central figure and guiding force of all the houses; and thus he remained until his death, developing one of the most wonderful industries of the century. At the last nothing in the shape of live stock which came into an Armour plant ever went to waste—in fact, what were formerly called waste products were so utilized that they became as profitable as the pure meats. In connection with the manufacturers, also were developed refrigerating systems, including an immense system of transportation by rail and boat, which was of world-wide scope and one of the modern wonders.

Outside of the wonderful industries which Mr. Armour created, the deceased had many high claims to fame. Personally, he was one

of the most faithful, warmest hearted and most generous men whom the country ever produced. His family affection was one of his noblest traits, and the love which he bore his younger brother, Joseph F. Armour, was especially strong and touching. Both were earnest members of the Plymouth Congregational church, and Joseph was greatly interested in a small mission connected with it. In 1881, at his death, he left \$100,000 for the founding of a mission church and school, and Philip not only carried out the provisions of his will in this connection, but added generous bequests of his own during his lifetime and at his decease. Thus was founded Armour Mission. The name of Philip D. Armour is alone connected with the founding of the great institute of technical education, which, through his friend and pastor, Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, he gave to the high cause of education.

In October, 1862, Mr. Armour was united in marriage with Miss Belle Ogden, daughter of Jonathan Ogden, and their two sons, Jonathan Ogden and Philip Danforth, were identified with the great interests of Armour & Co. The domestic life of Philip D. Armour revealed one of the most lovable traits in his character, and his death in 1901, had the effect upon the household of a keen heart thrust as well as a crushing blow. In a word, there are few men whose lives are recorded in the business history of the country in whose character unite so closely the best attributes of heart and head as in the personality of Philip D. Armour.

The late George M. Pullman accomplished for the traveling public what a dozen great inventors and business men have done to bring comfort to those at home and develop their powers as working members of the community. One who accomplishes great things in the world, despite unpropitious and retarding surroundings, is a hero, but as few are cast in this mold, that man is a great benefactor to society who places new conveniences and comforts within the general reach and makes it easier for the average citizen to give his undivided attention and strength to whatever matter is in hand. Mr. Pullman made travel a pleasure and a strength-restorer, instead of a drain upon a man's vitality; he was thus a great power in bringing the leaders of the business and industrial world together and in preserving their best strength for the development of enterprises which stood for

the material progress of the country. He also brought together intellect and culture. In fact, the so-called Pullman Palace Car has proved a great force in bringing the United States from its raw pioneer period to an advanced stage of social and commercial development.

At the time of his death, October 19, 1897, George M. Pullman was known in both hemispheres as the inventor of the palace car, president of the Pullman Palace Car Company, and founder of the town of Pullman—the last an object lesson to the industrial world of how much more can be obtained from the skilled workman by making his domestic life sanitary and pleasant than by simply ignoring that phase of his existence and considering him as a machine of an average stated capacity. Mr. Pullman was born in the village of Brocton, Chautauqua county, New York, on the 3rd of March, 1831, son of James Lewis and Emily (Minton) Pullman. The father was a native of Rhode Island, of a forceful, original and devout character, while his mother, a New York lady, was all that the two words imply—a motherly lady. There were ten children in the family, of whom eight reached adult life—one of the sons being a leading Universalist minister, three of them being eventually associated with the Pullman Palace Car Company, and another a prominent lawyer of New York, who died in 1879. George M. was a persistent, self-reliant boy, and at the age of fourteen left the home schools to get into business, his inducements being forty dollars per year and a “chance to learn.” After spending a year as a clerk in the Brocton store, he joined his elder brother, R. H. Pullman, who was in the cabinet making line at Albion, New York. He learned the trade, became his brother’s partner, and participated in a fair business until his father’s death, November, 1, 1853. As the younger brother was unmarried, he returned to his home to be the mainstay of his widowed mother and the four dependent members of the family, and as the income from his trade as a cabinet maker proved inadequate to meet the demands upon him, he took a contract for raising buildings and doing other work along the line of the Erie canal, which was then being enlarged by the state of New York. His contract was so promptly and honestly executed that he was soon one of the best known workers in that field. His talents and success along this line made it natural that he should be attracted

to Chicago in 1859, which was then growing so rapidly that it had embarked in the seemingly impossible task of raising itself from its muddy site as a city to high, sanitary and attractive ground. With the raising of the grades it became necessary to elevate many large buildings, and this was the work in which Mr. Pullman had become most proficient. In 1859 he therefore removed to Chicago, and, with a capital of \$6,000, commenced his career as an engineer and contractor, and some of the largest buildings of the Chicago of that day were raised through the energy and ingenuity of George M. Pullman when a young man of about thirty.

Soon after locating in Chicago Mr. Pullman obtained permission from the Chicago and Alton Railroad to experiment in one of its repair shops on two old cars, and see what could be done in the way of sleeping accommodations. At this time, although traveling was by no means uncommon, it was decidedly uncomfortable and wearing. At a cost of \$8,000 he succeeded in fitting the cars with such taste and ingenuity that they were attached to a regular passenger train and made several trips. In the midst of these initial experiments he went to California, where his ability as a mechanic and engineer assisted him to collect quite a capital with which to push his sleeping car project. Returning to Chicago in the early sixties, Mr. Pullman confidently resumed his enterprise, and with the aid of skillful assistants and at a cost of eighteen thousand dollars, produced a model car within about a year from the commencement of his labors. It was beautifully frescoed, finely upholstered, richly carpeted and the woodwork showed that the builder had no superior in the country as a cabinet maker. It was an innovation to the railroad world and rightly named the "Pioneer." Its size, however, made it impossible to be used until both railroad bridges and station platforms were adjusted to accommodate it. At this stage of the enterprise Abraham Lincoln was assassinated, and that his precious remains might be duly honored, they were placed in the magnificent "Pioneer," bridges were raised along the line, platforms were adjusted, and the body of the beloved president was conveyed to its last resting place in Springfield. Not long afterward General Grant, then heralded as the foremost living American, came to his old Galena home, and to bear the war hero thither the palace car was again called into requisition. Another railroad therefore ad-

justed itself to its magnificence, and before the public were aware, it had been transferred from the class of luxuries to that of necessities. The "Pioneer" was first placed on the Chicago and Alton road, and sleeping cars modeled upon it were successively introduced on the Michigan Central, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and the Great Western systems. The Union Pacific first received the benefit of his dining cars. In 1887 he designed the vestibule car and placed the first vestibule trains on the Pennsylvania Company's trunk lines.

Mr. Pullman established his first car works at Atlanta, Georgia, in 1866, and in the following year organized the Pullman Palace Car Company and founded the Chicago plant. In 1880 he commenced the erection of his great works at the town of that name, which he also founded upon a 3,000-acre site, twelve miles south of Chicago on the line of the Illinois Central railroad. The town is laid out with broad boulevards, lined with elms, lawns and flower beds, and the car shops themselves are surrounded by beautiful grounds, as well as architecturally graceful. South of the works and separated from them by a wide boulevard, lies the handsome residential quarter. A spacious and elegant building called the Arcade contains all the stores of the town, postoffice, library, theater and bank. In the center of the town is a huge tower which is the nucleus of a fine water and sewerage system. The town of Pullman has always stood as a model industrial center, and its founder took especial pride in maintaining it at the highest standard, both as regards comfort and morals. In 1889 it was incorporated into the municipal body of Chicago. Other industrial plants than the car works have been founded at Pullman, and since the Pullman Palace cars have become also a necessity of foreign countries, as well as of the United States, the town is perhaps more widely known than any other industrial center in the world. The works represent the largest single railroad manufacturing interest in the universe, the employes averaging some twenty thousand, and the product of the plant equals about six sleeping cars, fifteen passenger coaches and four hundred freight cars per week. In 1899 the name was changed from the Pullman Palace Car Company to the Pullman Company.

During his lifetime Mr. Pullman was also interested in the Egleston Iron Works, of New York, ranking with the largest of its kind in the country, and was one of the three founders of the Manhattan

Elevated Railroad of New York City. He held a third of the stock of the original company, serving also as its president, and although he and his associates were opposed by all the street railways in the metropolis and Commodore Vanderbilt, the courts upheld the innovators, and within one hundred days from the time all legal restrictions were removed from the enterprise the road was in operation. In Chicago one of Mr. Pullman's monuments is the magnificent building which he erected at the corner of Adams street and Michigan avenue, in 1884, and which still contains the administration and executive offices of the Pullman Palace Car Company. His private residence, on Prairie avenue, south side, is among the most massive and beautiful in the city, and his summer residence was long known as Castle Rest, being situated on one of the St. Lawrence isles and built in honor of his aged mother, who was then alive.

In March, 1867, Mr. Pullman was married to Miss Hattie A. Sanger, daughter of James A. Sanger, an early settler of Chicago, who was largely interested in its pioneer railroad enterprises. Four children were born of their union—Florence Sanger Pullman, Harriet Sanger Pullman, George M. Pullman, Jr., and Walter Sanger Pullman.

Mr. Pullman was far more than a king of industry, being a promoter of countless charities and educational enterprises. He was one of the founders and at one time president of the Chicago Athæneum, long a director of the Relief and Aid Society, and a member of the board of councilors of the Chicago College of Dental Surgery. Among other illustrative features of his will were those provisions which donated \$10,000 to each of thirteen Chicago charities and set aside \$1,200,000 to found and endow a free manual training school at Pullman.

To accomplish what he did the deceased must necessarily have been intensely practical; but he was also of broad caliber and made a useful and even a generous distribution of his means. Through the vast business and industrial enterprise, which was the chief work of his life, he had the honor of being the builder of American homes to a degree which made him a benefactor to the country. A friend of Mr. Pullman, and a leading railroad man, has this to say of the broad-reaching results of his labors: "An experience of nearly forty years has taught me that the quiet, safe, luxurious accommodations

of railway travel originated by Mr. Pullman have added fifty per cent to the revenue of the passenger departments of the railroads; social intimacies have been fostered, political and business ties formed, great financial enterprises created by these comforts, while for labor new industries have been made, and the sum of human happiness for the rich and poor has been immeasurably increased."

For a period of more than forty years Philip F. W. Peck was a leader of the advance guard of strong and enterprising men who

PHILIP F. W. won position for Chicago as the typical western
PECK. city. While possessing the power of initiative in a remarkable degree, he saw his way clearly before

he moved out into the open, established his base of supplies with admirable judgment and he was therefore never forced to beat an ignominious retreat. He was the pioneer merchant of progressive tendencies, displayed his stock of goods in the first frame store in Chicago, erected its first brick structure, was one of the founders of the town and the city, accumulated a fortune, and what is still more to his credit, was a stanch promoter of all good movements, from the time he threw open his unfinished frame store to the first Sunday school ever organized in the city, until the day of his death, October 23, 1871. He passed away amid the deep affection and profound gratitude and sorrow of thousands of people of this city, the only cloud upon his demise being the calamity of the Great Fire, which still hung over Chicago, or over what seemed at the time to be the ruins of a municipality to whose founding the strength of his life had been devoted. But the future proved far otherwise.

Mr. Peck was born in Providence, Rhode Island, in the year 1809, and was reared in New England, the home of several generations of his ancestors. He was trained to a mercantile and moral life, and when he had attained his majority, like other young men of New England of any spirit, he left his home to prove himself in the outside world. But instead of going to some neighboring New England town and securing a clerkship in a store, he cut his home connections entirely, relying solely upon himself for the carving of a career. In 1830 he loaded a stock of general merchandise aboard a sailing vessel at Buffalo, and started for the frontier post of Illinois known as Fort Dearborn. He already foresaw the advantages of its geographical location, but questioned the expediency of throwing

himself into the development of such a raw settlement. But once there, the atmosphere of friendliness and confidence which surrounded the few settlers who had preceded him decided him to remain. Accompanying him on this expedition was Captain Joseph Napier, who also brought out a stock of goods with him, and proceeded farther to the interior and founded the town of Naperville. But Mr. Peck soon saw that the larger town would concentrate at the foot of the lake and at the mouth of the river, at a natural port for lake traffic and a central point of overland travel. In 1831 he therefore erected a small log building near Fort Dearborn, in which for several months he carried on his first mercantile operations in Chicago. In the fall of that year he had sufficiently completed a frame building (the first one in Chicago) at what is now the southeast corner of South Water and La Salle streets, to allow the transfer of his stock to the more pretentious structure. It was in the unfinished second story of this structure that the first Sunday school was organized, the first religious services of a permanent nature were held, and where Rev. Jeremiah Porter, Chicago's first minister, found a study and a lodging place. This building remained Mr. Peck's headquarters for merchandising until it became necessary for him to withdraw from active business and devote himself to the care of his realty interests and his increasing fortune, and its site is still owned by members of the family.

As a leading citizen of the little, struggling settlement around Fort Dearborn, Mr. Peck joined other plucky settlers in the expedition against Black Hawk, in 1832, and in the following year assisted in the organization of the village of Chicago. He was a member of the first fire company organized in Chicago; erected at the corner of Washington and La Salle streets the first brick dwelling as his own residence, in 1836, and was a voter at the first city election in 1837. Having supreme confidence in the substantial prosperity of Chicago, he was never carried away by speculative fevers, but while keeping his mercantile enterprises well in hand, invested judiciously and generously in real estate and other properties. Thus, while his interests were large and somewhat varied, he weathered the financial crises of 1837 and 1857, which proved the ruin of many of his associates. The periods of general depression following the panics failed to weaken his confidence in the city's continued progress, but rather stimulated him to make most advantageous investments, so that his

advancement to a large fortune and a substantial name for generosity, public spirit and benevolence, was uninterrupted to the day of his death.

In 1835 Philip F. W. Peck was married to Miss Mary K. Wythe, a native of Philadelphia of English parentage, and a niece of Dr. Stoughton, a celebrated Baptist clergyman. The wife and mother died in 1899, having borne eight children in Chicago. Four of them died in infancy, and one of the sons, Harold S., in 1884. Another, Walter L., in 1908. The other sons, Clarence I. and Ferdinand W. Peck, are identified with the large interests of the present Chicago, the last named having an international reputation as the founder of the world-famed Auditorium and the commissioner general from the United States to the Paris Exposition in 1900.

The labors and personality of Ferdinand W. Peck have been to modern Chicago what those of his fine and rugged father were to the city before the great fire. As Philip F. W. Peck passed away when even the future of Chicago seemed to be in ruins, so the son has become a large part of its later progress in business, the arts and the higher development of the world. His great monument is the Auditorium, than which there is perhaps no palatial pile in the United States which is less in need of a description. The University of Chicago, the Athenaeum, the Illinois Humane Society, the Confederate monument in Chicago, and two international expositions, with other institutions of an educational, patriotic and benevolent nature, have all felt his guiding hand and deferred to his sound judgment.

In the early days of the city, when the business and resident portions both centered around Lake street and extended only a few blocks away, Philip F. W. Peck came to Chicago and established a home at the corner of Washington and LaSalle streets, erecting for that purpose the first brick dwelling house in Chicago. Later, in the family residence standing on the present site of the Grand Pacific Hotel, Ferdinand W. Peck was born on the 15th of July, 1848, being the youngest of four sons, two of whom still live as leading citizens. The father, a Chicago merchant and pioneer whose splendid life work is previously detailed, died two weeks after the great fire of 1871, and the widow (nee Mary Kent Wythe) in 1899.

Mr. Peck, of this review, passed through the public and high

schools of Chicago, afterward pursuing a literary course in the old Chicago University and a law course in the Union College. He was graduated from the latter institution, admitted to the bar in 1869, and entered practice. But upon the death of his father he was obliged, with his brothers, to assume the management of the Peck estate, one of the largest and best controlled in Chicago.

But the crowning work of Mr. Peck's life was to be undertaken and accomplished, as an outgrowth of his artistic and cultured temperament, although it involved business and managerial abilities of the highest order, and a genius for inspiring that enthusiasm in others which leads to practical results. From a youth he had been a deep lover of music, and after that epoch in which the energies of the people of Chicago had to be devoted mainly to the establishment of homes and business enterprises, there came a time when attention could be turned to the development of the higher nature. Naturally, Mr. Peck gave a liberal support to all measures for the cultivation of a love of music, and in April, 1885, an opera festival was celebrated in Chicago, largely through his efforts. This event, then unequaled in magnitude, clearly demonstrated the need of a large music hall where entertainments of this order could be properly presented. The idea was by no means new to Mr. Peck, but the time now seemed opportune to present it to the public and to the public-spirited citizens able to assist him in realizing his ambition.

In the spring of 1886 Mr. Peck delivered a comprehensive address before the Commercial Club of Chicago, laying before that influential body his project for a grand auditorium, to provide a commodious hall wherein high-class musical entertainments could be given and to furnish every convenience for patrons by the establishment of a hotel in connection. These observations had the effect of stimulating those already interested to the carrying out of the enterprise. Through the efforts of Mr. Peck a site of one and a half acres was secured between Michigan boulevard and Wabash avenue and the building of the grand structure commenced. It was his plan that the undertaking should not be an affair of the few but of the many, and he desired that the stockholders should represent as many classes as possible. One of the features added to the original plan is the recital hall, capable of seating five hundred persons and designed for lectures and musical performances. The question of profit

was made a secondary one, the main object being the promotion of music. At length the gigantic undertaking was accomplished, and the largest auditorium in America was open to the public. The organ contained therein is one of the grandest musical instruments in the world and cost \$55,000. The stage alone cost \$200,000, and the entire cost of the building alone was \$3,500,000. The formal dedication of the Auditorium was one of the greatest events in the history of Chicago, and occurred in the presence of the president and vice president of the nation, the governors of many states, government officials of Canada, and official representatives of the state of Illinois and the city of Chicago. On the organization of the Chicago Auditorium Association, Mr. Peck, as a matter of course, was elected president. In the main foyer of the Auditorium hall is a bronze bust of the founder, and on its granite pedestal this inscription: "A tribute to the founder of this structure from the stockholders of the Chicago Auditorium Association, in recognition of his eminent services as their president; in behalf of the citizens of Chicago, 1889."

The world now knows what a large part the Auditorium has played in the culture of music. It has been the gathering place of extraordinary national gatherings, and the scene of many brilliant social functions, one of the most noted of the latter class being the grand international ball following the inaugural ceremonies of the World's Columbian Exposition in 1892. As Mr. Peck was the founder of the remarkable enterprise, so for many years he shouldered the main responsibilities of its extraordinary development.

Mr. Peck was also one of the leaders in the establishment of the World's Fair at Chicago, being the first vice president, chairman of the finance committee, and a member of the board of reference and control. His services in the conduct of that notable event were of such value that President McKinley appointed him United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1900. His appointment dated from July, 1898, and his term of service covered three years, during which period he expended about a million and a half dollars of the government appropriation, and turned back into the treasury a considerable sum on his return to the United States. His administration of the office reflected such honor upon himself and the nation which he represented that France bestowed upon him the highest gift which it is capable of granting to a foreigner, the decora-

tion of Grand Officer of the Order of the Legion of Honor. In this connection, it may be added that Mr. Peck has received testimonials from various other nations, including a gold medal from the Emperor of Germany, given in recognition of his services as their representative in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition; so that there are few American citizens who have a wider reputation abroad for broad utility and typical American diplomacy than Mr. Peck.

Mr. Peck's humane tendencies and broad-minded patriotism have been evinced in many ways, but in no more striking manner than a monument in Chicago commemorative of the dead soldiers of the Confederacy. It was the first memorial of the kind erected in the north, and was unveiled on Decoration Day, in the presence of an immense gathering of citizens and soldiery, including Confederate generals and famous military characters of the north, the ceremonies being under the auspices of the First Regiment, Illinois National Guard, and the scene of the notable event Oakwood Cemetery. The military representative of the south invited representative citizens of Chicago, accompanied by the First Regiment, to visit the principal cities of the southern states. This fraternal invitation was heartily accepted and the plan fully carried out under the auspices of the Southern States Association, of which Mr. Peck was the organizer and president.

In 1870 Mr. Peck assisted in founding the Illinois Humane Society; was president of the Chicago Athenaeum; has served under two municipal administrations as a member of the Chicago board of education, of which he was vice president for five years, and was for many years a trustee of both the old and new University of Chicago. He was one of the founders of the Union League Club in 1880, and was its president in 1893. He is also identified with the Chicago, the Chicago Athletic and other clubs. He was also one of the charter members of the Calumet Club and served as its president for two terms, in 1906 and 1907.

Mr. Peck is a man of simple tastes and fond of his home and family. In 1870 he was united in marriage with Miss Tilla Spalding, daughter of W. A. Spalding, of Chicago, and they have a family of four sons and two daughters. His city residence is on Michigan boulevard, and he has a beautiful villa at Oconomowoc, Wiscon-

sin, in which locality he indulges his fondness for boating and fishing. Notwithstanding his wealth and thorough culture, Mr. Peck has always been outspoken in his defense of the rights of workingmen, and he heartily despises all forms of snobbish aristocracy.

As the last surviving member of the group of remarkable men who made the packing industry the largest single interest of Chicago, and made Chicago the world center of the business, the life of the late Nelson Morris contains a record of the growth of the business from its infancy to its present mammoth proportions. Before taking up the fascinating narrative of the late packer's career, it will be well to state some facts that show the pioneer condition of the industry when Nelson Morris came to Chicago. In pork packing Cincinnati had long held the title of "Porkopolis," and in 1854-55 five times as many hogs were packed in that city as in Chicago. But within ten years the latter city had risen so rapidly that it packed more than twice the number of hogs packed at Cincinnati. Similar gains marked the history of beef packing, the number of cattle packed rising from about three thousand in 1848 to fifty thousand in 1859. So, in describing the career of Nelson Morris from the early fifties to the present, it necessarily illustrates the growth of the packing industry throughout the same period.

The foundation of the widespread industries of the late Nelson Morris was laid by his ancestors in the Black Forest of Germany. For generations that was the cattle district of the Fatherland, and there by the early forties the Morris family had become wealthy breeders of live stock. Being a man of democratic and independent character, the elder Morris ignored all property considerations and joined the revolutionary movement against Germany, becoming one of the most earnest supporters of the movement to unite the Black Forest district to the Republic of Switzerland. His political attitude made him a pauper and an exile, and eventually was the means of scattering the different members of his family abroad.

Nelson Morris was born in the Black Forest, January 21, 1838, and, due to the misfortunes just recorded, set out for America when twelve years old, one of his companions in the migration being the late Carl Schurz, then famous for his part in the revolution of 1848. Landing in Philadelphia, penniless and virtually friendless, the boy walked all the way to New York and got employment at five dollars

a month and board to haul charcoal in Lakeville, Connecticut. With the west as his goal, he worked his passage up the Erie canal on a canal boat, remaining in Buffalo some time, and finally, in 1854, invested all he had in a railroad ticket to the west and, because he lacked enough to pay the entire passage, walked from Michigan City into Chicago. At that time several stock yards had just been located on the south side near the railroad lines just completed into the city, one of them by John B. Sherman, who had established the Myrick Yards on Cottage Grove avenue, the capacity of these yards being considered something wonderful at the time. In these yards Nelson Morris was employed for the first two years of his Chicago residence, his monthly salary (with board) ranging from five dollars at first to forty dollars in the second year. All that he could save he sent across the ocean to his relatives or laid away for the purchasing of the old family homestead and restoring it to his father. In the meantime he had begun to buy hogs himself, and did so much better than as a salaried employe that a year later he ventured to purchase cattle. This was the beginning of his career as one of the great packers of the world—a beginning which was not aglow with bright colors. In after years he was not averse to telling how he used to kill and dress his own cattle and sleep on the slaughter house floor at night in order to be on hand early in the morning with his beef and pork. The meat business, especially in the early years, had strongly speculative features owing to the wide irregularity between supply and demand, and young Morris had his reverses with the rest. At the age of eighteen he was swindled out of the purchase money for a lot of hogs which were contracted for by a smooth New York man. When nineteen he borrowed money with which to make the purchase of his first carload of hogs.

Mr. Morris' regular business as a butcher was founded in 1858, his shop being at the corner of Thirty-first street and the lake shore. This was ten years before the establishment of Armour & Co. In 1862 he founded a packing house on a comparatively small scale and during the latter part of the war supplied the Army of the West with beef. In later life he filled contracts for the governments of France, Great Britain, Germany and Japan. He was the pioneer exporter of live cattle to Europe.

In 1866 Mr. Morris commenced business in a building on a por-

tion of the site now occupied by Morris & Co. at the Union Stock Yards. During the twenty years that elapsed since his arrival in Chicago, his enterprise had expanded into great proportions, but still relied upon fresh meat as its main source of income. As yet only a commencement had been made of the utilization of by-products, which, through the ingenuity, energy and ability of Nelson Morris more than any other one man, has revolutionized the entire industry. On June 17, 1877, a portion of the present building was opened to replace the original structure destroyed by fire, and two weeks later the Fairbank Canning Company, now, as then, an integral part of the firm, turned out its first "Lion" can. Since that time not only have repeated additions been made to the business, so as to make the term "waste products," as applied to live stock, almost a thing of the past, but packing houses have been erected at East St. Louis, St. Joseph and Kansas City, the combined area of the plants exceeding 150 acres. The East St. Louis plant was built in June, 1889, that at St. Joseph in 1898, and that at Kansas City in 1905.

Nelson Morris' business being the oldest of its line in Chicago, a brief description of its growth, therefore, will represent the progress of the packing industry in the United States. When the first part of the present packing house was opened in 1877 it was divided into four departments—the fresh meat, hides, oleo and canning departments. The Chicago plant has now about seventy departments, which include the preparation of all meat food products, from fresh meats to plum pudding, and the manufacture of butterine, glue, tin cans, electric light, and fertilizers, with the transformation of green feathers and hides into merchantable goods, and the storage and sale of eggs and poultry. Connected with most of the departments are complete systems of refrigeration, which are extended to the Morris system of cars organized to transport the products of the different plants throughout the country. The Chicago plant also embraces a hospital, fire brigade, barber shop, printing shop, lithographing establishment, laundry and architect's office. This, in brief, is a description of the immense business which developed from the little butcher shop on the lake shore through the powerful instrumentality of the Black Forest German, who died at his home on Indiana avenue, August 27, 1907.

One point of Mr. Morris' career deserves notice, namely, that he was always a live stock raiser first and packer second. For years his Polled Angus cattle have been a feature of the markets and live stock exhibits, and his cattle ranches in Texas and Nebraska embraced, altogether, a princely domain of nearly three hundred and fifty thousand acres. In Texas Nelson Morris will always have a place in the history of the cattle industry, for he was one of the pioneers in developing high-grade beef cattle to take the place of the old Texas long horns that were a picturesque, but not very valuable product of the ranges for many years. His example and the assistance he gave other breeders in introducing pedigreed stock will not soon be forgotten in Texas. Thousands of ranchers knew him personally and with them "Nels Morris" was the familiar but affectionate title by which they addressed him. The closeness of their relations to the great packer found unique tribute in the fact that several hundred ranchers traveled from distant homes to Chicago in order to attend the funeral of the dead packer chief.

The press of Chicago recognized in Mr. Morris one of the most powerful builders of its commercial greatness, the following being one of the many just eulogies published at the time of his death:

"Because Nelson Morris was the last of the group of men who led in making the meat-packing industry the greatest business interest of Chicago, and not only national but international in its scope, his death is an event of civic interest. He was one of Chicago's great builders of wealth and commercial and financial power, standing in the packing industry on a level with Philip D. Armour and Gustavus F. Swift, both of whom he outlived. He was a leader in the work that made Chicago the nation's industrial and commercial metropolis.

"But Nelson Morris' career is even of greater interest because it illustrates so clearly what the American opportunity was and is—what it is that has made this nation the greatest success for the average man ever recorded in history—what is the opportunity that American ideals and institutions open to him who has the wit and will to profit by them. Nelson Morris took the poor boy's chance—the chance that America offers to all—and out of it won the success he sought. And that chance is just as large, just as wide open today as it ever was. The conditions of success, the requirements from the seeker, the steps by which he may rise, may not be exactly what they

were fifty years ago. But the opportunity is just as great, and even greater. The youth who fails in America to attain at least material ease must seek the cause in himself and not in this country or its institutions."

The wealth of the deceased is estimated at about \$20,000,000, and besides holding the presidency of the Morris packing interests and the Fairbank Canning Company, he was a director of the First National Bank of Chicago, the First Trust and Savings Bank, the National Live Stock Bank, the Stock Yards Savings Bank and the Union Rendering Company. He was also heavily interested in the National Packing Company and Rothschild & Co. He was one of the original directors of the Chicago City Railway, clung to its support during the uncertain periods of its corporate life, but afterward resigned from the directory although he remained a considerable stockholder.

In 1863 Mr. Morris was married in Chicago to Miss Sarah Vogel, their children being: Edward, Ira N., Gusta (Mrs. M. L. Rothschild) and Maud (Mrs. Henry C. Schwab). Nelson Morris' salient characteristic was love for his family, and he was little given to society life, although in his business relations he was direct and approachable. Fraternally, he was a charter and life member of the Chicago Lodge A. F. & A. M., and was identified with the Standard and Saddle and Sirloin clubs. Although Mr. Morris was one of the great business men and industrial developers of the country, he was generous in many unostentatious ways—in fact, an old-time friend of the packer once contended with energy that Mr. Morris gave away more money and said less about it than any other man in the country.

If there was anyone in the world who envied John V. Farwell for the success which he fairly earned, that person has not yet appeared. Although his energy, industry, his keen

JOHN V.
FARWELL, SR.,

insight and his clear outlook, might logically and justly have earned him a high position in the business world, envy and even detraction would surely have been his lot had his success in material things not been mellowed by humanity and generosity and been sanctified by the necessary support which his wealth gave to the moral and religious institutions which claimed so large a share of his life. Reared amid modest circumstances, he rose from obscurity to a position in which he was for years in the bright

light of a broad public approbation, he never became hardened by the egotism which sometimes cankers the souls of self-made men. With the coming of wealth he did not allow self-indulgence to sap his higher instincts, and throughout life held to the practice of his early youth—of laying aside a portion of his earnings for the maintenance of worthy charities and the church of his faith.

Mr. Farwell was worthy of the ancient and historic family of which he was a representative. His genealogy is traced unbrokenly to Richard Farwell of Yorkshire, England, who, in 1280 (during the reign of Edward I.), married the heiress of Elias de Rillertone. Henry Farwell came to Massachusetts early in the seventeenth century, and as one of the first settlers of Concord became the founder of the family in America. The annals of the Colonies show that the Farwells were associated with the advanced matters of their day in every particular; and that they constituted a hardy and thrifty family, spreading over large sections of the eastern states. John Villiers Farwell (known in life as John V. Farwell, Sr.) was of the seventh generation from the American progenitor of the family, and was born at Campbelltown, Steuben county, New York, on the 29th of July, 1825. He was the third son of Henry and Nancy (Jackson) Farwell, who had removed from Massachusetts in 1820.

Mr. Farwell's early boyhood was passed on his father's New York farm, and when he was thirteen years of age the family removed to Ogle county, Illinois. A thorough district school education in the two states was supplemented in 1841 by a course of study at the Mount Morris Seminary, and, in accord with the bent of his mind and his probable future, he paid special attention to mathematics, bookkeeping and kindred branches. In the spring of 1845, then in his twentieth year, he decided to test his capabilities in the business field of Chicago. Three dollars which his father gave him (the limit of his surplus) was spent in getting to the big city, although he paid a portion of his expenses by working as one of the hands on a lake vessel laden with wheat. With an empty pocket but a well stocked brain, the young man soon obtained employment in the city clerk's office at twelve dollars a month, with the privilege of reporting the proceedings of the common council at two dollars per meeting. Then, as always, when set to a task he knew nothing but honest work, and when reporting the doings of the city fathers,

set down their words literally, whether they were elegant or otherwise. His accuracy and minuteness lost him his position, and he soon after divorced himself from public service, virtually for life. For one year he was bookkeeper and salesman for Hamilton & White, dry goods merchants, at a salary of eight dollars per month, and he next entered the employ of Hamlin & Day, in the same line, at an increase of \$250 per year. His peculiar aptitude for the business attracted the attention of Wadsworth & Phelps, an even more important firm, who engaged him at a salary of \$600—liberal compensation for a young man of his age and day. In 1850 he became a partner in the firm, which had assumed the style of Cooley, Wadsworth & Co., and remained unchanged with the incoming of Mr. Farwell.

The establishment of John V. Farwell, Sr., as an independent dry goods merchant of Chicago and the country, dates from this time (1850), and the house in which he thus assumed a modest proprietary interest was then doing a trade of about \$100,000 annually. In 1858 the firm's place of business was removed to 42-46 Wabash avenue. The first change in the composition of the original firm came in 1862, when Elisha S. Wadsworth retired, and the style was changed to Cooley, Farwell & Co., with Francis B. Cooley, John V. Farwell and Marshall Field as partners. Mr. Cooley retired in 1864, and Levi Z. Leiter and S. N. Kellogg entered the partnership, the firm becoming Farwell, Field & Co. Soon Messrs. Field and Leiter withdrew and became partners of Potter Palmer in the firm of Field, Leiter & Palmer, and in 1866 the membership of the Farwell house was increased by the addition of W. D. and Charles B. Farwell and J. K. Harmon. It was then that the house adopted the familiar name of John V. Farwell & Co. On January 1, 1891, the business was incorporated as the John V. Farwell Company, of which the senior partner remained the controlling, although not active, force until his death at his home in Lake Forest, on the 20th of August, 1908. The deceased had celebrated his eighty-third birthday on the 29th of the preceding month.

In 1869 the Farwell house removed its place of business to 114 Wabash avenue, a short distance south of its former location, was burned out at this location in 1870 and was rebuilding when the great fire of the following year swept away the uncompleted struc-

ture. Instead of rebuilding in what was then the wholesale district of Chicago, J. V. Farwell & Co. selected a site in Monroe street, between Franklin and Market streets, remaining there until 1882, when a removal was made to the present location at Market and Monroe streets. This innovation drew the attention of other houses to the unwise business policy of occupying expensive locations and valuable real estate for wholesale purposes. The result was the establishment of the great and distinctive wholesale district of Chicago.

For more than half a century Mr. Farwell was a conspicuous figure in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association and in the charitable and religious movements which revolved around the grand personality of Dwight L. Moody. In fact, an epigrammatic and mutual friend once christened Mr. Farwell as the "inventor of Dwight L. Moody," and it is doubtless true that the great evangelist would have fallen far short in the breadth of his achievements in this city without the warm and generous support which he always received from Mr. Farwell. The Chicago Avenue church was made an assured success through his financial support, and in 1856 when Mr. Moody founded the Illinois Street Mission for the reclaiming of street waifs, it was Mr. Farwell's unstinted means which kept it afloat. Neither was his work finished with the loosening of his purse strings; for ten years Mr. Farwell served as superintendent of the mission, and under his personal direction and impetus, the enterprise developed into a church and Sunday school of large proportions and beneficent influence. He was also for years one of the most active trustees of the Chicago Evangelical Society, organized by Mr. Moody for the purpose of giving poor young men who have no church advantages a practical training for religious work. Among Mr. Farwell's other good works were also his labors in behalf of the prisoners at the Bridewell, where he was long in the habit of holding Sunday religious services, and where he was the means, through his temperance appeals and lay preaching, of reclaiming some of the most obdurate. His spirit of practical Christian helpfulness was conspicuously demonstrated during the ordeal of the Civil war, being one of the foremost members of the Sanitary and Christian Commission, whose splendid labors for the relief of stricken soldiers and their families have gone into the brightest pages of history. He was also instrumental in recruiting the Board of Trade Regi-

ment, in the raising and equipment of which he donated \$40,000 and a generous portion of his time and strength.

Mr. Farwell donated the first lots he ever owned in Chicago as a site for the home of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago, and from that time until his death its local prosperity was largely due to his liberality, his labors and his wise counsel. He was one of the leading promoters of its \$1,000,000 endowment fund, and at the recent semi-centennial celebration of the organization in Chicago he contributed \$12,500 toward it. Although then in his last long illness, the venerable and beloved citizen was represented at the exercises by one of his sons.

Mr. Farwell served at one time as vice president of the Chicago Board of Trade, but outside of his business, his charities and his religion—which, happily, ran in parallel lines—he was little known as a public character. In 1864 he was a presidential elector for Illinois on the Republican (Lincoln) ticket, and in 1869 he served as a member of the board of Indian Commissioners. His service in these capacities covers his political record. It was in his capacity as a high-minded business man and citizen that his influence was so strongly felt in life and will be indefinitely continued now that his mortality has passed away.

Mr. Farwell was twice married, his first wife, to whom he was married April 16, 1849, being Abigail G. Taylor, daughter of John G. Taylor of Ogle county, Illinois. Mrs. Abigail Farwell died in 1851, leaving a daughter, and on March 8, 1854, he wedded as his second wife, Miss Emeret Cooley, of Hartford, Connecticut, by whom he had three sons and one daughter. The sons are John V., Jr., Francis Cooley and Arthur Lincoln Farwell. Virtually from the incorporation of John V. Farwell & Co. in 1891 until their father's death, the two sons first mentioned held the active management of the great business, John V. Farwell, Jr., as treasurer of the corporation, and Francis C. Farwell as its secretary.

To say that Marshall Field was the greatest merchant of his day is to proclaim that he was the most eminent merchant prince in the world's history; and both statements are true to the letter. In his boyhood he was noted for both industry and perseverance, and, carrying the same pre-eminent traits into his mature life, he came to tower above

MARSHALL
FIELD.

his fellow merchants of the great working world. He penetrated to the possibilities of men and business situations with lightning-like rapidity; the intellectual sweep with which he finally organized a magnificent mercantile house whose scope embraced both the old world and the new, proclaimed the man of vast power, as well as penetration, and the unfailing courtesy and superb endurance of the man carried all before him. The old-time merchants of the Stewart school had these qualities of polished granite, but Marshall Field added to them a world-view, and also the application of artistic genius to mercantile affairs and environment. He not only sold goods honestly and gave the people promptly what they wanted, but he educated their tastes, showed them beautiful and new creations for their persons and their homes, and then met their advanced and more refined wants at as reasonable a cost as was compatible with honest goods and fair profits.

And when Marshall Field had personally progressed from the station of a raw clerk from the country districts of New England to a world-wide eminence in the field of his mastery, he was still a modest, unassuming man. "There have been men," said a local journal on January 17, 1906 (the day after his death), "whom wealth has made purse proud, arrogant, offensive to their equals and tyrants to their employes. We are glad to say that Marshall Field was not one of them. Riches did not change his manners. He was never aggressive or pompous. There was in him no show of self-conceit in manner or speech. He was reticent, but it was the reticence of modesty, not of pride. His employes were attached to him. He treated them with the courtesy he extended to everybody. He was as quiet or reserved, and as unostentatious, when he was worth a hundred million as when he was worth a thousandth part of that. He attended strictly to his own business, which he understood perfectly, and did not meddle with that of others. He did not set himself up as the general instructor of the community. He asked people to let him alone as regarded the just conduct of his affairs, and he conceded to others the right he proclaimed for himself.

There was no man in Chicago more kindly regarded by his fellow citizens than Mr. Field. There was no one so conspicuous of whom so few harsh things were said. His riches made him odious to no one, for the people high and low saw that he was untainted by wealth.

and was always an upright man, fair and even generous in his dealings. He was the first citizen of Chicago when he died, and he has left no one to take his place. He will be sincerely mourned by the men, women and children of Chicago."

In explanation of his lifelong inclination to keep himself in the background, Marshall Field always said frankly that he preferred to work where he could do the most good, which in his case he claimed was remote from public platforms and showy places. When counsel was asked of him, however, either as a member of society or as a citizen of Chicago, he gave it with exceptional power and insight, couching his arguments and his conclusions in straightforward, forcible language. As a citizen he was ever ready to express an opinion, if he felt that it was wanted and would be useful, and not long before his death he analyzed Chicago's financial condition in masterly manner, pointing out that many of its ills of dirt, decay of public improvements, bad water and imperfect drainage, were due to lack of businesslike handling of available funds.

Mr. Field's self-poised momentum as a merchant and a man was an especial inspiration to young men, and, without assuming to be a teacher of moral, or even business laws, within the later period of his life he wrote a number of brief and pithy essays for their consideration, advising them of the value of economy, honesty and industry. The practical suggestions set forth may be summarized as follows: Never give a note. Never buy a share of stock on margin. Never borrow. Never give a mortgage on your holdings. Hold all customers to a strict meeting of their obligations. Do business on a cash basis. Give the best quality for the least money. Sell on shorter time than competitors. Try to sell the same grade of goods for a smaller price. Never speculate.

Mr. Field enjoyed the personal advantage that his physical appearance was in perfect keeping with his high and substantial character. Many noble men and women suffer a serious drawback through life because of physical characteristics which seem a brutal contradiction of the real soul of their being. But Marshall Field was both distinguished and genial in appearance, and all his features were strong and large. With white hair and mustache, high and broad forehead, and calm yet penetrating gray-blue eyes shadowed

by heavy brows, he was a man of marked bearing who at once commanded attention and respect.

This superb personality originated and was nurtured near the little village of Conway, Massachusetts, the year of Marshall Field's birth being 1834. In this locality his English ancestors settled in 1650. The family homestead was about one mile and a half from town, on the summit of a considerable elevation, which had long been known as Field's Hill. Forest-clad hills were all around, and the panoramic view of meadows, brooks, nestling farms and villages, was something to soothe the mind for years after, in the smoke and bustle of great cities. Amid such surroundings were born and reared the four sons and two daughters comprising the Field family, Marshall being the third child and son. When he was six years of age he commenced to attend winter school, and within the next few years assumed the lead in such outdoor sports as "Fox and Hound," which called for both speed and endurance. It is a matter of record that Marshall was usually the Fox, that position requiring ingenuity as well, and old settlers who were boys in the days of his residence recall a famous run of twenty miles to South Deerfield and return, in which the fox finally came home untouched and unwinded. Ingenuity, speed and endurance; that was Marshall Field—the boy, father to the man. On account of the abandonment of the old road which ran past the homestead and lowered the price of the property, the home farm was sold when Marshall was about fifteen years of age, and, although another was purchased, it was decided that the third son was better fitted for a store clerk than for an agriculturist. It is said that his mates fully subscribed to this decision, complaining that they had no chance in a knife trade when Marshall was in the ring. After serving a short apprenticeship in a store at Pittsfield, which served to whet his ambition for a larger field, he decided in favor of the great undeveloped west.

Mr. Field became a resident of Chicago in 1856, so that the fifty years intervening between his majority and his death he devoted to the development of his house, his character and the upholding of the city's name for mercantile, commercial and civic honor. At the time of his arrival in the western city Cooley, Wadsworth & Co. were proprietors of its leading dry goods house. The population was estimated anywhere from sixty to eighty thousand inhabitants, which

then seemed an empire of people to the young Massachusetts man. Although then unformed to city ways, when he said simply and firmly to the "boss" that he was a good clerk and could sell goods, there was that about him which carried conviction; he was therefore engaged, and in today's vernacular, "made good." In January, 1860, he was admitted to the partnership and appointed manager of the business, then conducted as Cooley, Farwell & Co., but after his association, as Farwell, Field & Co. In 1860 Levi Z. Leiter also entered the firm, and in January, 1865, Potter Palmer (who had already been in business for thirty years) approached Messrs. Field and Leiter with the proposition to buy his dry goods house, that he might retire and recuperate his broken health. Mr. Palmer's offer of part cash and notes for the balance was accepted, and the firm of Field, Palmer & Leiter, which was formed January 11, 1865, transacted a flourishing business until 1867, when the notes were paid and Mr. Palmer's name dropped from the style.

The firm of Field, Leiter & Co. was formed in January, 1867, and in the following September their business was installed in a large building erected by Mr. Palmer on the northeast corner of State and Washington streets. For four years and one month this was the grand center of the dry goods trade of the northwest, and at the time of the fire of 1871 their sales had reached the aggregate of \$8,000,000. But the fire swept all away, entailing a destruction of \$3,500,000 worth of property, with an insurance of \$2,500,000. Before the ruins had ceased to smoke, temporary headquarters were established in the old street car barns, at the corner of State and Twentieth streets, and the business was there conducted until another store was completed on the old site in 1873. Meantime a building had been erected on the corner of Market and Madison streets, and a portion of it occupied for retail purposes and known as Retail No. 2, for the benefit of patrons coming from the west and north sides of the city. With the completion of the State street store in 1873, the retail was separated from the wholesale business and transferred altogether to the State Street concern. Fire again visited Marshall Field's State street store in 1877, the loss being \$725,000, but it was re-opened in the following year, the business having in the meantime been carried on in temporary quarters. So the development of the gigantic enterprise continued apace, its intricate and powerful ma-

chinery hidden from the public, but its continuous expansion indicated by the occupation of new space from year to year. In 1878 Mr. Higinbotham was admitted as a partner, and in 1881 Mr. Leiter retired. From the latter year, for a quarter of a century, Mr. Field was the master spirit of the house.

In 1885 was commenced the vast granite structure covering the square bounded by Adams, Franklin, Fifth avenue and Quincy, for the accommodation of the wholesale business, and it was completed in 1887. By the expansion of the retail department seven-eighths of the block bounded by State, Washington and Randolph streets and Wabash avenue has been covered with granite buildings twelve stories in height—the portion which is still unoccupied being the corner of Randolph street and Wabash avenue. The different structures are connected by covered bridgeways, and for all conveniences are one. The Annex, on the corner of Washington street and Wabash avenue, was completed in 1893; Central Music Hall and other property on Randolph street, was razed and replaced by the Field buildings in 1901-02; in 1905 the great store was extended north of the Annex along Wabash avenue, and during 1905 and 1906 the original building at the corner of State and Washington streets, which had been a mercantile landmark for so many years, was taken down and replaced by the present immense granite frontage. The floor area of the retail establishment is now forty-one acres, and its employes number from six to nine thousand, according to the season. Some thirty-five hundred persons are employed in the wholesale house.

Mr. Field's public works are numerous and important. In March, 1871, he took a leading part in the effort to merge the old Chicago Library Association into the Young Men's Christian Association. After the great fire, he was one of the foremost to inspire hope, courage and confidence in business circles, and make possible the greater Chicago which arose from the ruins. His services in the distribution of money and supplies were invaluable. Identified with the Chicago Relief Society from its organization, he was named by A. T. Stewart as first on the committee to control the \$50,000 donated by him for the relief of women and children in Chicago. He was also for years a member of the Chicago Historical Society, aided in founding the Art Institute, was one of the organizers of the Citizens' League, and one of the charter members of the Commercial

Club in 1877. In 1881 he aided in the establishment of the Chicago Musical Festival Association and of the Chicago Manual Training School in 1882. To the latter he gave \$20,000, and to the new Chicago University he devoted a tract of land near the Midway Plaisance, now valued at \$200,000, and known as "Marshall Field." He was long a director of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, and was otherwise associated with many of the great commercial, financial and industrial enterprises which have made Chicago a world's metropolis. The climax of his public benefactions was the establishment of the Field Museum, first at Jackson Park, and finally on the lake front, by the provisions of his will \$8,000,000 being bequeathed for its founding and support.

The death of Marshall Field, generally pronounced the foremost citizen of Chicago, certainly one of the greatest figures of his day, occurred at the Holland House, New York, where he was staying during an anticipated week's absence from Chicago, on the 16th of January, 1906. There were present at his death bed his wife (formerly Mrs. Arthur Caton), to whom he had been married only a few months, Mr. Stanley Field, and Mrs. Marshall Field, Jr. The latter, who was the widow of his only son, recalls the tragic death of Marshall Field, Jr., less than two months before, a blow to the father which he bore with dignified silence, but which is thought by those nearest to him to have broken him in spirit and body. The great bulk of his fortune of about \$125,000,000 went to his two grandsons, Marshall Field III., and Henry Field. His only daughter, Mrs. David Beatty, wife of Captain Beatty, of the British navy, inherited \$6,000,000, and Mrs. Delia S. Caton, the widow, the magnificent family residence, with contents, and \$1,000,000 (an ante-nuptial bequest).

Since the death of Marshall Field, the head of the greatest mercantile establishment in the world is John Graves Shedd. Mr.

JOHN G. Shedd's single desire has been to be called simply a
 SHEDD. merchant. In this respect he has reached the great goal at which he has aimed. Mr. Field on one occasion, before a senate committee investigating the tariff, referring to Mr. Shedd, said: "I believe him to be the best merchant in the United States." Mr. Field evidently spoke from his knowledge and faith in the man; he alone knew how much Mr. Shedd had been the

builder of the great mercantile house which bore the name of Field; he knew who was the great master of the details of that gigantic establishment and the late merchant showed his own generosity by publicly giving credit where it was due.

Like Mr. Field, John G. Shedd started in a country store, where he thoroughly learned the fundamentals of merchandising. He was born in Alstead, New Hampshire, July 20, 1850, son of William and Abigail (Wallace) Shedd. He received only a common school education in his native town and Langdon, New Hampshire, and at the age of sixteen left the farm to become a clerk with Solomon Saunders, a small vender of groceries in Bellows Falls, Vermont. For the succeeding two years he was in the employ of Timothy Tufts and James H. Porter, of his native town, as clerk in a general store.

Mr. Shedd became identified with Chicago about the time of the crisis caused by the fire and the subsequent beginning of a great era of industrial and business development. He entered the employ of Field, Leiter & Co. on the 7th day of August, 1872, and from that time until the present has never ceased to be active in the up-building of the house of Field. Mr. Shedd's thorough training makes him master of the situation, whether as buyer, salesman, credit man or manager. Outside of the production of merchandise, for which under his careful guidance this house is noted to a larger degree than any other business in the world, Mr. Shedd's greatest pride, perhaps, has been centered in the creating of their great retail store, the detail of whose fixtures, originating entirely with Mr. Shedd, are famed throughout the world. His one great sorrow has been that his eminent senior, the late Marshall Field, did not live to see the completion of the model housing of this great business.

While Mr. Shedd recognizes the international scope of the modern mercantile house and its place in the world as an educator of taste and art, at the same time he insists that no merchant is ever equipped along modern lines unless he has gone through the drudgery of the business. An old friend of his once remarked: "I know a good many business men of Chicago, but of them all I know of no other man who can go as quickly and deeply to the heart of things, hitting the bull's eye with more certainty, than John G. Shedd." Like Marshall Field, Mr. Shedd has always been generous in bestowing credit upon his associates for good work; and for the success which has come to

him he warmly accords a large share of the credit to the late Henry J. Willing, "who was his friend, adviser and counselor always."

With all his mercantile qualities, he will doubtless be most affectionately remembered by his fellow and subordinate workers for his efforts in affording them the opportunities of relaxation and recreation which up to within a few years were largely denied those who toiled in the offices and great business houses of the city, for it was he who originated and insisted on putting in force the Saturday half-holiday among the wholesale establishments of Chicago. In twenty years the movement begun by him has become an almost general custom throughout Chicago and the West.

Mr. Shedd is a grateful, faithful Chicagoan. "Too many men have made fortunes in Chicago," he says, "and while making them have left the city to grow as it would. If some of these had found a little time for audience with men who had the welfare of the future city in mind and heart, fewer would have found fancied need to take up residence in more beautiful and more ripened environments." Among the recent good works which Mr. Shedd has performed for the well being of the city, is that which has brought about the construction of a new county building, commensurate with the dignity of the second city in the United States and with the physical safety of thousands of its citizens. He was chairman of the committee of investigation, as also of the citizens' committee which finally passed upon the architect's plans.

Mr. Shedd was married at Walpole, New Hampshire, May 15, 1878, to Miss Mary R. Porter, and their two children are Laura A. and Helen M. Shedd. The family home is a beautiful residence at 4515 Drexel Boulevard. Mr. Shedd has no other residence—Chicago is his home, first, last and always. It is but natural that a man in his position should be to some extent identified with club life, and he has membership in the Chicago, Union League, Commercial, University and most of the other prominent clubs in the vicinity of Chicago.

Charles Anthony Stevens, dry goods merchant, was born at Colchester, Illinois, March 16, 1859, and received his education in the

CHARLES A.
STEVENS.

public schools of his native town. His early days were spent on the farm, after which he worked for a time as a clerk in one of the local stores. In 1879 he engaged in a retail business, on his own account, at

Avon, Illinois, and in 1890 came to Chicago and organized the retail dry goods firm which has done a continuous business since under the name of Chas. A. Stevens & Brothers. Mr. Stevens is president of the company. He is also vice president of the American Silk Company, wholesale silks. On March 16, 1882, Mr. Stevens was married to Miss Fannie E. Tompkins. They have three children: Elmer T., Alta C. and Hazel M. Mr. Stevens is a member of the Union League and Chicago Athletic clubs, and resides at the Kenwood Hotel.

The leading dry goods merchant whose name heads this sketch has been one of the stanchest members of the firm of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. for a period of forty years, and is still managing the retail business of the house which he himself founded. As his name implies and his earnest, honest, strong character doubly indicates, Andrew MacLeish is a Scotchman, born in Glasgow, on the 28th of June, 1838, son of Archibald and Agnes (Lindsay) MacLeish. As is customary with the boys of his nationality, whose parents are in comfortable circumstances, Andrew received a thorough education, which embraced courses in the Glasgow Normal Academy, Hardy's English Academy, Flint's Commercial Academy and the Glasgow high school. When about seventeen years of age he commenced to fill various clerical positions in Glasgow and later went to London, coming to the United States and Chicago in 1857.

In the above-named year, then nineteen years of age, Mr. MacLeish became a permanent resident of this city, first entering the employ of J. D. Sherman and J. B. Shay, dry goods dealers, and remaining with the two houses for six years. In 1864 he became a member of the firm of J. B. Shay & Co., and materially assisted in the expansion of their business for two years. In 1867 he became associated with the house of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., founding their retail business and entering into the active management of it. For a period of forty years he has continued to fill that position, and has proved to be the main force in the development of a great mercantile business. With the growth of this enterprise he has also developed into one of the leading citizens of Chicago, fully alive to her higher needs and earnest and efficient in his support of the sub-

stantial institutions of charity and practical reform for which the city is noted.

Mr. MacLeish is vice president of the board of trustees of the University of Chicago and a trustee of Rush Medical College and the Chicago Manual Training School. In his religious faith he is a Baptist, and is widely known as a leader in the work of that denomination, being a member of the Baptist Social Union and vice president of the American Baptist Home Mission Society. In politics Mr. MacLeish has been a lifelong Republican, and is an active and popular member of the Quadrangle and Union League clubs. Of the latter, long known as one of the foremost organizations of a social and political nature in the country, he was a nominee for the presidency in January, 1907.

Mr. MacLeish has been married three times. His first wife, to whom he was married in Chicago in 1858, was Miss Lillias Young, and the children born to this union were: Lily Agnes, now Mrs. C. L. Day, and Blanche E. (Mrs. C. K. G. Billings). In 1881 he married as his second wife Miss Marie Louise Little, and one child, Bruce, was born to them. In 1888 Mr. MacLeish wedded Miss Martha Hillard, of Plymouth, Connecticut, and the following children were the fruits of his third marriage: Norman Hillard, Archibald, Kenneth, Isabel Marjoribanks. The family residence is at Glencoe, Illinois.

Daniel Miner Lord, one of the founders of the great advertising house of Lord & Thomas, retired from the main work of his life in 1904, but is still engaged in the management of large interests of a financial and industrial nature.

DANIEL M.
LORD.

He was born in Newton Corner, Massachusetts, on the 29th of September, 1844, son of Daniel Miner and Eliza (Hardy) Lord. Obtaining a public school education at home, in 1861 he was prepared to enter college, but owing to the death of his father in an accident he was obliged to relinquish all ambitions for a higher education. Throughout the period of the Civil war he, therefore, engaged in the shipping business, his residence being in New York.

Mr. Lord became a resident of Chicago in October, 1868, and within two years thereafter entered the newspaper advertising field, forming a partnership in that line with the late Ambrose L. Thomas

For more than thirty years these associates combined their remarkable abilities for organization, promotion and substantial development, and built up a business remarkable for its extent, profits and originality. On February 1, 1904, he sold his interest in the house to former employes and retired from the business. He is still a director (former vice president) in the Metropolitan Trust and Savings Bank, and the Sterling Remedy Company; treasurer and director of the Opaque Shade Cloth Company, and director of the Columbia Shade Cloth Company, Indiana Mineral Springs Company and the Illinois and Indian Oil Company.

On September 21, 1887, Mr. Lord was married to Miss Alice Barbee Tullis, and the following children have been born to them: Arthur D., Alice Tullis, Florence Eliza and Daniel M., Jr. The family residence is at No. 5450 Cornell avenue. Mr. Lord is independent in politics, and belongs to the Union League, Chicago Athletic (ex-president), Chicago Literary, City, Kenwood and Homewood Country clubs. He is also ex-president of the Sons of the American Revolution, Illinois branch; was vice president of the National Society of Sons of the American Revolution, and is ex-vice president of the New England Society.

The sudden death from heart disease of Ambrose L. Thomas, on the 10th of November, 1906, removed from the world a forceful and lovable personality—one who filled a large place in the stern activities of business without making enemies, because his aggressive methods were conducted in the open and he never spared himself the wear and tear of such competition. It may be added that there are few fields where competition is keener, greater or prosecuted with more severe expenditure of mental and physical vitality than that of advertising, which he early selected as his province. His abounding success, therefore, convincingly proved his firmness, his persistency and his broad and persuasive abilities. In his more private traits of character, a charming sociability was evident, and his enviable ability to readily draw associates to him was strengthened by those deeper qualities of faithfulness and honor, which made firm friends of acquaintances and transformed temporary friendships into those of a lifetime.

Mr. Thomas was a native of the Pine Tree state, born in Thomas-

ton, in the year 1841. When quite young he became an office boy in the employ of the *Boston Traveler*, where he remained until he associated himself with T. C. Evans in the advertising business. The decade which he thus spent in Boston was a period both of progress and education in his chosen field, so that, when he came to Chicago he was fully prepared not only to develop in the larger territory of the west many plans which had been well matured in the east, but was so firmly grounded in the fundamentals of advertising that he was able to form prompt judgment on the feasibility of new schemes presented. In 1870 he formed the partnership with Daniel M. Lord, which, under the firm name of Lord & Thomas, continued until the retirement of the senior partner February 1, 1904, when Mr. Thomas himself became president. Without detracting from the marked ability of Mr. Lord, it may be said that the services of the deceased in the building of an establishment which had no superior in the world in its line were invaluable, and along this line quote the words of one of his associates uttered at the time of his death: "The advertising world has lost a master, in the death of our executive. His was a grand personality. He made friends all over the country and held them, and that was the secret of his ability to organize and get the most out of the advertising business. He was the prime factor in building up the business, working along lines that he fully matured before coming to Chicago from Boston, and he seemed particularly satisfied of late that his efforts had been crowned with success."

Besides actively and successfully guiding the course of this great advertising house, Mr. Thomas was president and director of the Sterling Remedy Company; vice president and director of the Orangeine Chemical Company, and director of the Metropolitan Trust and Savings Bank and the Indiana Mineral Springs Company.

The deceased is survived by his widow and their two daughters—one of whom is Miss Florence Thomas, a graduate of Smith College, Springfield, Massachusetts, and the other, Mrs. Roscoe U. Lansing, whose husband is identified with the First Trust and Savings Bank. The home of the widow and unmarried daughter is still at No. 4722 Woodlawn avenue, which so long was the center of a happy and wholesome life of sociability and domesticity.

Charles Richard Crane, first vice president of the Crane Company, is a native of Chicago, born on the 7th of August, 1858, son of Richard T. and Mary (Prentice) Crane. He received his education in the public schools of this city, and soon after finishing his courses therein entered the Crane Company. He served in various capacities in the mechanical, office and sales departments, so as to become thoroughly familiar with the industry and the business in all their practical details. In 1894 he assumed his present office of vice president. In the manufacture of valves and fitting, the vast Crane plant has no superior in the world. Mr. Crane is also a director in the National Bank of the Republic.

Mr. Crane has taken an active and influential interest in reformatory movements of an industrial and civic nature. He has served as president of the Municipal Voters' League and is a member of the American Economic Association. In politics, he is independent.

In 1881 Mr. Crane was united in marriage with Miss Cornelia W. Smith, and the family residence is at No. 2559 Michigan avenue. He is widely known in club circles, having membership in the following organizations: City Club, Chicago Literary, Chicago, Calumet, University, Chicago Athletic, Iroquois and the Century Club of New York.

In his younger days one of the leading men of the American game and in later years a large managerial figure in the National League,

ALBERT G. SPALDING. also for more than thirty years head of the house of A. G. Spalding & Co., one of the largest manufacturers of sporting goods in the world—Albert

G. Spalding is perhaps more widely known among all classes of athletes and lovers of sports than any other person in the United States. He is a native of Byron, Illinois, son of James L. and Harriet I. (Goodwill) Spalding, and was born on the 2nd of September, 1850. He received a good education in the public schools of Byron and Rockford, Illinois, and at the Rockford Commercial College.

From very early boyhood Albert G. Spalding has been a baseball enthusiast, and at seventeen years of age had attained much local prominence as a player. Joining the Forest City Club of Rockford he did much to place that organization at the head of the amateur

clubs of the west, and gained national fame as a pitcher. In 1871 he joined the Boston Club of the National League, and for four years was its star pitcher, as well as captain of the club. In 1876 he became a member of the Chicago "White Stockings," and remained with it as manager, secretary and president until 1891. During this period of fifteen years the Chicago club was at the height of its fame, winning the pennant six times—thrice in succession (1880-82)—and to Mr. Spalding's energetic management and fine judgment a large share of this signal success has been accorded.

In 1876, soon after joining the Chicago Club, Mr. Spalding associated himself with his brother, J. Waller Spalding, and his brother-in-law, William T. Brown, in the establishment of a house for the manufacture and sale of sporting goods; and, in view of the wide popularity, as well as the thorough business qualities of all concerned in the enterprise, it has enjoyed a rapid and substantial growth from the first. The business was originally devoted to the sale of goods; was later incorporated with A. G. Spalding as president, and still later the manufacturing branch was added to it. The plant is located at West Fifty-fourth street and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad tracks. The house has also a large establishment in New York, of which Mr. Spalding is in personal charge, although he still spends much of his time in Chicago.

Jacob Louis Kesner, the general manager of the Fair store, builder and owner of the new Municipal Courts building on Michigan avenue, and largely interested in other down town real estate and ninety-nine-year leaseholds, is one of the first men to be named among those most prominently connected with the improvement of the city "within the loop," and the practical realization of the plans for the "new Chicago." As one of the far-sighted and energetic State street merchants, he has suggested plans or has actively co-operated with others for the improvement of that great commercial thoroughfare, and those familiar with the many changes for the better that have taken place in that street during the last ten years will recall that Mr. Kesner contributed time, money and energy to such improvements.

Though a native of England, Mr. Kesner is, in all other ways, a thorough Chicagoan, and comes by his pride and interest in the

city because it has afforded him a field in which his own energies might expand without limitation. He was born in London, December 30, 1865, son of Louis Jacob and Sarah (Staal) Kesner. He was a child when his parents came to Chicago, and the old Scammon and Haven schools gave him the foundation of an education. When he was twelve and a half years old he became a cash boy in the Fair store (in July, 1878). As one of the least among a multitude he began in a connection which has continued for nearly thirty years, and resulted in successive promotions from the bundle wrapper to cashier, salesman, floorwalker, buyer, assistant manager, and, on January 1, 1895, to general manager of the entire business. While he was earning \$2.50 a week at the Fair, he attended a business college to acquire the principles of education most useful to him in his career. Since Mr. Kesner became general manager, the Fair has maintained a reputation as one of the world's great department stores, and in this has shown not only a remarkable expansion of business, but also a decided elevation in the standard of its goods and the class of its patronage. The trade is both much larger and better, the artistic feature having been developed in the display and quality of the goods offered, which is in direct line with the progress of the mercantile business throughout the United States.

Mr. Kesner has large and varied real estate interests in the loop district. Best known of these is the handsome building at 148-149 Michigan avenue, where the new municipal courts have quarters for which the city pays \$88,000 a year. His activity in making an ideal business way out of State street has been directed largely through the organizations known as the State Street Improvement and Protective Association and the Citizens' Street Cleaning Bureau, of both of which he is president. He is also president of the Strowger Automatic Telephone Exchange, and is a director in the Kenwood Trust and Savings Bank. His clubs are the Mid-Day, Illinois Athletic, Hamilton, South Shore Country, Standard, Press, and he affiliates with Chicago Lodge No. 437, F. & A. M. Mr. Kesner married, August 30, 1887, Miss Bettie Frohman, and they have one child, Lucile. The beautiful family home is at 4756 Grand boulevard. Mr. Kesner's real estate offices are in the Majestic building.

Enos M. Barton, president of the Western Electric Company, is a native of Lorraine, New York, born on the 2nd of December, 1842, son of Sidney William and Fanny (Bliss) Barton.

ENOS M. BARTON. He received his education in various public and private schools of his home locality, pursuing his higher courses at the University of Rochester, New York.

Mr. Barton's first business experience was as a messenger boy in a telegraph office, his coming to Chicago dating from 1869, when he was twenty-seven years of age, as a member of the firm of Gray & Barton (Elisha Gray and General Anson Stager and Mr. Barton being general partners). In 1872 the Western Electric Manufacturing Company was organized, Mr. Barton being secretary and general manager. In 1882 the Western Electric Company was formed to take over the business of the manufacturing company and some other concerns, and Mr. Barton became vice president, and in 1887 president. Within the twenty years that he has been at the head of its affairs the business has developed into one of the most extensive and complete in its line in the world. When he became president its transactions amounted to \$2,300,000 annually; these figures have been increased to \$69,000,000, for 1906. The number of employes has been over 28,000. Besides being the master force in this vast business, Mr. Barton is a director in the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company. Professionally and personally, he is an associate member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and a trustee of the University of Chicago.

Mr. Barton has been twice married—first in 1869, at Rochester, New York, to Miss Katharine Richardson, who bore him three children: Alvin L., Katharine and Clara M. His second wife, to whom he was married in 1899, was Miss Mary C. Rust, of Chicago, and into their household have been born two sons, Malcolm S. and Evan M. Mr. Barton is affiliated with the Republican party and with the following well-known clubs: Chicago, Union League, Commercial, Quadrangle and Hinsdale. His home is at Hinsdale, Illinois.

During the period of the Civil war and before the fire, the firm of Durand Brothers & Powers was a well-known house among Chicago grocers. It was among the first firms to engage in the grocery wholesale trade in this city and helped to build up the city's prestige as a wholesale

CALVIN DURAND.

center. Just before the war this firm had taken into its employ as clerk, Calvin Durand, who was at that time about twenty-one years old and who was a brother of some of the members of the firm. He was born in Clinton county, New York, May 7, 1840, a son of Calvin Durand, a native of Vermont and a farmer by occupation. His education was obtained in the public schools at Keeseville, New York.

The clerkship was cut short by the breaking out of the war. With Lincoln's call for 300,000 three-year men in July, 1862, the entire city was roused to enthusiasm, every important organization contributing its efforts and means for the Union cause. At that time the famous "Board of Trade Battery" was formed and was drilled and equipped so quickly that it had reached the front and taken part in the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, by September 9th. Calvin Durand went out as quartermaster sergeant of this battery, and served till the close of the war. In 1864 he was made prisoner near Atlanta, Georgia, and spent eight months in Confederate prisons, including Andersonville and several others. Finally, in the month of March, 1865, he was exchanged at Richmond, and, the war closing soon after, he was discharged from service.

Returning to Chicago as a veteran of the war for the Union, Mr. Durand resumed business as a member of the firm which he had entered as a clerk. After the Chicago fire, which caused only a temporary cessation of the business, the firm became Durand & Co. Its members were then John N. Durand, Henry C. Durand and Calvin Durand. In 1886 a reorganization was effected, under the name of H. C. & C. Durand, and the business was conducted as such until 1895, when the present firm of Durand & Kasper Company was formed. On the death of Henry C. Durand in 1891 Mr. Calvin Durand was elected president of the company. Throughout all these changes the business has been recognized as one of the largest and most substantial of Chicago wholesale grocery houses. He is also vice president of Watson, Durand & Kasper Company, Salina, Kansas.

Mr. Durand is a member of the Union League Club and the Onwentsia Golf Club. His home is in Lake Forest. He is a director in the State Bank of Chicago. He married Miss Sarah G. Downs, daughter of Myron D. Downs, of Chicago. Their six children, one

son and five daughters, are all married. The son, Henry C., is vice president and treasurer of the Durand & Kasper Company, and a stirring, energetic young business man. He belongs to the Union League and Onwentsia clubs, and lives in Lake Forest.

When Albert Arnold Sprague came to Chicago and established the wholesale grocery house which soon became Sprague, Warner & Co., the wholesale grocery business was in its infancy. Nine years later, in 1871, according to an historical statement appearing in a former history of Chicago, "the city had achieved such importance as a distributing center that the wholesale grocery business had proved a somewhat alluring field for capital seeking investment." It is interesting to know that the great house of Sprague, Warner & Co. is really a pioneer in one of the most extensive departments of Chicago's great mercantile enterprises.

The founder of the business and the president of the company is a New Englander by birth and training. It is a noteworthy fact that, among so many successful business men who are described as beginning life in humble circumstances and working from early boyhood to get their start, Mr. Sprague had the advantages of such environment and scholastic influences as are associated with the best New England homes. Born at Randolph, Vermont, May 19, 1835, son of Ziba and Caroline M. (Arnold) Sprague, he passed his boyhood on a farm and had excellent educational advantages. From the common schools he entered Kimball Union Academy, where he graduated in 1854, and in the following year became a Yale freshman, where he took the regular classical course and graduated in 1859.

A tendency to pulmonary weakness caused Mr. Sprague to abandon his ambitions for a legal career, and after spending three years in gaining ruggedness and health on the home farm in Vermont he aspired to engage in the business life of the west and came to Chicago in the spring of 1862. Without well defined intentions as to his future he was not long in deciding that Chicago was a good field for the wholesale grocery business. He and Z. B. Stetson formed the firm of Sprague & Stetson, so that from the first Mr. Sprague has been the senior member of the company. They did a successful

business, though on limited capital, and on Mr. Stetson's retirement the next year a new partnership was formed with Ezra J. Warner, a native of Vermont, younger than Mr. Sprague, and who had also recently come to Chicago to begin his business career. In 1864 they were joined by O. S. A. Sprague, a younger brother of the president of the company, who returned from the war and likewise identified his lot with Chicago mercantile affairs. With the addition of this partner the firm of Sprague, Warner & Co. came into existence, and its name and success have continued without change for more than forty years. It is rather remarkable that the men who founded the business are still identified with its active direction, and it is a fact that the character of the men has permeated the entire establishment, which is a solid monument to their business methods. It is no exaggeration to state that Sprague, Warner & Co. are the largest wholesale grocers in Chicago, and perhaps in the world. Its particular territory extends from the extreme northern part of the middle states to Georgia and the Carolinas on the south, and also throughout the belt of middle west from north to south, while in the northwest the goods of this house are on sale in every hamlet.

Though never active in practical politics, and finding no allurement in the conspicuous side of public life, Mr. Sprague has directed his activity into many other channels than his mercantile enterprise. He has been identified with many corporations, being director of the Chicago Telephone Company and the Edison Electric Light Company. He was one of the organizers and is still a director of the Northern Trust Company, one of the strongest financial institutions in the city. In the field of philanthropy his activity has also been conspicuous. Since 1873 he has been a director of the Relief and Aid Society, of which he was president in 1887-90; is a trustee of the Chicago Orphan Asylum, the Presbyterian Hospital and Rush Medical College, and a director of the Art Institute. He is a charter member of the Commercial Club, and its president in 1882; and also a member of the Chicago Literary Society; the Chicago, University, Onwentsia, Homewood and Pelee (Canada) clubs.

Mr. Sprague married at Royalton, Vermont, September 29, 1862, Nancy A. Atwood, daughter of Ebenezer. Their one daughter is Mrs. Elizabeth S. Coolidge.

Ezra Joseph Warner, member of the great wholesale grocery house of Sprague, Warner & Co., was born March 8, 1841, of an old and honored New England family. The founder of the American branch was Joseph Warner, who left England to worship according to his private views, settled in Connecticut, and there died and was buried. It is known that his son Joseph was born in 1685—and there the record ends. Joseph Warner, the fourth of that name, was born in 1725, and his son (also Joseph) was among the pioneer settlers of Sudbury, Vermont. He was a farmer and country merchant, and lived and died in that locality.

The sixth Joseph Warner, father of Ezra J., was born in Sudbury, Vermont, on the 4th of December, 1803, receiving his education in the common schools and academy of that place and following his father in the mercantile career, but far exceeding him in ambition and enterprise. He removed to Middlebury, that state, was long cashier of the bank there afterward established, possessed much business ability, was genial and popular and took an active and practical interest in matters of education and other public moment. He served as a member of the state senate, and was one of the electors who placed Lincoln in the presidential chair in 1861. At the time of his death, which occurred on the last day of the year 1865, he had been for a long period a trustee of Middlebury College and a trustee of the Congregational church of Middlebury.

Joseph Warner was married in 1833 to Miss Jane Meech, daughter of Ezra and Mary (McNeil) Meech, both representatives of pioneer families of the state. Three children were born to this union—James M., a gallant officer in the Civil war, from Vermont, who reached the grade of brigadier-general, and died in 1897; Mary and Ezra Joseph.

Ezra J. Warner is a native of Middlebury, where his father and brother were such prominent figures. He prepared for college at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, New Hampshire, graduating therefrom in 1857. He completed the full course at Middlebury College in 1861, but before the end of the year obtained his first taste of the west by going to Wisconsin and entering a lawyer's office as student. As the profession did not appeal to him, however, he promptly abandoned it, never to resume his legal studies. Decid-



Ezra Warner

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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

ing that by inheritance and inclination he was adapted to a commercial life, he came to Chicago, and his experience here year by year confirmed him in his final choice of a career.

In the summer of 1862 Mr. Warner joined Albert A. Sprague, who had just established a modest wholesale grocery trade. In a short time O. S. A. Sprague became associated with them, and the business has since been conducted under the name of Sprague, Warner & Co. In 1897 it was incorporated under that style, and Mr. Warner has continued since as vice president of the company, its remarkable progress through the years and its present standing as one of the leading establishments of the kind in the world being largely due to his keen business sense, broad judgment and com-



THE WARNER SCIENCE HALL.

mercial instinct. Among the other large business interests with which Mr. Warner has become identified may be mentioned the western branch of the Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company, of whose board of directors he has been chairman since 1889. He is a governing member of the Chicago Art Institute, and for twelve years was a trustee of Lake Forest University. In 1901 he completed Warner Science Hall, of Middlebury College, as a memorial to his father, the building being a credit to its donor and a worthy tribute to one who was a warm friend of that institution for so many years. It is also but an added evidence of Mr. Warner's generous encouragement, by the expenditure of his time, strength and substance, of educational and other elevating institutions.

In November, 1861, Mr. Warner was married to Miss Jane Rensen, of Middlebury, Vermont, a daughter of William H. and Sarah Rensen, of that place, and natives of Long Island. Five children have been born of their union: Frank, now a resident of Pasadena, California; Maude, wife of Alexander McCormick, of Chicago; Ezra, Jr., secretary of Sprague, Warner & Co.; Ethel and Harold Rensen. During the summer months the elegant family home is at Lake Forest, Illinois, the winter residence being at Pasadena, California. Mr. Warner is a member of the club composed of many of the cultured resorters of that beautiful city, and, in Chicago, is identified with the well known Onwentsia and Chicago Clubs. He is also active in the work of the Presbyterian church of Lake Forest, in whose public affairs he has long taken an intimate and useful part.

William Melancthon Hoyt, one of the leading wholesale grocers of this country, and whose faith in Chicago has never weakened, has been a stalwart resident of the city fifty-five years, and one of the prime reasons why he is still a staunch Chicagoan is that he was one of those heroic business men who lost all but their pluck and faith in the historic fire of 1871. Any man who was made of the metal to pass through that ordeal of destruction, cheerful in the present and confident of the future, could not be shaken by any subsequent danger to public or private fortune. The outward manifestation of Mr. Hoyt's faith is the continued and large investments which he has made not only in the enterprising extension of his great business but in Chicago real estate, especially in the downtown district.

W. M. Hoyt was born in New Haven, Addison county, Vermont, on the 26th of July, 1837, being a son of Carlos M. and Lydia Ann (Buttolph) Hoyt. He is of the tenth generation of the American branch of the family, and a direct descendant of John Hoyt, who was one of the original settlers of Salisbury, Connecticut. Seth Hoyt, his grandfather, was a soldier of the Revolution, a justice of the peace in New Haven, Vermont, and one of the censors whose duty it was to pass upon the legislative acts and laws of the commonwealth.

The early life of W. M. Hoyt was spent upon the home farm and in obtaining an education in the public schools and the Ten



Wm. C. Fay



Broeck Academy at Panton, Vermont. In 1855, at the age of eighteen, he located in Chicago, securing employment in a grocery store conducted by a Mr. Bevans. Eighteen months in this work was followed by a course of study in Bell's Commercial College, from which he graduated. After a service of another year on a salary, in the employ of a fruit dealer, he started business for himself with a capital of \$89, occupying a room for which the rental was \$1,100 per annum. This was the real beginning of his notable business career. Opening as a small dealer in fruits, he later developed into a wholesale grocer, whose trade reaches all parts of the northwest and many sections of the United States.

In 1865 Mr. Hoyt bought the business of James A. Whitaker, at No. 101 South Water street. The great fire of 1871 not only swept away his store at the foot of Wabash avenue, but two stores which he then owned on Dearborn avenue. It was early in the forenoon of October 9th (the day after the fire) when he appeared to sign the lease with Mr. Welsh for the store at No. 63 South Canal street, whereupon the landlord remarked as he looked out of the window and saw the fire raging across the river, "Would it not be well to withhold our signatures until we know that this property may not be destroyed?" To which Mr. Hoyt replied: "No harm in executing the lease now, as in case the store goes the lease will go with it." It was signed, and after a few days he was offered a bonus for it, which was necessarily declined.

"On the evening of the same day," says a published account of his participation in these troublous times, "Mr. Hoyt took a train for New York, where he met his creditors, who were in great doubt as to what would be the outcome of their Chicago business. After a short conference, in which Mr. Hoyt stated that he could not say how he stood, as payment of insurance was in doubt and his books not balanced, but one thing was certain—he had a store rented and wanted stock with which to start. The creditors were unanimous in the opinion that it would be best to furnish the new supply and await further developments. The result was that remittances came in so freely that the creditors got all their dues promptly and one hundred cents on the dollar. The *New York Times* in an editorial announced Mr. Hoyt as the first arrival from Chicago since the fire, and men-

tioned the good results of the conference in which Chicago pluck would be met by New York generosity."

In 1872 Mr. Hoyt purchased the site of old Fort Dearborn at Michigan avenue and River street, opposite Rush street bridge, where he erected his present large salesrooms and warehouse. In addition, the company own the building opposite, on River street, in which are its coffee and spice mills. Because of the historic site of its main building, Mr. Hoyt built into one of its walls fronting the river a memorial tablet on which is engraved a sketch of the forts (built 1803-4 and 1816) which once occupied this ground.

The William M. Hoyt Company was incorporated under the state laws in 1883, with the members of the old firm as stockholders, and its present officers are as follows: William M. Hoyt, president; R. J. Bennett, vice president; Phelps B. Hoyt, secretary and treasurer; Albert C. Buttolph, N. Landon Hoyt, Otto C. Mattern and Frank A. Allinger, directors.

On April 9, 1860, Mr. Hoyt married Miss Emilie J. Landon, daughter of Nelson Landon, of Benton, Lake county, Illinois, and they had four children, as follows: William Landon, who died when five years of age; Emilie Lydia, who died in 1903; Nelson Landon and Phelps Buttolph. The last named graduated from Yale University in 1893, was then engaged in the management of his father's real estate and later was identified with the wholesale grocery business. Nelson Landon Hoyt is also an active manager in the business. Outside of his great house, Mr. Hoyt is best known as the founder, in 1872, of the *Grocer's Criterion*, which has developed into the leading trade journal of its class in the United States.

The following is so just an estimate of Mr. Hoyt's character that it is here reproduced: "Mr. Hoyt has been helpful to scores of young men who have gone to him for assistance. Many have been aided and encouraged by his counsel; others, through his interposition, have secured positions of responsibility; and still others have obtained from him the necessary means to embark in business. His present partners were former clerks in his employ and were promoted to their present positions on account of business ability and valuable service. Partners with capital cut no figure with him. Honesty, good morals and good business ability he regards as far more valuable than cash capital. In this connection, Graeme Stewart (now de-

ceased) was for many years one of the prominent and active members of the company. His liberality in matters of charity is directed toward helping others to help themselves, and many deserving charities find in him a liberal contributor. Though not a member of any church, he sympathizes in a practical way with the charitable and Christian work of his wife." He erected the beautiful memorial church in Winnetka in memory of his daughter, Mrs. Fox, and her three children, who perished in the Iroquois fire of December 30, 1903.

In politics Mr. Hoyt was a Republican up to the time of Grover Cleveland's nomination. He then changed his party and helped elect the Democratic candidate. He is now a strong Bryan man and hopes to live to see him elected president. He is a home man, having given up all his memberships in the various city clubs to which he was formerly a member. In this we must except the Skokie Golf Club—the game of golf is very popular with him. He feels that the exercise and outdoor life that he gets at the game is what has given him health as well as much pleasure. Mr. Hoyt's summer residence is in Winnetka, Illinois, and his winter home at Green Cove Spring, Florida.

Phelps Buttolph Hoyt, secretary and treasurer of W. M. Hoyt Company, among the leading wholesale grocers of the country, was

PHELPS B. born in Chicago on the 25th of September, 1872.
HOYT. He is a son of William Melancthon and Emilie (Landon) Hoyt. Phelps B. Hoyt obtained his preliminary education in the University school, Chicago, and afterward entered the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, from which he was graduated in 1893 with the degree of Ph. B. He entered business life immediately after graduating and since then has been engaged in real estate (largely in connection with his father's estate) and the business of the W. M. Hoyt Company. Since July 30, 1903, he has held the office of secretary and treasurer of the latter corporation.

Mr. Hoyt was married in Chicago January 25, 1895, to Miss Bessie Wade Allen, and they have two children, May Elizabeth and Emilie Lydia Hoyt. The family residence is at 576 East Division street. In politics, Mr. Hoyt has always been independent, and is

a member of the University, Saddle and Cycle, Chicago, Onwentsia and Glen View clubs.

Nelson Landon Hoyt, director in the W. M. Hoyt Company, and a manager of its sales department, is a native of Chicago, born September 25, 1869, and is a son of William M. and Emilie (Landon) Hoyt. He obtained his education first at Lake Forest University, and then at Claverack College, Hudson, New York, graduating from the latter in 1888. In the year mentioned he became associated with the W. M. Hoyt Company as bill clerk, advancing successively to the position of city salesman, correspondent and department manager. In 1899 he was elected a director in the concern and placed in charge of the sales department (including salesmen), besides being assigned to the duty of buying staple goods of the house.

On June 4, 1893, Mr. Hoyt married Miss Blanche Tompkins, of Morrisville, New York, and to their union have been born the following children: William M. Hoyt, II., Sarah Elizabeth, Nelson Landon and Blanche Josephine. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt are active in the work of the First Congregational church of Winnetka, Illinois, that beautiful suburb having been for several years the place of their residence. Mr. Hoyt is also widely identified with outdoor sports, holding membership in the Glen View and Skokie Golf clubs and the Sanganois and the English Lake Shooting clubs.

Robert John Bennett, vice president of the W. M. Hoyt Company and for a quarter of a century the virtual financial manager of that great house of wholesale grocers, is, after the founder of the business, the strongest personal force in the development of the establishment. He is a native of the Empire state, born in Pulaski, Oswego county, on the 9th of February, 1839, being the son of Reuben J. and Alta (Haskins) Bennett. The Bennetts are descended from Irish ancestors who came to the United States during the Colonial period. On the maternal side he is a direct descendant from Miles Standish, his mother having been of the sixth generation from the famous Massachusetts governor.

When Robert J. was five years of age, his parents left their old New York homestead and settled on a tract of government land which the father had purchased near Diamond Lake, Lake county,

Illinois. The latter continued the cultivation and improvement of the new western farm until his death in 1883, his wife surviving him for ten years. This was the scene of the periods covering the life of Robert J. Bennett until he reached his twenty-fifth year, when, with good health and a thorough education (enforced by several years of teaching) he came to Chicago.

When Mr. Bennett became a resident of Chicago, in March, 1863, he entered the employ of William M. Hoyt as a cashier and general bookkeeper, Mr. Hoyt's business being then in process of development from that of a dealer in fruits and fancy groceries to that of a wholesale grocer. In 1865 Mr. Bennett joined A. M. Fuller in the purchase of Mr. Hoyt's interest in the store, and Mr. Hoyt himself embarked in the wholesale grocery trade. The great fire swept away all the earthly possessions of Bennett & Fuller, but although their creditors agreed to accept fifty cents on the dollar they were paid in full. This cost the young merchants a heroic effort. On August 1, 1874, the firm consolidated their business with that of William M. Hoyt, and the greater part of the time since Mr. Bennett has assumed the financial direction of the company's broad transactions. In 1882 the firm was incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000, and the following officers: William M. Hoyt, president; A. M. Fuller, vice president, and R. J. Bennett, secretary and treasurer. Later Mr. Bennett was elected to the vice presidency.

In 1872 Mr. Hoyt erected the extensive building now occupied by the company as its salesrooms and warehouse, and in 1880, at the suggestion of the Chicago Historical Society, a marble tablet was inserted in one of its walls commemorative of the fact that the structure stands upon the site of Fort Dearborn of 1803-04 and 1812. The inscription was written by Mr. Bennett, and the tablet also planned by him.

Mr. Bennett has had a variety of interests outside of the company to which he has devoted his best strength and abilities. At one time he was a director of the Atlas National Bank, and subsequently vice president of the Western State Bank (which later became the Western Trust and Savings Bank), as well as a member of the firm of Glenn R. Powers & Co., general merchants of Belgrade, Montana. He has also been prominent in various lines of religious work, being a stanch Congregationalist. He has been a leader in the support and

development of the Young Men's Christian Association of Ravenswood; has for the past nine years been president of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society; is an earnest worker for the City Missionary Society, and is a trustee of Wheaton (Ill.) College. In politics, he has been an unwavering Republican, and while a resident of Lake Forest took an active part in its public affairs, serving both as alderman and acting mayor.

On April 9, 1862, Mr. Bennett was married to Miss Electa M. Hoyt, sister of William M. Hoyt, and to them have been born these three children: Arthur G., for some time secretary and treasurer of the W. M. Hoyt Company; Maude E., wife of Morrison H. Vail, an architect residing at Dixon, Illinois, and William Hoyt Bennett, also identified with the W. M. Hoyt Company for several years.

Although the development of wholesale business has taken place within the last half century, it is rather remarkable to find a man still in active affairs who has been identified with this branch of business practically since its beginning in Chicago. Calvin Rich Corbin, of the firm of Corbin, Sons & Co., well-known grocery and tea importers, helped originate the jobbing business in Chicago, and a history of his experience in the business would be a history of the business itself. When he came west something over fifty years ago, however, it was not with the purpose of engaging in this line of trade, and it was only as he recognized the opportunities of the growing city that the field of his most important efforts has presented itself. A native New Englander, who traces his American ancestry from James Corbin, an English emigrant of 1680 and one of the founders of Woodstock, Connecticut, Mr. Corbin was born at Dudley, Worcester county, Massachusetts, February 12, 1832. After receiving a common school education in Massachusetts, he came west in 1855, joining an engineering corps in Wisconsin that was engaged in locating a section of the Northwestern Railroad from Fond du Lac to Green Bay. Employed thus for two years, he then came to Chicago in the spring of 1857 and became associated with the J. W. Doane fruit house, which entered the tea and coffee trade later. From clerk he rose to be partner in this firm, and in 1866 severed his connection to become partner in the establishment conducted under the name of Swormsted, Corbin & Co. In 1868 he became a member of the firm of Ingraham,

Corbin & May, which, in 1883, became Corbin, May & Co. In January, 1898, following the death of Horatio N. May in the preceding September, the business was reorganized as Corbin, Sons & Co., and since then Mr. Corbin has been senior partner and directing head. A number of years ago this firm began the importation of tea and coffee, which was almost a new undertaking for the grocery houses of Chicago, and the firm of which Mr. Corbin was a member was among the earliest to enter this field of business. Mr. Corbin's management of the Japan tea trade during the '70s has become a noteworthy part of the commercial history of Chicago.

Although essentially a man of business and with quiet and domestic tastes, Mr. Corbin has always been earnest and persistent in the advancement of all movements designed to reform the municipal service of local politics. For more than thirty years he has been one of the constant workers in such fields as have been so efficiently occupied by the Citizens' Association, the Civic Federation and the Municipal League. He was one of the early members of the Union League Club, but resigned in 1905. He has been connected with the Unity (Unitarian) church since its organization by Rev. Robert Collyer.

Mr. Corbin married, in 1861, Miss Caroline Elizabeth Fairfield, and their children are Franklin N., Calvin Dana, John and Lawrence Paul. John Corbin was for several years the dramatic critic on the *New York Sun*, and is now a writer of note for the magazines. Franklin N. and Lawrence Paul are associated with their father in business. Mrs. Corbin, who was born in Pomfret, Connecticut, is of old New England stock, tracing her descent from two Mayflower ancestors and also being a charter member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She has been a voluminous writer upon subjects connected with moral and civic reform, and is now president of the Illinois Association Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women.

John C. Shaffer is one of the phalanx of strong men who, within late years, have placed their stamp upon Chicago as a city of remark-

able versatility as well as of substantial accomplishments. Such a man and such a city decisively prove the fallacy of the old idea that versatility is incompatible with real success and advancement. Mr.

Shaffer, who is a native of Maryland, was born in Baltimore, on the 5th of June, 1853, and is a son of James and Ann (Crout) Shaffer. He is of German ancestry, one of his grandfathers coming to this country prior to the Revolutionary war, in which he served as an ardent patriot. Mr. Shaffer's father was a carpenter and builder, a man of faithful and upright life, and also a native of Maryland. As the financial condition of the family was very humble, the attendance of John C. at school terminated with his fifteenth year, although this was by no means the termination of his education; for he pursued special courses, systematically read standard literature and was a persistent self-educator throughout his earlier years. In his boyhood he learned telegraphy, and was in the employ of the Western Union Company for about four years, attaining to the position of manager of the Baltimore office, and, in railroad service, to that of a train dispatcher. Afterward he served as bookkeeper for various houses, including several on the Chicago Board of Trade, and continued in this line of employment until 1880. For seven years afterward he was the proprietor of a grain commission business, and then branched out into larger undertakings.

Mr. Shaffer inaugurated his street railway career by buying the Richmond (Ind.) system, and in 1888 introducing electricity as the motive power. It was the first electric equipment for such a purpose west of the Alleghenies, and after selling the railway to advantage Mr. Shaffer bought the street railroads of Indianapolis, Indiana, and under his presidency they were brought to a high state of working efficiency. In the meantime he had purchased and improved the Asbury Park (N. J.) Electric Railway, and, having disposed of his interests in Indianapolis, in 1892, he came to Chicago and built the electric line to Englewood. In 1897 he engaged in the grain and elevator business in Cleveland, Ohio, and in the following year built an electric line in Vicksburg, Mississippi, and for several years operated it as president.

By the purchase of the Chicago *Evening Post* in April, 1901, Mr. Shaffer entered a new field, to which he has shown his eminent ability. His executive ability, his strong, versatile mind, trained with equal thoroughness to both business and literary accomplishments, make him an ideal newspaper publisher and editor; and he has ably directed both departments of the journal.

He organized and purchased the Frank Parmelee Transfer Company, of which he is still president. He purchased in 1905 the South Chicago Elevators, with grain capacity of 4,500,000 bushels, and operates the same under the name of J. C. Shaffer & Co., Grain Merchants. This grain business here and in Cleveland is the largest cash grain business done by any one firm in the United States. They, combined, purchase 36,500,000.

On December 5, 1888, Mr. Shaffer was united in marriage with Miss Virginia, daughter of Rev. F. M. Conser, of Baltimore, Maryland, and the two children born to their union are Carroll and Kent. Politically he is a stanch Republican, and in his religious faith is a Methodist. He is a member of the Chicago, Union League, Chicago Athletic, Caxton, Twentieth Century, Press, South Shore Country, Automobile, Mid-Day, Evanston Golf and Glen View Golf clubs of Chicago, and Lotus, Illinois and City clubs of New York; the Columbia Club of Indianapolis, and the Bibliophile Society of Boston. His library is unexcelled as to fine works, and his collection of paintings are widely known among noted collections by private parties.

Curtis Nathaniel Kimball, president of the W. W. Kimball Company, manufacturers of pianos, pipe organs and other musical instruments, is a nephew of the founder of the pioneer music house of Chicago. He was born in Wayne township, Mitchell county, Iowa, on the 4th of January, 1862, being the son of David W. and Sarah (Moore) Kimball. Educated in district and private schools of his home neighborhood, he completed his literary training when he was eighteen years of age, after which he pursued a business course, taking the latter after his location in Chicago in 1879. He then became connected with the W. W. Kimball Company, spending the first seven years in the office and another seven years among the dealers of the house. Since 1893 he has held offices within the company of treasurer, vice-president and president, being elected to the position last named in 1905.

Frederick E. Coyne, who has been a resident of Chicago for nearly a quarter of a century, has been one of its most prominent citizens, both in business and public affairs. He was one of the pioneers in the establishment of so-called bakery lunches, and still conducts a large

CURTIS N.
KIMBALL.

FREDERICK E.
COYNE.

and prosperous place on Madison street. He has also held two government offices, both of which he has honored by his honorable and efficient conduct of their affairs.

Frederick E. Coyne was born in East Orange, New Jersey, in the year 1860. He was educated in the public schools of his native place, and became a resident of Chicago in 1883. After coming to this city he was employed for a short time as a clerk, but, having saved a small capital, started a bakery, later adding several restaurants to this line and changing his retail bakery into a wholesale concern. This, also, he still conducts.

Mr. Coyne has always been a staunch Republican, and active in politics. In 1897 he was appointed collector of internal revenue in Chicago, holding the office for four years and conducting its affairs with the honest and business-like promptness which characterized the conduct of his own affairs. His record was emphatically endorsed by his appointment to the postmastership, made in 1901, and to the multitudinous and intricate details of his new department he brought the same business acumen, foresight and practical grasp of mind which had earned him the previous successes. He held the Chicago postmastership for another four years, and since 1905 has given his attention to the superintendence of his large and growing private interests. He resides at 795 Warren avenue.

Leander James McCormick, one of the founders of the great Chicago manufactory of harvesting machines, was the son of Robert and Mary Ann (Hall) McCormick, and born on the family estate in Virginia, known as the Walnut Grove Farm, February 8, 1819. The McCormicks emigrated originally from the north of Ireland, and settled in the Old Dominion, and like most of the Scotch-Irish race, were a thrifty, God-fearing people, who trained their children after the strict customs of the Presbyterians of those days. Robert McCormick, the father, also inherited the sturdy mentality of his Scotch forefathers, being noted for the extent of his historical and scientific knowledge, as well as for his mechanical genius. Between the years 1809 and 1825 he constructed various reapers and tested them on the family estate, but his machines were not a practical success until the late twenties, when he invented and applied what is known as the vibrating sickle and horizontal reel. A number of these improved

machines were built previous to 1844; in that year twenty-five were constructed; in 1845, fifty, and 1846 seventy-five. The elder McCormick was a man of great energy and business capacity and developed many large interests outside of those connected with the manufacture of his inventions; in fact, his affairs were so expanded that the panic of 1837 caused him serious embarrassment, and it required the united efforts of the family to lift the debt from the estate. In the meantime, Leander J. McCormick, who most strongly inherited the mechanical and inventive genius of his father, had become his father's assistant in the shop as well as in the sale of reapers, horse power machinery, blacksmith's bellows and other tools, and soon after his father's decease, in association with his brother Cyrus H., he commenced the systematic establishment of the reaper in the western markets. In 1846 the reaper works were established in Chicago the first in the west.

In 1847 William B. Ogden and Charles M. Gray joined the McCormicks in the venture, but remained in the business but a short time. In 1850 William S. McCormick joined the business. From the first Leander was the mechanical power of the enterprise, and in the spring of 1848, he removed his family to Chicago, and assumed the entire management of the manufacturing department, acquiring a one-sixth interest in the business. From 1850 to 1859 he held the same position on a salary. In 1859 he and his brother, William S., became interested in the business to the extent of one-fourth each, the firm becoming C. H. McCormick & Bros. At the death of William S., in September, 1865, Leander J. acquired a one-third interest.

By the great fire of 1871 Leander J. McCormick lost not only his home and other valuable property, but his share in the great reaper works, which were then located on the north side, near the mouth of the river. It is due to the energy and practical ability of Mr. McCormick that the new and far more extensive works on the west side were so promptly completed, as he personally planned and superintended their construction. In fact, it will be found that in all the years which covered the establishment and the most remarkable development of the business, it was Leander J. McCormick who met all such crises with his indomitable will, his untiring energy and his genius for practical accomplishment. It was in the apparent seclusion of his workshop that he conceived and tested many of the inventions

which made the McCormick harvesting machinery a world leader of its kind, and at his death in Chicago, February 20, 1900, he was recognized by those conversant with the facts as one of the greatest promoters of industrial Chicago. During the later years of his life, although Mr. McCormick was vice president of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, he took no active part in the business, and at his final withdrawal in 1889, his former investments in the concern were largely placed in business property in the central district, and at the death of Mr. McCormick his estate, which had vastly increased in value, was placed under the management of his son, R. Hall McCormick.

The deceased was a man of marked honor in all his business connections, and his life outside of that field was founded on the highest plane of probity and broad justice. He was one of the organizers of the South Presbyterian Church, of Chicago, in 1854, but afterwards returned to the mother body, the North Presbyterian church, and died a firm believer in the faith of his family and his boyhood. To the last he retained a warm affection for his native state, and one of his generous acts, for which the Old Dominion will long remember him, was his donation to the University of Virginia of its twenty-six inch telescope, which at that time was the largest in the world, and which has since been continually brought into requisition in the cause of science and higher education.

Robert Hall McCormick, for a number of years a partner in the firm of C. H. & L. J. McCormick and in the incorporated business of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, is the eldest son of Leander J. McCormick, one of the founders of the great industry with which the family name will always be associated. Mr. McCormick is a native of Rockbridge county, Virginia, born on the 6th of September, 1847.

He was brought by his parents to Chicago when he was about a year old. He received his education in the preparatory and collegiate departments of the old Chicago University. In 1871 he entered the business of C. H. & L. J. McCormick; August, 1875, he was admitted as a partner, and continued as such until the incorporation of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, August 10,

1879, when he was appointed assistant superintendent of the manufacturing department.

During the years 1875 and 1876 Mr. McCormick personally experimented with the self-binder in the wheat fields of the west and southwest, and made, both in reaper and binder, improvements which were adopted and patented by the firm. At the Centennial Exposition in 1876, he was in full charge of the field exhibits of the McCormick harvesting machinery, and under his guidance the self-binder so completely demonstrated its superiority over the other machines on the market as to offer to the agricultural world a revelation in labor-saving machinery.

In 1889 his father and he disposed of their united interests in the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, withdrawing entirely from the business. Their former investments in the harvesting business were largely placed in real estate, centrally located in Chicago, and selected by R. Hall McCormick. These properties have since greatly increased in value, and on the death of his father he was made sole trustee of the estate.

Mr. McCormick's tastes are as artistic as they are practical and businesslike. He has made a special study of the British school of art, and his residence at 124 Rush street, north side, is embellished with rare specimens of this school. Works from his collection have been exhibited in Washington, Philadelphia, Omaha and other large cities, and his entire collection in the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg, and also in Boston. In acknowledgment of the latter, he was appointed honorary member of the Copley Society of Boston. He has compiled a biographical and descriptive catalogue of his collection, which has a place in the chief galleries of the United States and Europe. Mr. McCormick is a member of the Chicago, Onwentsia and Saddle and Cycle clubs, of Chicago; the New York Yacht Club, of New York; the Kebo Valley and Reading Room and Swimming Pool Clubs, of Bar Harbor, Maine, where he has an attractive summer home. He was one of the pioneer four-in-hand drivers of the west, having been one of the three who drove their coaches the opening season of the Washington Park Club, in 1884. He is also interested in yachting and automobiling. Mr. McCormick is a trustee of the Art Institute of Chicago, and a director of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society.

On June 1, 1871, Mr. McCormick married Miss Sarah Lord Day, daughter of Henry Day, of the firm of Lord, Day and Lord, New York lawyers, and their children are as follows: Henrietta H., now Mrs. Nelson B. Williams, who resides at Bedford, New York; Elizabeth D.; Robert Hall, Jr.; Phebe Lord, and Mildred D. McCormick.

Edward L. Ryerson, president of the great supply house for the iron and steel trade, is a son of the founder of the firm of Joseph T.

EDWARD L. Ryerson & Son, under which style the business has
RYERSON. been conducted since he became a partner, nearly
thirty years ago. The elder Mr. Ryerson established

himself in Chicago as a wholesale iron merchant in 1842, occupying at first small offices and warehouses on South Water street. Later the business was removed to larger warehouses in the block bounded by Lake and Clinton streets and Milwaukee avenue. This site was sold to the Northwestern Railroad Company and will be occupied by the new terminal, the plant of the concern now being a collection of enormous buildings extending over three blocks, from Fifteenth place to Eighteenth street and from Rockwell street to Campbell avenue. Joseph T. Ryerson was a man of not only great ability as an organizer and a promoter, but expended generously of his time and means in the furtherance of charitable movements. He was one of the incorporators of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society in 1857, and was long a director, holding a position on the board at the time of the Chicago fire, and for several years thereafter, which was the period of the greatest activity of the organization. In the 'seventies he was also prominently associated with the management of the Woman's Medical College, the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, and other institutions whose work for good has been substantial and continuous. During anti-war times he was an ardent Free Soiler, and, with other prominent men of the city, gave an enthusiastic reception to James T. Lane when he lectured in Chicago, in May, 1856. He was one of the finance committee appointed by a popular gathering to raise funds for the sending of an Illinois colony to Kansas in the support of the free soil movement. He also contributed freely toward the support of the Union cause during the Civil war; but, as a rule, devoted his time to his large business interests and works of charity rather than to public or political matters.

Edward L. Ryerson was born in Chicago, November 24, 1854, and after graduating from one of its high schools entered Yale University, in which he completed the course which earned him the degree of Ph. B. in 1876. He at once commenced his business career in connection with his father's house, and in 1879, upon his admission to partnership, it assumed the style of Joseph T. Ryerson & Son. The business was incorporated under the same name in 1888, and after the death of his father Edward L. Ryerson became president. He has since had a controlling interest in the house, which, through his wise, energetic and enterprising management, has been raised to its present position of eminence. Its present mammoth plant, which centers on Sixteenth street and Campbell avenue, occupies a ground space of three city blocks, with 675,000 square feet of floor space and having a capacity of 150,000 tons. It has been demonstrated that forty-nine freight cars can be handled at one time in its warehouses. The plant has been well described as a huge department store for the iron and steel trade, offering to contractors, builders, shops, etc., quick shipments on their requirements. In ordering steel from the mills it often requires several months to secure shipments, as the manufactories carry no material in stock to supply an immediate demand; hence the necessity for such a vast supply house as that of Joseph T. Ryerson & Son. The company also handles over one thousand specialties, and has a complete equipment of heavy machinery for making such material as shops would not be able to handle and keep in stock. The steel buildings are equipped with sixteen high speed traveling cranes of from ten to twenty tons capacity, with a span of one hundred feet. In the center of the largest building, covering nearly two city blocks, is an enormous high speed friction saw for cutting beams. It has a record of severing a steel beam twenty-four inches wide and weighing 100 pounds to the foot in sixteen seconds, which is about the speed of an ordinary buzzsaw cutting through soft pine. With the exception of the specialties mentioned, the house does not manufacture, its main function being as a supply depot, carrying vast stocks of structural steel, plate steel, sheet steel, bar iron and steel, and boiler tubes, ready for the customer at almost a moment's notice. It is one of the greatest institutions of a great city.

As to the more personal relations of Edward L. Ryerson, it may be

stated that his religious connections are with the Episcopal church. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the following clubs: Chicago, University and Union, of Chicago, and the New York Yacht and University, of New York City. In 1879 he was married at New Haven, Connecticut, to Miss Mary Pringle Mitchell, and their children are Joseph Turner, Mary Mitchell, Donald Mitchell and Edward Larned Ryerson, Jr. The eldest son has been associated in the business of Joseph T. Ryerson & Son for a number of years, and now holds the position of treasurer of the house.

John Austin Hamlin, late proprietor of the Grand Opera House, Chicago, popular and honored in the American field of amusements for thirty-six years, died in this city on the 20th of May, 1908, in the seventy-first year of his age. Before he became noted as a promoter and manager of theatricals, his name had spread throughout the country in connection with Hamlin's Wizard Oil, and the unique method by which he made a fortune out of this patent and really meritorious medicine, naturally led to his after career in the amusement field. This combination of qualities in his flexible character of an unusual talent for getting business results through original methods and his keen discrimination of what was both artistic and of enduring popularity is well brought out in a Chicago journal commenting on his decease: "Only in the America of the last half-century would it be possible to find, perhaps, a career so varied and embracing so many interests, apparently unrelated and even hostile, as were combined in the life story of John Austin Hamlin. It was a period (above all in the middle west) of transition—a period when types of activity were not sharply defined and a man might touch on the one hand a business calling for the broadest sort of popular advertising and on the other establish more than a casual relationship with the arts. Inasmuch as he did this very thing, Mr. Hamlin reflected perfectly the social flexibility which soon passes out of developed communities, and he already is a figure of history in Chicago.

"Mr. Hamlin did much for the stage in Chicago and the west and his influence always was thrown on the side of what is most enduring and valuable in things theatrical. His views of the playhouse were conservative and he did not care for what is popular and of the moment only. A study of the playbills of twenty-five years ago will show that

many of the famous stars of that day preferred to twinkle in the firmament of which Mr. Hamlin acted as cloud compeller."

The deceased was born in Cuyahoga Falls, Summit county, Ohio, on the 29th of June, 1837, son of Dr. William Starr and Eliza (Welch) Hamlin. He was educated in the public schools of Ohio and at Taylor's Academy, Cuyahoga Falls. His father was a pioneer circuit rider, who, while faithfully administering to the souls of men and women, did not forget the bruises, sprains and other hurts of their bodies. When he died he left his son, John A., little except the formula for the oil which he dispensed with his kind and Christian words. This proved the keynote to that son's progress in life. In 1859, when he was twenty-one years of age, he patented the formula and commenced to manufacture the remedy at Cincinnati under the name of Hamlin's Wizard Oil, remaining president of the company thus designated until the time of his death. In the first year of the war he came to Chicago to develop the business, and about this time originated the "medicine show" as his star advertising medium. He employed comedians, ventriloquists and fakirs to draw the crowds throughout the country, after which the lecturers came upon the stage and sold the oil as fast as they could hand out the bottles. It was one of the most successful advertising schemes of the day and placed the business on a splendid foundation. In 1872, a few months after the great fire, he built the Hamlin Theater in Chicago, which afterward became the Grand Opera House. Of this he had been the sole proprietor for many years, and around it were long clustered his most earnest work and best thoughts for the advancement of legitimate and high-class theatricals.

Mr. Hamlin was an old-time Republican, and a well known member of the Union League, and also belonged to the Masonic fraternity. In 1860, while a resident of Cincinnati, Mr. Hamlin married Mary Eleanor Hart, and the children of the family are: Harry L., manager of the Grand Opera House; Frederick R., who died after having established a reputation as a successful producer of theatrical attractions; Lawrence B., also deceased; George J., a leading concert tenor; Herbert W., a lawyer of high standing in Chicago; Robert A., whose death occurred soon after his graduation from Yale University; and Mrs. Bessie F. Clark. The wife of the deceased also survives, and, with the living children, was at the bedside of the veteran and honored citizen when he peacefully passed away from the activities of this life.

As chairman of the executive committee and vice president of the International Harvester Company, John Jacob Glessner is one of the active managers of one of the greatest corporations in the world, upon which depends in a noteworthy degree the progress of man's most important industry. Without further comment, it is evident that his position is one of eminent responsibility.

JOHN J.
GLESSNER.

Mr. Glessner is a native of Zanesville, Ohio, born in January, 1843, being a son of Jacob and Mary (Laughlin) Glessner. His education included not only a training in the public schools of Zanesville, but in the local newspaper business. In 1864 Mr. Glessner first entered business as a manufacturer of harvesting machinery, identifying himself with it as a member of the firm of Warder, Bushnell & Glessner, of Springfield, Ohio. He is still vice president of the corporation known as the Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Company.

Mr. Glessner became a resident of Chicago in 1870, settling here in order to manage the business of his firm from a point which is near the center of his sales territory, but retaining the factory at Springfield, Ohio. So largely was he credited with the remarkable success of his company that when its business was combined with that of the other leading harvester machinery companies and the International Harvester Company came into existence, Mr. Glessner was chosen chairman of its executive committee and vice president.

Since coming to Chicago, Mr. Glessner has been called upon as a wise counselor and successful manager of various municipal and charitable institutions, such practical abilities as he possesses being most necessary requisites in the insurance of the best results in these higher fields of activity. He has served as president of the Citizens' Association, holding the position when that body prepared the drainage canal bill and secured its passage by the legislature. For about seventeen years he has served as a director of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, and has been repeatedly urged to accept the presidency. He is also a trustee of the Chicago Orphan Asylum, Rush Medical College, Chicago Orchestral Association and the Art Institute. He enjoys membership in the Chicago, Union League, Quadrangle, Literary and Commercial clubs, having been president of the last named organization.

In December, 1870, at Springfield, Ohio, Mr. Glessner married





John Mason Loomis
Colonel 26th Regt Illinois Infantry Volunteer
Comdg 1st Brig 4th Division 15th AC

Miss Frances Macbeth, daughter of James R. and Nancy (Bayard) Macbeth, and their children are as follows: John George M. and Frances, now the wife of Blewett Lee, general attorney of the Illinois Central Railroad Company.

Eugene Jackson Buffington, president of the Illinois Steel Company, is one of the most prominent business men and managers of large industrial interests in Chicago. He is a native of West Virginia, born at Guyandotte, on the 14th of March, 1863, son of James H. and Columbia (Nicholas) Buffington.

Mr. Buffington obtained his education principally in the public schools of Covington, Kentucky, of which he was a student from 1870 to 1879. Subsequently he pursued higher courses at the Chickering Institute, Cincinnati, in 1879-80, and at the Vanderbilt University, in 1881-3. Soon after leaving the latter he received the appointment of treasurer of the American Wire and Nail Company at Anderson, Indiana, and the efficient performance of his duties in that position earned him promotion to the office of secretary and treasurer of the American Steel and Wire Company. He continued his continuous advancement through various managerial positions until January 1, 1899, when he was elected president of the great corporation known as the Illinois Steel Company.

On November 27, 1888, Mr. Buffington was united in marriage with Miss Drucilla Nichols Moore, the ceremony occurring in Catlettsburg, Kentucky. The family residence is at Evanston, Illinois, and Mr. Buffington has membership in the Merchants', Union League and Chicago clubs.

The late Colonel John Mason Loomis was a man of unflinching determination; to many he seemed stern, but whether on the battle field or in the hard conflicts of business his firmness had no touch of cruelty to it; and he never ordered an advance which he was personally afraid to lead. In actual works of charity the Colonel became a beloved character. He contributed liberally to many of the public institutions of the city, and is especially remembered for his identification for many years with the broadening affairs of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, to which he freely gave both of his time and means and whose useful

work he virtually managed for more than a decade after the great fire.

Colonel Loomis was born at Windsor, Connecticut, on the 5th of January, 1825, and was descended from an old English family. The founder of the American branch was Joseph Loomis, of Essex county, England, who landed in Boston, Massachusetts, on the 17th of July, 1638. In 1639 Joseph Loomis bought a piece of land in Hartford county, Connecticut, which is still in possession of the family, although no member of the family in all these generations has ever inherited it through the will of a testator. James Loomis, the father of John Mason, was also a native of Windsor, a farmer, a merchant, a miller and for several years colonel of the First Regiment of Connecticut State Militia. Being a great admirer of John Mason, a famous soldier of New England, he named his son after his hero, so that the Colonel Loomis of Illinois had a special incentive to earn a name in military annals.

Mr. Loomis received his early education in the common schools and academies of Connecticut, and afterward had some practical business training in his father's store. But his inclination was early manifest, for in his youth he received the appointment of midshipman in the United States navy and at the age of eighteen was captain of a company of local militia. Finally, becoming weary of waiting for a regular assignment in the navy, he shipped in the China tea trade, and for about four years was a sailor of various grades on the high seas.

In 1846 Mr. Loomis became a landsman, venturing at once into what was then the far west. His father had been selected as a delegate to the famous River and Harbor Convention, which met in Chicago during that year, and thither he was accompanied by the son. Before returning to their Connecticut home they concluded to visit Milwaukee, and believing it a lake port of unusual promise, the son spent the winter there, after which he decided to make the Cream City his home. He first went to work as a clerk in a lumber yard, and in 1848 bought the stock of his employers and began business for himself. He prospered from the first, and with the exception of his military service in the Civil war was interested in the lumber trade until the day of his death, August 2, 1900. During the last years of

his life, however, he was gradually shifting the heavier burdens upon younger shoulders.

In 1852 Mr. Loomis transferred his business to Chicago, locating a yard at the corner of Madison and Market streets, and soon afterward formed a partnership with the late James Ludington, of Milwaukee, the business, under the firm name of Loomis & Ludington, prospering and growing until the outbreak of the Civil war.

Soon after locating in Chicago Mr. Loomis joined the famous Chicago Light Guard. Of this organization he served as first lieutenant, and obtained so high a reputation as a military disciplinarian that Governor Yates, in August, 1861, requested him to take command of a regiment for service in the Civil war, giving him a commission as colonel of the Twenty-sixth Volunteer Infantry, a body of carefully selected men which the Governor himself had been most instrumental in raising. And their record was thus commended by Governor Yates, when, after three years of fine service, the regiment returned to Springfield for re-enlistment: "When I selected Colonel Loomis as the commanding officer of the regiment," said the Governor, "it was not because he had raised it. I selected him because of his ability to command, for his military talent, and for his devotion to his country; and I was not mistaken in the man. He has proved equal to the emergency. The names of New Madrid, of Island No. 10, of Iuka, Corinth, Farmington, Vicksburg, Jackson, Tunnel Hill and Chattanooga, which are inscribed upon its battle-scarred flags and upon those fields which its valor won, afford ample evidence of the valuable service which was performed there. We have watched you through long and tedious marches, through sufferings and trials. In that memorable battle of Tunnel Hill we saw you march undismayed at the head of the army and receive for your valor the praise of your commanding generals, Grant and Sherman. In the name of the people and of every loyal heart in the state we welcome you, Colonel Loomis, and your men, today." During the three years of his service Colonel Loomis participated in fifty-seven battles or skirmishes, and campaigned over sixty-nine hundred miles of country. While in the field he was noted as a rigid disciplinarian and a cool, intrepid fighter. His eminent fitness for leadership was quickly discerned by his superior officers, for during his service in the field he was most of the time either acting with his regiment as an independent command, or

was in command of a brigade or division. With the Twenty-sixth Illinois Regiment he exercised an independent command in northern Missouri from the outbreak of the war until February, 1862, and during the balance of that year commanded the First Brigade, Second Division, Army of the Mississippi, and the Second Brigade, Second Division, Army of the Tennessee. In 1863 and 1864 he was the superior officer of both a brigade and a division (First, Sixteenth Army Corps), Army of the Tennessee. At Chattanooga and Missionary Ridge, he commanded a division composed of Colonel Burchbeck's Brigade, Eleventh Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, and his own First Brigade, Fourth Division, Army of the Tennessee. He also led the rear guard of the Thirteenth Army Corps, Army of the Tennessee, from December, 1862, to January, 1863, in the campaign from Oxford, Mississippi, to LaGrange, Tennessee. He also served as commandant of the post at Oxford, Mississippi. Colonel Loomis was recommended for promotion to brigadier general by General Grant in December, 1862; by General Sherman in December, 1863, and again by General Grant in April, 1864; but for some unexplained reason, and to the deep regret of his many friends and admirers, he never received the promotion to which he was justly entitled. On April 30th, 1864, he resigned from the service, having so greatly overtaxed his powers of endurance that it became imprudent for him to continue longer in the field.

Upon his return to civil life, Colonel Loomis found that the business outlook was discouraging, and, with the destruction of his old home by fire, his future seemed dark indeed. But he bravely and energetically resumed the lumber business, although he was virtually without capital, and by diligence and good judgment developed his interests into far greater magnitude than they had ever reached before the war. He acquired an interest in extensive pine lands near Manistee and Ludington, Michigan, which, with the marketing of their products, brought very large returns. To carry on this branch of the business he became one of the organizers of the Pere Marquette Lumber Company, at Ludington, Michigan. On the death of its president, Hon. Delos L. Filer, he assumed the management of its affairs, which he retained until the time of his death. In the meantime he had received John McLaren into his employ, and in 1870 made him a partner in the firm of John Mason Loomis & Company,

the "Company" comprising Mr. McLaren alone. For fifteen years they transacted a large business at Chicago in the lumber commission line, and in 1885 Colonel Loomis retired from the partnership.

Colonel Loomis' connection with the Chicago Relief and Aid Society commenced after the Chicago fire in 1871. For a year or more after that sweeping calamity, he devoted his entire time to the receiving and distributing the world's gifts to the needy, and to the providing of temporary quarters for the homeless. His connection with this great charity ended only with his own life. In 1873 he served as its auditor, and was a member of its auditing committee from 1874 to 1881, ever giving freely of his energies, abilities and means in furtherance of the work. Soon after its organization in 1874, he became an active member of the Citizens' Association of Chicago, and served as chairman of its military committee from 1879 to 1883. Colonel Loomis was among the far-seeing pioneers in the organization of the Illinois National Guard. He had long seen the necessity for the creation of a citizen soldiery, properly drilled and equipped, which should serve as a nucleus for home defense in case of war. He was of those wise men who believed that national security was largely dependent on ample military preparation. During the period of his service as chairman of the military committee of the Citizens' Association he enjoyed special facilities for advancing the interests of the Illinois National Guard. More than any other man he placed that organization on a firm financial basis, and was personally the means of raising twenty thousand dollars for its early support. He was also one of the charter members of the Loyal Legion, and in 1884 succeeded General Sheridan as commander of the Illinois Commandery. He was a member of the George H. Thomas Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and of the association composed of his surviving comrades of the Twenty-sixth Illinois Regiment, of which he was honorary colonel from the date of its organization until his death. He was also closely identified with the Society of the Army of the Tennessee from its founding until his death, attending most of its reunions and serving several times as vice-president of the organization. In fact, there were few Civil war veterans of the west who enjoyed a wider popularity in patriotic associations than did Colonel Loomis.

In politics Colonel Loomis always voted for Republicanism. While a lover of his home, he was at the same time broadly social, and was identified with the Chicago, Calumet, Union, Saddle and Cycle, Onwentsia and Tolleston clubs, all of Chicago, also of the Jekyl Island Club, with headquarters on the island so named, off the coast of Georgia. Of the two clubs last noted, the Colonel was a charter member.

In 1878, Colonel Loomis, with his brothers and sister, incorporated the Loomis Institute at Windsor, Connecticut. This institution is to be a memorial to this branch of the Loomis family, for the Colonel and his associate founders, through the death of all of their children, foresaw that with their death an honored name would become extinct. The Loomis Institute is, in the words of its charter, "for the free education of all persons between the ages of twelve and twenty years who can read and write and who are grounded in the elementaries of arithmetic, grammar and geography. In case a greater number of persons having the requisite qualifications shall apply for admission than the institute can accommodate, then selection from said applicants shall be made, first, from those belonging to the Loomis family by name or consanguinity; next, from those belonging to the town of Windsor; next, from those belonging to the state of Connecticut, and next from those deemed worthy without regard to state or nation, all of which shall be determined by the trustees or their successors, or by committees by them appointed, in conformity to the provisions of the incorporating act." The family homestead bought by Joseph Loomis in 1640 is to be the site of the institute buildings, and the eventual endowment fund will be the estates of Colonel Loomis, his brothers and sister, amounting approximately to two million dollars. This memorial will live as an evidence of the noble traits of this family, which are interwoven with the Loomis history from the time of its planting in American soil.

Colonel Loomis' wife was formerly Miss Mary Hunt, daughter of Hon. Milo Hunt, of Chenango county, New York, to whom he was married in 1849, when starting in the lumber trade as a resident of Milwaukee. To their deep sorrow the children born to them all died in infancy. His honored widow still survives, residing at 55 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, and as a lasting tribute to the Colonel's memory Mrs. Loomis recently erected a beautiful memorial altar of

marble and mosaic in Grace church, the ancestral house of worship at Windsor, Connecticut. Both husband and wife were members of Grace Episcopal church, Chicago, from its organization.

Robert B. Gregory, elected president of Lyon and Healy in 1907, has been identified with the music trade for more than forty years, or since the establishment of the great house in whose development he has been such a faithful and influential agent. His steady rise from a subordinate clerkship to the head of the widely extended and firmly established business is a just reward of his many years of effort and his strong natural abilities—all steadfastly applied to the honorable advantage of the house.

Mr. Gregory is a native of Jonesville, Michigan, born September 4, 1848, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Bowman) Gregory. He was educated in the home schools, and at the age of fifteen came to Chicago, his first employment being as an office boy with Root and Cady, proprietors of a music store, later becoming a messenger boy with the State Savings Bank. With the establishment of the firm of Lyon and Healy, in 1864, the youth of sixteen entered their employ and commenced his long and upward career in the commercial field of music. From the position of clerk he was promoted to that of traveling salesman, and in the latter capacity rendered them fine service for some four years. Afterward (from 1875 to 1892) as foreign buyer, he occupied a particularly responsible and delicate field. Thus becoming thoroughly familiar with the business of the house within its office and both in its domestic and foreign territory, Mr. Gregory's admission to the firm as a general partner was but a legitimate advancement, and in 1890, when the business was incorporated, he assumed the position of treasurer of the company. He was later elected vice president, and, as stated, was chosen to the head of the business in December, 1907.

Mr. Gregory is a leader in both business and social circles. He was married in Chicago, December 18, 1880, to Miss Addie V. Hibbard, and three children have been born to them—Eleanor Hibbard, Grace (deceased) and Ruth. The family has long been prominent in the work of Grace Episcopal church, in which Mr. Gregory is a vestryman, and the city home is at No. 1638 Prairie avenue; "Ledge-mere," the beautiful summer home, is in Highland Park. Personally,

Mr. Gregory is independent in politics, and is identified with the Union League, Chicago Athletic, Exmoor and South Shore Country clubs.

One of the strongest men of Chicago, Arthur Dixon has attained prominence as a business factor and as a sturdy and progressive force in the public affairs of the city, county and state.

ARTHUR
DIXON.

He is of Scotch-Irish descent and his entire career has demonstrated that his blood is of the best strain. He was born March 27, 1837, in county Fermanagh, north of Ireland, son of Arthur and Jane (Allen) Dixon. His father was a man of noticeable flexibility and force of character, being at times farmer, teacher and attorney, his grandfather and uncle holding commissions in the British army. It was from this father, for whom Arthur Dixon always had the deepest affection and reverence, that the son with whom this sketch chiefly deals, received his early training and from whom he inherited many of his characteristic traits.

As a boy Mr. Dixon was remarkably alert and vigorous, both mentally and physically, his favorite early studies being mathematics, logic, history and ethics. The discipline of his youthful years was moral, as well as mental, and from early boyhood he was a constant attendant at the Episcopal and Methodist Sunday schools. At the age of eighteen he left home, even then grounded in all manly traits, and from 1855 to 1858 resided in Philadelphia, where he had joined some old-time friends. He then spent three years at Pittsburg, engaged in the nursery business.

The coming of Arthur Dixon to Chicago dates from 1861, when he became a clerk in the grocery of G. C. Cook, but soon after assumed the role of a proprietor, which he continued for a number of years with fair success. In the meantime he had accidentally entered the field of business, in which more than forty-five years of able and stanch labors have brought him a standing second to none in the country. One of his grocery customers ran up so large a bill of credit that cash payment was beyond the limits of possibility, and in payment thereof Mr. Dixon assumed a team of horses and a wagon. To prevent the animals from eating up his final profits he engaged in teaming, this accidental outside venture proving so profitable that in 1862 he abandoned his grocery business and established a general teaming concern at 299 Fifth avenue. This was the origin of the

enormous business which has been transacted for forty-six years under the name of the Arthur Dixon Transfer Company, of which he is still president. In addition to his controlling interest in the company he is a director in the F. Parmelee Company, the Central Trust Company, West Pullman Land Association, Dixon Land Association, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company and Grand Trunk Railroad Company.

Mr. Dixon's splendid services for the public and the Republican party commenced during the period of the Civil war, when he was an energetic, rising young business man. His work in enlisting and equipping men for the Union ranks called forth general praise. Toward the end of the war he became especially prominent in local politics and obtained firm standing with his fellow citizens by his active participation in the establishment of the fire limits. In the spring of 1867 he was elected by the Republicans as alderman from the Second ward, and for twenty-four years served continuously as a member of the city council, holding the record both for faithfulness and length of aldermanic service. Although he was returned to his seat year after year with increased majorities and sometimes without opposition, the contest in the common council over his elevation to the presidency of that body was bitter. He was chosen, however, and continued in office from 1874 to 1880, inclusive. At various times he served as chairman of all the important committees and, whether as a working member, a debater or "watchdog of the city treasury," made his mark. Among other important measures he advocated municipal ownership of the gas plant, high water pressure, building of sewers by special assessment, creation of a public library, annexation of the suburbs, building of viaducts over railway crossings, the drainage law and the extension of the fire limits. At Mr. Dixon's resignation in April, 1891, the city council, as a body, expressed its unqualified regret at his action, and placed on record its conviction of "his great public worth, his zeal for honest and economical government, his sincere interest in the cause of the tax payers, and his undoubted and unquestioned ability in every position assigned to him." Mr. Dixon was one of the foremost in laying a wise and substantial foundation for the World's Columbian Exposition, and in April, 1892, was elected one of its directors, his services and counsel being invaluable.

Mr. Dixon represented the first senatorial district of Illinois in the twenty-seventh general assembly, and among the bills introduced and passed by him at that session were those providing for the location of the Chicago Public Library and the extension of sewerage and water by special tax levy and sundry other bills. For a quarter of a century he has been a member of the city and county Republican central committees, and has served many times as chairman of both of these bodies. In 1872 he was a leading candidate for Congress, failing of the nomination by only a few votes, and in 1880 served as a delegate to the national Republican convention which named James A. Garfield for the presidency. Justly proud of his nationality, Mr. Dixon has also been highly honored by the Irish Republicans of the city and nation. In 1868 he was elected president of the Irish Republican Club of Chicago and in the following year to the head of the national organization. In Masonry his standing is long and high, having joined the fraternity in 1865 and being now a life member of the chapter and commandery, a thirty-second degree Mason of the Scottish rite. Mr. Dixon has also served as president of the Irish Literary Society and his mind is of a high order. He has a choice library of religious, scientific, poetical and philosophical works, and is in close and inspiring communion with the intellectual masters and moral prophets of the past and present.

In January, 1862, Mr. Dixon married Miss Annie Carson, of Allegheny, and fourteen children have been born to them, of whom six sons and six daughters are still living. George W. Dixon, the second son, is secretary and treasurer of the Arthur Dixon Transfer Company, and Thomas J. Dixon, third son, holds the position of general manager. The domestic relations of Arthur Dixon have always been warm and harmonious in the extreme, and his home at 3131 Michigan boulevard represents an ideal American household. He was reared in the Episcopal faith, but for many years has been a leader in the work of the First Methodist church, of which he has been a trustee and Sunday-school teacher for forty-five years, and is now president of the board. His broad identification with organizations of a social and co-operative nature is indicated by his membership in the Methodist Social Union, Art Institute, Historical Society, Chicago Real Estate Board, Bankers' Club, Chicago Board of Trade, Union League and the Hamilton, Calumet and Illinois Athletic clubs.

A native of Chicago, where he also received his education and from whose life he drew his individual inspiration, George William
GEORGE W. Dixon is a typical citizen of the typical western
DIXON. city—now western only in geographical location, but metropolitan in spirit and the scope of her activities. He is a business man of broad education, secretary and treasurer of the Arthur Dixon Transfer Company; has a thorough legal training; has ably served in the upper house of the state legislature, and his influence in Republicanism is further indicated by his pending service as presidential elector from the first Illinois district.

After passing through the grammar course in Chicago and graduating from the old West Division high school, Mr. Dixon pursued a classical course in the Northwestern University, from which he graduated in 1889 with the degree of A. B. He then entered the law school of the same institution, from which he graduated in 1892, with the degree of LL. B. After leaving college Mr. Dixon practiced his profession for about five years, his work being largely in the capacity of receiver for large corporations. In 1893 he became identified with the Arthur Dixon Transfer Company, being appointed to his present position in the same year. The business of this great corporation was founded by his father and has been developed through the united efforts of different members of the family. Its modern growth into one of the leading establishments of the kind in the country has come largely through the executive ability and trained legal mind of its secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Dixon's prominence as a Republican was made generally evident by his service in the state senate as representative of the first Illinois district. He has also served on the staff of Governor Richard Yates with the rank of colonel. As stated, he is a presidential elector from the first Illinois district, also served as a member of the committee on arrangements to prepare for the reception of the delegates to the Republican national convention of 1908. This work was thoroughly and systematically accomplished even to the smallest detail, and all the arrangements met with the hearty approval of all concerned. Mr. Dixon is identified with the Union League Club, Chicago Club, Chicago Athletic Association, University Club, City Club, Twentieth Century Club and the Hamilton Club. He has been a leading spirit in the political and reformatory work inaugurated by the

organization last named, of which he is a life member and first vice president, as well as chairman of its political action committee. He has also been chairman of the entertainment committee and secretary of the club, and at the time of the peace jubilee held in honor of President McKinley, acted as secretary of the banquet. Mr. Dixon has been active and influential in all movements tending to civic reform, and was a delegate to the Chicago charter convention of 1907. He retains an active membership in the Illinois State Bar Association, and belongs to the Masonic order and Knights Templar.

On March 2, 1903, Senator Dixon was united in marriage with Miss Marion E. Martin, and his residence is at No. 2706 Michigan boulevard. The two children born to this union are Marion Martin and George William Dixon, Jr. Mr. Dixon is a leading Methodist, having served as superintendent of the Sunday school of the First Methodist church for many years and president of the Chicago Methodist Social Union in 1901-02.

Thomas John Dixon, general manager of the Arthur Dixon Transfer Company, was born in Chicago, September 9, 1869, and is a son of
ARTHUR and ANNIE (CARSON) DIXON. His father
THOMAS J. DIXON. has been a prominent citizen of Chicago for more than forty-five years and his biography precedes his sons' in this work. Thomas J. completed the grammar and high school courses in Chicago, after which he entered the Northwestern University at Evanston, but finished only his junior year, as he was anxious to enter business. He at once entered the employ of the Arthur Dixon Transfer Company, and has advanced to his present position through sturdy work and real ability. The great and increasing volume of business transacted by the company makes his position far from a sinecure, in fact, continuously more arduous in its duties.

In 1894 Mr. Dixon was united in marriage with Miss Dora Alice Moon, a native of Michigan, and they have two children, Arthur and John Wesley Dixon. Mr. Dixon is a Republican and in 1905-06 represented the Second ward in the city council. His social membership is with the Union League, Hamilton and Chicago Athletic clubs, and in his stanch Methodism he upholds the family record. In Masonry he is a Knight Templar of the thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite.

The late William Gold Hibbard was one of Chicago's merchants who have made her both gigantic in the world of trade and highly honored in the higher fraternity of practical helpfulness and charity. He died a wealthy man, but he had given generously not only to upbuild the great house which he founded but to assist into paths of honorable labor those who were able to work and those who were thrown helpless upon the world.

WILLIAM G.
HIBBARD.

William G. Hibbard, who at his death, October 11, 1903, was still president of the widely known hardware house of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., was born at Dryden, Tompkins county, New York, in the year 1825. His parents were Joel Barber and Eliza (Gold) Hibbard, who sent him to the academy at Cortland, that state, where he obtained the bulk of his education. In 1849, then twenty-four years of age, he came to Chicago, first entering the employ of Stimson and Blair, dealers in hardware. He not only thoroughly learned the business, but saved a small capital by six years of economy so that he was enabled to become part proprietor of a store himself. In 1855 he formed a partnership with Nelson and Fred Tuttle and George M. Gray, the resulting firm being known as Tuttle, Hibbard & Co. Two years later the building was destroyed by fire, and the young merchants removed to larger and more favorable quarters at No. 32 Lake street. In 1865, after eight years of prosperous trade at the new location, Messrs. Tuttle and Gray retired, their interests being purchased by Mr. Hibbard and F. F. Spencer. Thus, as Hibbard and Spencer, was laid the foundation of the modern house. The name was afterward changed to Hibbard, Spencer & Co. by the admission of A. C. Bartlett, who had been in the service of Tuttle, Hibbard & Co. since 1864. Continued expansion of business necessitated a move, in 1867, to Nos. 92-94 Michigan avenue, and there, in the midst of their prosperity, they were found by the great fire of 1871. But on the 10th of October, early in the morning, less than twenty-four hours after their store was swept away, they resumed business with the hot remnants of their stock at Mr. Hibbard's private residence, No. 1701 Prairie avenue. This is said to be the quickest resumption of business after the fire. For about seven months the firm occupied a one story wooden shed on the Lake Front, between Washington and Randolph streets, and by the middle of June moved into their rebuilt store, at the old number,

No. 32 Lake street. Since then frequent additions of office and warehouse accommodations have resulted in a massive structure which occupies the block between State, South Water, Wabash and the river. In 1882, under the advice of Mr. Hibbard, the business was turned over to a stock company known as Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., of which he remained president up to the day of his death.

Mr. Hibbard is recognized as one of those broad-gauge type of business men whose ideas of their functions do not rest on the basis of mere justice, but whose policy always inclines toward the co-operative and generous. Those who proved by their faithfulness that they merited his confidence were advanced according to their abilities, and after the incorporation of the company rewarded with shares in the business. Such was both generous and wise treatment, and was in line with the advanced thought of the day. He also took a most practical interest in the good works of organized charity, one of the many public institutions of this character in which he was especially interested being the Foundlings' Home of Chicago, of which he was president for many years.

In 1855 Mr. Hibbard wedded Miss Lydia Beekman Van Schaack, a daughter of H. C. Van Schaack, a prominent lawyer of Manlius, Onondaga county, New York, and descendant from some of the most aristocratic and substantial Dutch pioneers of the Empire state. Of the eight children born to this harmonious union, six are still alive, two of the sons, William G. and Frank Hibbard, being prominently identified with the business founded by the deceased. The widow is also living, one of the best known of Chicago pioneers.

To be the witness of the growth of a business house from small beginnings to one which has a world-wide scope is to be the observer of quite a wonderful and imposing sight in the practical world; but to be both a witness and an active and leading factor in such a remarkable development is an experience accorded to but few men. This development of a great business can only be partially compared to the rising of a monumental building under the supervision of master minds; for, while in both cases those who have the responsibilities of the construction watch and direct with honorable pride the countless details which must be mastered and forwarded in the working out of the general plan, those who rear the structure of a vast business are building with the ever

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shifting material of humanity instead of with iron, steel, stone and bricks. Immeasurably greater, therefore, is the genius of the man who deals with men and women, molding them to his purposes; who, in the guiding of his enterprise to the heights of superiority, is obliged to meet fierce competition and new conditions—than the architect or the builder, who depends for success upon the exact sciences and solid, substantial, dependable material.

Among those in Chicago to whom this comparison legitimately applies is A. C. Bartlett, president of the corporation of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., which operates one of the largest hardware houses in the world, its mammoth establishment on State street between South Water and the Chicago river, being one of the most conveniently arranged and finely constructed buildings for its purposes in existence. It is a fitting outward manifestation of the extent and permanence of the business itself. As would be expected, the presiding genius of this great business is a strong, broad, accurate man, endowed with remarkable mental concentration and a fine logical mind; but, what is remarkable in business men of his caliber, he is also cultured and polished, an attractive writer and an easy, effective public speaker. His hard, common sense, which has brought him eminence in the business world, is also refined and mellowed by his generosity and benevolence.

Mr. Bartlett evidently inherited some of his business ability from his father, but none from his grandfather, who was notoriously a "poor manager." Born at Stratford, Fulton county, New York, June 22, 1844, he comes of brave, sturdy families, who were widely known pioneers of the central part of the state north of the Mohawk river. Colonel Ichabod Bartlett, his paternal grandfather, made a good officer in the Revolutionary war, but when it came to the more prosaic campaign of life he lacked the persistent industry which wins the average success. The family being in rather needy circumstances, one of the sons, Aaron, with the other children, obtained little schooling; it is said that a year covered the educational period of his life. This boy, who was born in 1800, was reared on his father's small farm and his experience there, as well as a short independent venture in the same line, induced him to abandon agriculture and become a partner in a country store. Unlike his brave father, he possessed a good head for business and gained such ground that he associated himself with

Isaac Hyde, of New York City, in the erection and operation of a sole leather tannery, the resulting firm of A. Bartlett & Co. becoming quite well known in central New York.

Nathaniel Dibell, the maternal grandfather of A. C. Bartlett, was a sturdy, thrifty New Englander, who went to New York shortly after his marriage, bought and improved a large farm, raised a family of eight girls, lived comfortably and happily, was honest and popular, served the public in various official capacities, and altogether passed what may be called an uneventful but eminently useful and honorable existence. His daughter Delia, who was born September 3, 1806, married Aaron Bartlett, and their only son was Adolphus C.

The boy attended the village school of his native Stratford until after his father's death, January 1, 1854, when, at the age of ten, he came with his mother to Salisbury Centre, in the adjoining county of Herkimer. There he attended the common schools until his sixteenth year, after which he enjoyed the benefits of mental training for one year at the Dansville academy and for two years at the Clinton Liberal Institute, both New York institutions. As his health became somewhat delicate he abandoned his intention of mastering even more advanced courses, and, after teaching one winter and being employed as a clerk in a country store for one summer, took a course in a commercial college preparatory to adopting a business career.

When Mr. Bartlett came to Chicago, at the age of nineteen, his plan was to enter a wholesale house, obtain the necessary experience, and then embark as a merchant in some small village, using as capital a few thousand dollars which his father had left him. With this end in view he entered the employ of the hardware store of Tuttle, Hibbard & Co. as a general utility boy, with promise of a nominal salary. But his eyes were open and his brain was busy, and the more he saw of the business life of the bustling city the better he liked it; his original intention to do business in a small place in a modest way gradually and completely oozed away. At the end of the first year the firm name was changed to Hibbard and Spencer, and three years later, then twenty-three years of age, he was given a silent interest in the business. At the conclusion of another three years Mr. Bartlett was received into the firm as a general partner; on January 1, 1877, the style of the firm was changed to Hibbard, Spencer & Co., and, upon the incorporation of the business January 1, 1882, to Hibbard,

Spencer, Bartlett & Co., with Mr. Bartlett as secretary of the corporation. Upon the death of Mr. Spencer in 1894 he became vice president, and assumed the presidency January 1, 1904, Mr. Hibbard's death having occurred in the preceding October.

A simple mention is all that can be accorded Mr. Bartlett's connections with the business, financial, educational, social, political and charitable institutions of Chicago; but that mention is sufficient to indicate the great breadth and variety of his activities and how vast is his influence for the material progress and higher good of the city. He has been a member of the Chicago board of education and is a trustee of Beloit, (Wis.) College and the University of Chicago. He is a charter member of the Commercial Club, an ex-director of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company and a director of the First National Bank, Northern Trust Company, Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company. He has also served on the directorate of the Chicago Athenæum, and since 1873 has been a director of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society. He is a trustee of the Art Institute; president of the Home for the Friendless, vice president of the Old People's Home, and has been a director of the Orphan Asylum. He is a member of the Chicago Club, and his Republicanism is indicated by his membership in the Union League Club.

Mr. Bartlett was married to Mary H. Pitkin, who died December 19, 1890, the mother of Maie Bartlett Heard, Frederick Clay and Florence Dibell. His second wife, to whom he was united June 15, 1893, was formerly Abbey H. Hitchcock, daughter of Bailey H. Hitchcock, a brother of the late Charles Hitchcock of Chicago. By this marriage there has been one child—Eleanor Collamore.

Col. Isaac Leonard Ellwood, although occupying a magnificent homestead at De Kalb, in the Illinois county by that name, is a man of broad and public character, widely known throughout the state, and especially in Chicago, where his industrial and landed interests have long made him a familiar figure. It is therefore eminently proper that he should be fittingly represented in a work of this character, which aims to fairly represent the forces which have contributed to its advancement and present standing.

Isaac L. Ellwood is a native of Salt Springville, Montgomery county, New York, born August 3, 1833, and traces his ancestry

to Thomas Ellwood, the noted London Quaker, born in 1639 and chiefly educated by the poet Milton. It is a matter of history that Thomas Ellwood suggested to Milton the writing of "Paradise Regained" when "Paradise Lost" was submitted to him for criticism. This eminent member of the Ellwood family has been honored by the Quakers of the old and the new world, John G. Whittier having contributed a memoir to the record. The first of the family to establish himself in America was Richard Ellwood, who in 1748 settled with his family near St. Johnsville, in the Mohawk valley, New York. His stone residence is still standing in a good state of preservation near the line of the New York Central Railroad. Richard Ellwood died a few years after coming to this locality, leaving four sons and two daughters. Isaac Ellwood, the grandfather of the Colonel, died on a farm near Fort Plane, one of his three sons, Abram, was father of Isaac L. Abram Ellwood married Sarah Delong, daughter of James Delong, a native of France, and they became the parents of seven sons, six of whom have attained prominence in Illinois. There were also three daughters in the family.

Isaac L. Ellwood spent his early years attending the public schools of Montgomery county, New York, and as driver of a team on the Erie canal. Later he obtained a clerkship with the management, and was also employed as a salesman, but in his eighteenth year struck for the gold fields of the Pacific coast, with the rush of '51. By hard work and frugality he managed to collect a small capital, with which he returned east and in 1855 established a hardware store in De Kalb. He also branched out as an auctioneer, and his suavity and keenness combined brought success in both vocations. But the foundation of his fortune was laid when he formed a partnership with Joseph F. Glidden, and established the manufactory of barbed wire whose products were introduced to all the civilized countries of the world, and the Glidden Barbed Wire stood for years as the best which the market afforded. In 1876 Mr. Glidden sold his interest in the business to the Washburn and Moen Manufacturing Company, of Massachusetts, which combined with Colonel Ellwood to push the enterprise to even greater proportions. Through the latter's knowledge of the earlier phases of the business, his familiarity with the original patents and his wide business influence, all inventions on both the wire and machinery were so wisely consolidated as to prevent further litiga-

tion and make the manufacture absolutely safe. Upon this solid foundation of legal security and confidence the business took even more astonishing strides, until it was one of the most successful industries of the country. Later Mr. Ellwood became sole owner of the business, which was reorganized under the name of the I. L. Ellwood Manufacturing Company. As the railroads and farmers alike commenced to use the wire, the territory under his style of fence was soon increased by thousands of square miles. He then extended the scope of his industry by establishing a wire drawing plant at De Kalb, and at about the same time commenced the extensive manufacture of wire nails and woven wire fencing. These enterprises have also grown to unusually large proportions, and, with his barbed wire plant, were absorbed in late years by the American Steel and Wire Company.

Colonel Ellwood has become well known as a public character in the state, and has been largely concerned in the growth of higher education. In 1895 he spent several months at Springfield, and was most influential in securing the legislation which resulted in the establishment of the Northern Illinois State Normal School at De Kalb. When the school was located he platted the so-called I. L. Ellwood addition and built thereon several club houses and residences for the accommodation of the school management, and this section has since become one of the most desirable resident districts of the city. Colonel Ellwood has been an unvarying Republican, has been a liberal contributor to party support, and his influence as a man and a citizen has been broad and elevating. On June 5, 1902, he commenced his four years' service as a railroad and warehouse commissioner, and has served on the staffs of Governor Tanner and Governor Yates, by which circumstance he has received the title of colonel.

On January 27, 1859, Mr. Ellwood was married to Miss Harriet Miller, daughter of William A. Miller, of De Kalb, and four sons and three daughters have been born to them. Two sons died in infancy, and Mrs. John H. Lewis has also passed away. The living children are as follows: William L., Mrs. Harriet Mayo, Mrs. Mary Lewis, Mrs. Jessie Ray (Denver, Colorado), and E. Perry Ellwood. The eldest son, William L., was for several years engaged in the breeding and importation of French draft horses, making annual trips to France in the interest of his business. At present he has charge of the Ellwood stock farms, located near De Kalb, and containing 3,400 acres

of highly improved land and supplied with all the modern improvements. In addition to this estate, Colonel Ellwood is the owner of 400,000 acres of land in Texas, which is rapidly being developed and increased in value. The handsome family residence at De Kalb is surrounded by spacious and well kept grounds, one of its unique attractions being a deer park. A splendid summer resort is also maintained at Palatka, Florida.

James Theodore Harahan, president of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, is recognized as one of the masters of railroad management and development in the United States, and therefore a world-leader in this field. He was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, in the year 1843, his father being born in Scotland and his mother in Massachusetts. At the outbreak of the Rebellion, although Harahan was then but seventeen years of age, his appearance was so mature that he was passed into the First Massachusetts Infantry, and served with it in the desperate fighting around Richmond. He was afterward transferred to the Fourth New York Light Artillery, and served with that organization until he entered the employ of the government in the railroad transportation of troops and equipment around Alexandria. His special duties were on the Orange & Alexandria Railroad, and as the Confederate guerrillas were very active in this locality his induction into the work which became the serious business of his life was accompanied by not a little danger and excitement.

After the war Mr. Harahan entered the service of the Nashville & Decatur Railroad, with headquarters at Nashville, Tennessee, and from 1866 to 1870 he was employed by the Louisville & Nashville road, with headquarters in the different towns along the route. Then he took charge of the Shelby railroad; was roadmaster of the Nashville & Decatur Railroad from 1872 to 1879, and within the following two years superintendent of the Memphis and New Orleans divisions of that road. In 1883-4 he was general superintendent of the Louisville & Nashville railroad south of Decatur, and the following year became general manager of the entire line. He then accepted the general superintendency of the Pittsburg division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, resigning this position to become assistant general manager of the Louisville & Nashville, and within a few months being promoted to be head of the road. From October, 1888, to November,

1890, he was successively assistant general manager of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, general manager of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway and general manager of the Louisville, New Orleans & Texas Railway. On November 1, 1890, he assumed his duties as second vice president of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and was elected president in 1907.

Mr. Harahan has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Mary Kehoe, of Maysville, Kentucky, who died in 1897. On April 19, 1899, he married Miss Mary N. Mallory, the daughter of an old-time friend, Captain W. B. Mallory, of Memphis, Tennessee. The children born into the Harahan household have been as follows: William J. Harahan, general manager of the Illinois Central Railroad Company; J. T. Harahan, Jr., with a Chicago manufacturing company; Mrs. A. N. Dale, of Memphis, and Mrs. Mary Shirley, of Chicago. Mr. Harahan has a broad connection with the clubs of Chicago and the southwest, those claiming his membership being the Homewood Country, Chicago, East End, Gentleman's Driving, Noonday (St. Louis), Pendennis (Louisville), Tennessee (Memphis), and the Boston and Pickwick clubs (both of New Orleans). Mr. Harahan's Chicago residence is at 3358 Michigan boulevard.

Marvin Hughitt is more than seventy-one years of age, and yet the honored president of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, is still in the field as one of the most energetic, keen and progressive masters of transportation in the world. He has been a resident of Chicago since 1854, and he is as proud of it as a great center of the railroad world as the city is proud of him for accomplishing such a giant's share of the work necessary to bring about this triumph.

Born on a farm near Genoa, Cayuga county, New York, on the 9th of August, 1837, Mr. Hughitt is the son of Amos and Miranda Hughitt, his ancestors on both sides of the family having been of agricultural stock. The boy attended faithfully to his farming duties until he was fourteen, but at that age decided that he would break away from the ancestral vocation. He therefore went to Auburn, the county seat, and secured a place as a messenger boy in a telegraph office. Before he was seventeen he was an expert operator, being one of the first in the United States to receive messages by sound. When he first came to Chicago, in 1854, he found a place with the

Illinois & Mississippi River Telegraph Company, and afterward with the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago railroad, now the Chicago & Alton, his duties in the latter connection being both those of a telegraphic operator and a trainmaster. His next railroad service was as trainmaster for the Illinois Central, in charge of the southern end of the road, stationed at Centralia, and his executive feats in the forwarding of troops during the imperative times of the Civil war materially advanced his reputation and his prospects. By 1864 he had advanced to the general superintendency; was assistant general manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul in 1870; general manager of the Pullman Palace Car Company in 1871-2, and on March 1st of the latter year was appointed general superintendent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. Four years later he became its general manager, and was its vice president and general manager from June 2, 1880, to June 2, 1887, when he became president of the great system which he had done as much as any one man to organize and expand. In 1882 he had become president of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway, and two years later was chosen to the presidency of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad. He is still at the head of these lines, as well as president of the St. Paul, Eastern Grand Trunk Railway and Sioux City & Pacific, and director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, Northern Trust Company and Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States. Aside from taking so large a share in the splendid development of the Northwestern Railway System, perhaps Mr. Hughitt's most useful work—certainly that which has earned him the most gratitude—is his institution of a pension system for the benefit of employes who have been in the service of the road for twenty years, have become physically disabled between the ages of sixty-five and sixty-nine, or who wish to retire at the age of seventy. The system went into effect January 1, 1901. The pension allowed is based upon a fixed per cent of the wages received by the applicant during the last ten years of his service. It is estimated that the innovation will eventually cost the company \$200,000 per annum.

Mr. Hughitt's wife was formerly Belle Barrett Hough, of Rock Island, Illinois, and for many years the family residence has been at Lake Forest. Mr. Hughitt is domestic and enjoys the companionship of a few chosen friends. He does not enjoy general society, and the only club with which he has been especially identified is the Commer-





Frederic A. Blau

cial, of which he has served as president. Mr. Hughitt was at one time a Democrat, but since the death of his political ideal, Stephen A. Douglas, has allied himself with the Republican party.

Frederic Adrian Delano, for the past two years president of the Wabash Railroad Company, is one of the best known practical railroad men in Chicago. For twenty years he was in the service of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, with headquarters either at Aurora or Chicago, rising steadily, strictly on his merits, from the position of apprentice machinist to that of general manager of the great system. Both as an engineer and an executive officer there is no one of his years who has a finer record for practical and valuable railroad work than Mr. Delano.

A native of Hong Kong, China, where he was born on the 10th of September, 1863, Mr. Delano is the son of Warren and Catherine Robbins (Lyman) Delano. He is of that diverse stock from which spring strong, active men, his ancestors on the paternal side being French Huguenots and English Pilgrims, the latter settling near Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620 and thereafter. His mother's forefathers were Englishmen and Scotchmen, who came to Boston and Salem, at various periods from 1630 to 1700. Mr. Delano's thorough education embraced a training of six years in the Adams Academy of Quincy, Massachusetts, and four years in Harvard College, obtaining his A. B. from the latter in 1885.

It is a tribute to Mr. Delano's strength of character that such a thorough literary discipline did not unfit him for the rough and practical work of life; but with him, as it should be with all young men, his thorough education enabled him to take up his work more intelligently and with greater conscientiousness. Soon after his graduation from Harvard he entered the locomotive repair shop of the C., B. & Q. R. R. at Aurora, Illinois, as an apprentice machinist, and continued thus employed for two years. In July, 1887, he was placed in charge of the bureau of steel rail inspection, tests and records, and in April, 1889, was promoted into the general administrative department of the company, as assistant to the second vice-president. After holding that position until July, 1890, he assumed the even more responsible office of superintendent of terminals at Chicago, discharging its duties with conscientious ability until 1899, when he

became superintendent of motive power. Serving in the latter capacity for two years, he was appointed general manager of the entire system and continued to direct its operations from July 1, 1901, to January 1, 1905. In this position Mr. Delano so demonstrated his powers as a general officer as to attract the attention of the Wabash Railroad management, and he assumed the first vice-presidency of that company May 1, 1905, and soon afterward became president of the system. Besides being the guiding force of this important line, he serves as director of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad and of the Hamilton National Bank. In January, 1908, Mr. Delano was appointed a member of the Harbor Commission of the city of Chicago by Mayor Busse. He is also a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Institute of Mining Engineers, Western Society of Engineers, and the University, Union League, Mid-Day and Literary clubs, of Chicago.

Married November 22, 1888, to Miss Matilda Peasley, Mr. Delano has become the father of four daughters: Catherine, Louise, Laura and Matilda. In religion he is a Unitarian, and is liberal and charitable in all his views.

Harry Irving Miller, president of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company, is a native of Cleveland, Ohio, born on the 12th of January, 1862, being a son of John F. and Almira G. Miller. His thorough and broad education embraced tutelage at Russell's College, New Haven, Connecticut; at Mount St. Mary's, Emmitsburg, Maryland, and Cornell University. He began railroad work in the employ of the Pennsylvania Lines west of Pittsburg, becoming a clerk in the superintendent's office at Richmond, Indiana. Subsequently he filled various positions in the engineering department of that line, and in 1888 was appointed superintendent of the Richmond division. He became superintendent of the Louisville division of the Pennsylvania Company in 1890; superintendent of the main line division (Vandalia) in April, 1894; general manager of the Vandalia Line, with headquarters in St. Louis, in June, 1901; general manager of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, with office at Chicago, from December 15, 1903, to March 1, 1905, when he became vice-president and general manager of Chicago & Eastern Illinois and Evansville &

Terre Haute railroads, and November 1, 1906, he was made president of these properties.

At Richmond, Indiana, Mr. Miller wedded Miss May B. Burbank, and the child born to them is Alvin Ford. The family residence is at No. 234 Lincoln Park boulevard. Mr. Miller is a member of Kappa Alpha fraternity. His general social affiliations are with the Chicago, Union League, Chicago Athletic, South Shore Country, Exmoor and Glen View clubs.

Edward Payson Ripley, president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, as well as president and director of fifteen other railroad corporations and director of numerous railroad, mining and manufacturing enterprises, is one of the great traffic managers of the world. He was born in Dorchester, now a part of Boston, Massachusetts, October 30, 1845, his family being of English descent and one of the oldest in New England, being founded in the Old Bay state as early as 1630. Mr. Ripley's father, Charles P., was a native of Vermont, but removed to Dorchester when a young man and there resided as a merchant until his death in 1866. In 1843 he married Miss Anne Payson, who was a member of the same family as the distinguished scholar and divine, Rev. Dr. Edward Payson.

Mr. Ripley graduated from the Dorchester High School, and at the age of seventeen became a clerk in a Boston dry goods store. In 1869 he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Company as a freight clerk in the Boston office, and in the following year became connected with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company in a more responsible position. Two years later he was made the New England freight and passenger agent with headquarters in Boston; in 1876 was appointed general eastern agent, and in 1878 was promoted to be general freight agent with headquarters in Chicago. In 1887 the office of traffic manager was created by the management of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, and Mr. Ripley chosen to fill the position. In the following year he was advanced to the office of general manager, which he resigned June 1, 1890, and on the following August was elected third vice-president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, his offices being in Chicago. On January 1, 1896, Mr. Ripley resigned that position to assume the presidency of the great system of which he is still the head.

Mr. Ripley has always concentrated his abilities on the business of his life, and has ventured little outside the field of railroading; and as that, in his case, has virtually covered the United States, he has found full scope for them. He was very prominent, however, in securing Chicago as the site of the World's Columbian Exposition, and was one of its leading members of the committee on ways and means and transportation.

On October 4, 1871, Mr. Ripley married Miss Frances E. Harding, daughter of Wilder Harding, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, and they have four children: Alice H., Frances P., Robert H. and Frederick C. Since their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Ripley have resided at Riverside, Illinois. Socially he is a member of the Chicago, Milwaukee and Topeka clubs, the Metropolitan and Lawyers of New York, the Santa Barbara of Santa Barbara, California, and the California of Los Angeles.

Abraham Calvin Bird, third vice-president of the Gould railroads, for more than forty years an influential working factor in the railway systems of the west, and for about half of that period prominently identified with the management of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, is an Illinois man, born near Pittsfield, Pike county, March 4, 1843. He is the son of Rev. William H. and Eliza E. Bird, who were natives, respectively, of Kentucky and South Carolina. When eighteen years of age he left his school and farm work to enlist in Company D, Twenty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry. On November 28, 1862, he re-enlisted for three years in the regular army, becoming a private in K troop, Fourth United States Cavalry, his term of service carrying him to the termination of the Civil war. The Fourth United States Cavalry formed a part of General Wilson's cavalry corps, and Mr. Bird participated in such engagements as Belmont, Stone River, Chickamauga, Franklin, Nashville and Atlanta, closing his active service with the army of observation on the Rio Grande at the time French troops occupied Mexico.

Upon being mustered out of the army November 28, 1865, Mr. Bird returned to Illinois, and in the winter of 1865-6 began his long and progressive railroad career as a night watchman for the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad (now the Big Four) at Pana, Illinois, being soon advanced from this position to truckman and station bag-

gage man at the same point. After fifteen months he became bill clerk and cashier, and when he had filled the latter place for two and a half years was transferred to the general freight office of the company as claim clerk. In this capacity his abilities were brought more into general notice, and within less than two years he was offered the chief clerkship in the general freight office of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railway, which he filled from April, 1872, to July, 1874. His next advancement was to the office of general freight agent of that corporation, which he held until November, 1879, when he assumed the same relations with the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad, since reorganized as the Wabash Railroad. On January 1, 1880, Mr. Bird became superintendent of freight traffic of the road named, and three years afterward he accepted the still more responsible position of general freight agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company. In February, 1889, he was appointed its freight traffic manager, and in December, 1895, general traffic manager of the entire great system. On December 30, 1899, Mr. Bird was elected third vice-president of the company, and discharged the duties of this important executive office with such ability as to gain the admiration of the managers of the Gould lines, who offered him the vice-presidency of the roads controlled by them, which he accepted.

On the 24th of October, 1867, Mr. Bird married Miss Sarah E. Lippincott, of Duquoin, Illinois, and four daughters and three sons have been born to them. Two of the latter died in infancy. Mr. Bird's tastes are essentially domestic, and he has a beautiful home in Evanston. His outside social relations are with the Union League, of which he has been a member since 1888, and vice-president in 1899, while he is fraternally associated with Masonry, having taken all the degrees of the York and Scottish rites except the thirty-third degree of the latter. He has always been a Republican and is identified, in his religious faith, with the Presbyterian church.

From brakeman to freight traffic manager of the great Santa Fe System within a period of eighteen years, and since 1905 third vice-president of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, is but an epitome of the brilliant railroad career of William Baxter Biddle. He is a native of the state of Wisconsin, born in Beloit, November 12,

WILLIAM B.
BIDDLE.

1856, a son of Charles H. and Alice (Coffman) Biddle. The paternal side of his family is of English origin; the maternal, of German. William B. received his education in the Beloit public schools, and soon after attaining his majority became a brakeman on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road. Soon afterward he was appointed station agent, and from 1882 to 1886 was chief clerk in the general freight office of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad (included in the Santa Fe system); next assistant general freight agent of the same road and division freight and passenger agent, and (in 1888) assistant general freight agent of the entire system. In 1890 he became assistant freight traffic manager of the system, and four years later was advanced to the head of the department. This position he held until March 1, 1905, when he was elected third vice-president of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company.

On November 23, 1880, Mr. Biddle was united in marriage to Miss Ella Frost, of Beloit, Wisconsin, and the children born to them have been Robert C., Wheldon F. and Walter C. The family home is at No. 4531 Greenwood avenue. Mr. Biddle is a member of the Union League, Mid-Day, Kenwood and Midlothian clubs and the Chicago Athletic Association.

John Nicholson Faithorn, long a prominent railway official, is a native of England, born in London, March 21, 1852. The family moved to Chicago in 1873 and in that year he commenced his railway service by accepting a clerkship with the Chicago & Alton Railway Company, with which company he remained until 1882 in various capacities in the local and general freight office, being chief clerk of the general freight office at the time he severed his connection with that company. From 1882 to 1885 he was auditor of the Southwestern Railway Association, and for the succeeding two years served as commissioner and arbitrator of the Western Railway Association. He was chairman of this association and a member of the Board of Commissioners of the Western Trunk Line Association from 1887 to 1890. On October 1, 1890, he became chairman of the Southwestern Railway and Steamship Association, remaining as commissioner of the Western Trunk Line Association, and continued in these capacities until December 31, 1892. On January 1, 1893, he became vice-president and general manager of Street's Western Stable Car Company, managing

its business for five years, during a portion of which period he was general manager of the Wisconsin & Michigan Railway Company. In November, 1898, Mr. Faithorn was elected to the presidency of the St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railway, and retained that position until the company became non-operating, and in August, 1899, was chosen president and general manager of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad. In July, 1902, he was also elected vice-president of the Chicago & Alton Railway Company, retaining meanwhile his position as president of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company. In December, 1905, he resigned the vice-presidency of the Chicago & Alton Railway Company, and has since continued as the president of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company.

On January 1, 1873, Mr. Faithorn was united in marriage with Miss S. Levett, and the children of their union are Edith Maude and Walter Ernest. The latter is manager and treasurer of the Faithorn Company, of which his father is the president. The elder Faithorn is a member of a number of well known clubs, including the Chicago and Chicago Athletic. He is also a Knight Templar.

Walter Ernest Faithorn, treasurer and manager of the Faithorn Company, is a native of Chicago, born on the 6th of November, 1879,

the son of John N. and Sarah (Levett) Faithorn.
WALTER E. FAITHORN. The father became prominent in railway circles before associating himself in the printing business with

his son, and a sketch of the father's career precedes this. Walter E. received his education in the Norwood Park public school, a private institution in St. Louis, Missouri, and in the Princeton-Yale and Kenwood preparatory schools of Chicago; also, after his graduation from the last named, at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, in 1901 obtaining his degree of Ph. B. from the institution named.

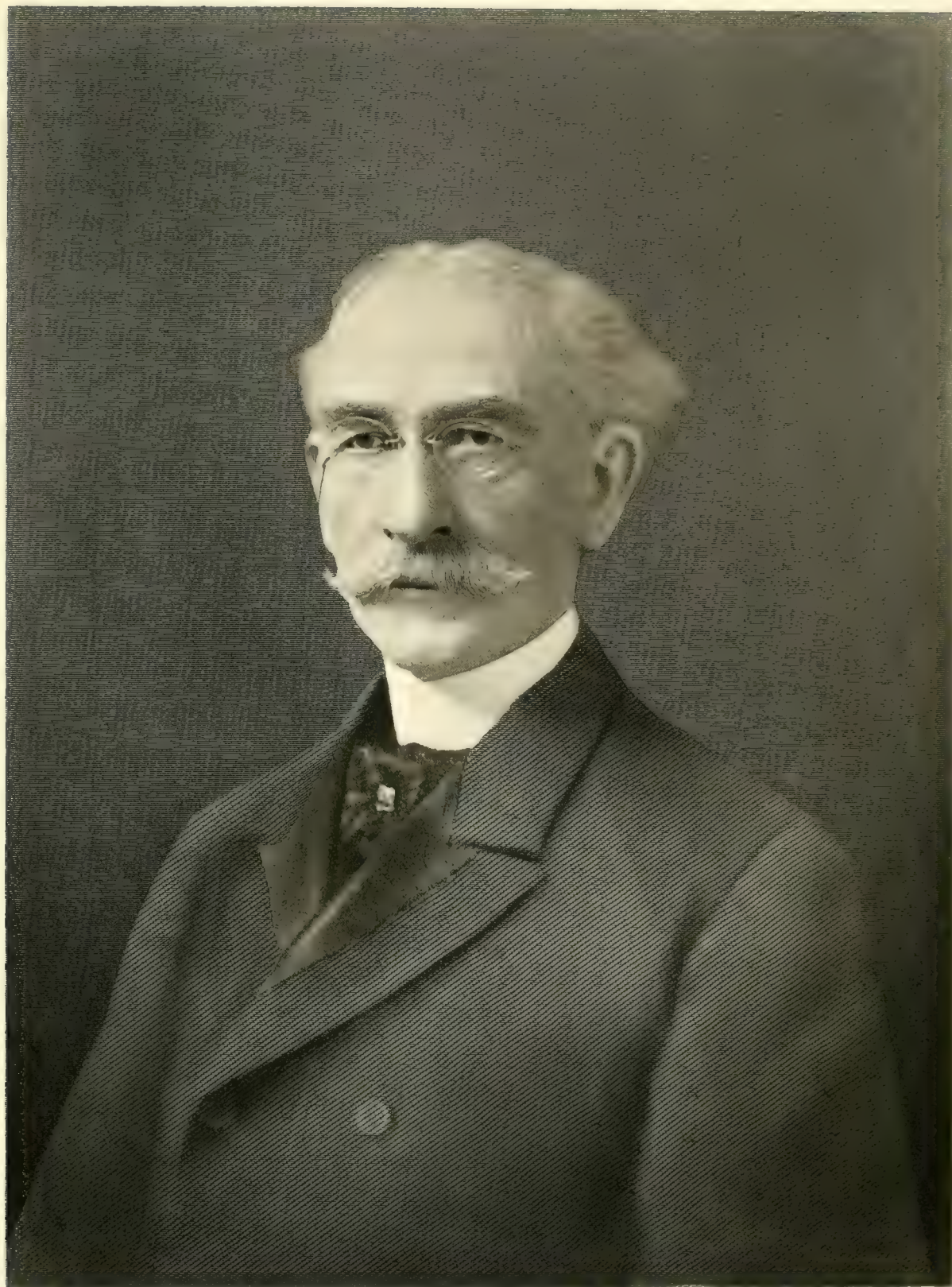
Mr. Faithorn served as a civil engineer on the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad, of which his father is president, from September, 1901, to February, 1903, and since the latter date has been connected with the Faithorn Company in his present capacity. He is a Republican in politics, but, as a bright and progressive young business man, has given little attention to such matters. Besides actively and successfully superintending the printing establishment mentioned, he is manager of the *Railway Journal*, and therefore finds abundant scope

for his energies and abilities. As to social affairs, he is a member of the Berzelius Society, New Haven, Connecticut, and of the Calumet, University and South Shore Country clubs.

William Henry McDoel, president of the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway, is a native of Goffstown, New Hampshire, born on the 28th of March, 1841, son of Joseph and Ann (Clogston) McDoel. He was educated in the public school of his native town, and at the age of twenty (September 7, 1861) entered the service of the Great Western Railroad of Illinois in a minor clerical capacity, and later was appointed agent for the same road at Tolono, Illinois. In 1864 he became agent of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway at State Line, Indiana, and in the following year located at Keokuk, Iowa, as general agent of the same line. After holding that position for ten years he accepted the western agency of the Blue Line, with headquarters at Quincy, Illinois, and three years thereafter became general freight agent of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, filling the position last named from 1878 to 1884. Shortly afterward he went to Kansas City, Missouri, to assume the duties of southwestern freight agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and since July 1, 1884, has been identified with the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago and its successor, the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville road.

In 1884 Mr. McDoel was appointed general freight agent of the road named above, after two years in that capacity became traffic manager, and after filling the latter position for five years, on April 15, 1891, was promoted to be general manager. In April, 1894, he was elected vice-president of the road; was receiver in 1896-7; vice-president and general manager in 1897-9, and since April 25th of the latter year has acted as president. He is also president of the Indiana Stone Railroad Company and of the Kentucky & Indiana Bridge and Railroad Company, as well as a director of the American Trust and Savings Bank.

On the 12th of September, 1865, Mr. McDoel was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca Lucas, and the daughter born to this union is now Mrs. Mary (McDoel) Kenly. The second marriage of Mr. McDoel was at Kenosha, Wisconsin, December 27, 1898, to his present wife (formerly Katherine R. Neff). The family residence is at Geneva, Illinois. Politically, Mr. McDoel classes himself as a Gold Demo-



W. R. Bell

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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

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crat, and has membership in the Chicago, Union League, Midlothian, Chicago Golf and South Shore Country clubs.

Judge Elisha Chapman Field, vice president and general solicitor of the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railroad Company, has been

ELISHA C. a substantial adornment of both the bench and cor-
FIELD. poration bar for many years. He is a native of Por-

ter county, Indiana, born April 9, 1842, being a son of Thomas J. and Louise (Chapman) Field, natives of New York who migrated to Indiana in 1836 and spent the remainder of their days in the Hoosier state. Elisha C. Field was graduated from what is now known as the Northern Indiana Normal School in 1862, but preferring the law to pedagogy soon afterward entered the law department of the University of Michigan, by which he was honored with his professional degree at the completion of his course in 1865.

Judge Field entered practice at Crown Point, Indiana, in the year mentioned above, and in 1868 was elected prosecuting attorney of what was then the ninth district of the state. Upon the expiration of his term in that office he was elected to a seat in the Indiana legislature. His career as a legislator brought him into general notice, and his subsequent practice at the bar added to his reputation as an able debater, a versatile and substantial lawyer, and a genial, earnest and sterling citizen. All of these qualities gave him the ideal judicial stamp, which was formally placed upon him by popular vote in 1879, when he was elected to the bench of the thirty-first circuit of Indiana. The record of his first term was signally endorsed by his re-election without opposition in 1884, and his continuation upon the circuit bench until 1889. In that year he resigned to accept the general solicitorship of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, retaining the office under the administration of its successor, the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Company. In 1907 he was chosen to the vice presidency of the latter company, which, in connection with the general solicitorship, he still holds with characteristic zeal, faithfulness and professional ability. He is also vice president of the Indiana Stone Company and a director of the Consolidated Stone Company.

On September 1, 1864, Judge Field was united in marriage with Miss Mary Jackman, of Sycamore, Illinois, and their four children are as follows: Charles E., general claim agent of the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Company; Cora Belle, now Mrs. G.

V. Crosby, of Chicago; Robert L., a graduate of the Bethel Military School, of Virginia, and commissioned captain by the governor of the state; and Bernice Ray Field. The Judge has always been an earnest Republican and while a resident of Indiana attained to a position of national influence, serving in 1888 as a delegate from the tenth congressional district to the national convention held in Chicago. Since coming to this city his broad and pressing railway duties have barred him from continuous participation in politics, although in 1904 he served as a presidential elector from Illinois. In view of his family genealogy, he enjoys membership in the Illinois Society of the Sons of New York, and upon the organization of the Indiana Society of Chicago was elected its first vice president, in which office he is still prominent in its affairs. As he resides at No. 542 West Sixty-first street he is also identified with the Englewood Men's Club.

In the management of the street railways of a large city is required a specially clear-headed order of ability, one which is active, penetrating and far-seeing; for the rapid extension of these transportation systems must be prosecuted without interruption to the seething torrents of travel which continually pour through the city's thoroughfares. Through long experience and natural aptitude, these problems have been well solved by Thomas Eugene Mitten, now president of the Chicago City Railways Company.

Mr. Mitten is an energetic, level-headed Englishman, born in Sussex, in the year 1865. As he came to the United States in 1880, he simply brought with him the national constitution and temperament; everything else, his mature training, the practical education which has determined his mode of advance and his station in the business world—all of this has been of the western American type. At the age of nineteen he began his railroad career as a telegraphic operator for the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, and later filled the positions, successively, of agent, train dispatcher, trainmaster and adjuster of claims for the same corporation. Mr. Mitten was appointed general superintendent of the Denver, Lakewood & Golden Railroad Company, and also entered the field of street railway management in Milwaukee. He located in the Cream City as general manager of the Milwaukee Street Railroad Company, and held that position until 1901, when he became general superintendent of the International Railway Com-





D. H. Cameron

pany of Buffalo, New York. In December, 1901, he was promoted to the position of general manager of the same, and continued to be thus engaged for about four years. In 1905 he was elected first vice president of the Chicago City Railway Company and came to this city to live, discharging the duties of the office so acceptably to the management that he was elevated to the presidency.

Dwight Foster Cameron is one of the best known lawyers identified with the management of railroads in Chicago. He was born in

DWIGHT F.
CAMERON. Stockbridge, Madison county, New York, on the 28th of July, 1834, son of John and Isabella (Minzie) Cameron. Until he was sixteen years of age he

remained on his father's farm in Madison county, near the village of Peterboro, his schooling having thus far been limited to instruction in the district school during the winter terms. From this time, for four years, he was enabled to obtain a more systematic mental training as a pupil in the Peterboro academy. During this period the youth not only studied hard but paid his own expenses, teaching in the winter months for this purpose.

When he was twenty years of age Dwight F. Cameron left his schooling and his home and started for the west as the pioneer of the family, all the members of which followed him eventually. Locating in Ottawa, Illinois, in 1854, he first entered a bank as a clerk, but after a few months in that capacity connected himself with the law office of Glover and Cook as a student. Although he began to practice before the justices when he had been in the office but a month, he was not regularly admitted to the Illinois bar until 1856. His assurance based upon pronounced ability brought him success from the first, and during the fourteen years of his residence at Ottawa he earned a substantial reputation throughout the state as a lawyer identified with railroad management and promotion. From 1864 to 1870 he served as attorney and director of the Ottawa, Oswego & Fox River Valley Railroad, participating in the promotion and the building of its lines. During this period he transacted virtually all the legal business of the company, and as its condemnation suits were under a constitutional provision new at that time, they presented many difficult and delicate problems.

Mr. Cameron located in Chicago in 1870, and for the following twenty-one years he was engaged in various broad enterprises, in

which his thorough legal training made him an invaluable managerial factor. In 1891, in connection with the late Columbus R. Cummings, he built the South Chicago City Railway, and thereafter developed the Hammond, Whiting & East Chicago Electric Railway.

In 1858 Mr. Cameron was united in marriage with Miss Fanny E. Norris, daughter of George H. Norris, a well known banker of Ottawa, Illinois. She died in August, 1903. Three children were born to them, their eldest, George H. Cameron, being now captain in the Fourth United States Cavalry, stationed at Fort Riley as assistant commander, in charge of the school of cavalry located at that post. As a cadet from Illinois, he entered the West Point Military Academy July 1, 1879, under competitive examination; was appointed second lieutenant in the Seventh Cavalry June 13, 1883; became first lieutenant of the Fourth Cavalry March 9, 1891; promoted captain in the same command March 2, 1899, and was brevetted adjutant of his regiment August 16, 1900. The two other children of Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Cameron are Mary Gertrude, wife of Williston Fish, a lawyer connected with the Chicago Union Traction Company, and Rev. Dwight F. Cameron, Jr., an Episcopalian minister of New York city. On August 12, 1907, Mr. Cameron was married to Elizabeth F. Colvin, daughter of ex-Mayor Colvin, deceased. In politics, Mr. Cameron is a Republican.

John Millard Roach, president and general manager of the Chicago Consolidated Traction and the Chicago Railways Company, is one of the successful and practical street railway men of Chicago who is "doing things" in the solution of the great transportation problem, instead of talking about them. From a conductor to the head of a system which embraces more than five hundred miles of city and suburban tracks, all within thirty-five years, implies an advancement at the expense of ceaseless labor and an executive and initiatory ability of the highest order.

The original Roach stock was Scotch-Irish, and Virginia was the first of the American commonwealths to be chosen as a home by the emigrating ancestors of the family. From the Old Dominion the family migrated to Jackson county, Ohio, where John M. Roach was born January 30, 1852. His parents were John M. and Sarah (Mackay) Roach, and in 1863 left their Ohio home with their family and

located in DeKalb county, Illinois. The elder Roach had long been a thrifty merchant and wool grower in the Buckeye state, and quite a colony of neighbors settled with him in his new Illinois home. There he passed his remaining years, but his wife, the mother of John M., still survives him and resides at Belvidere, Illinois.

When fifteen years of age John M. Roach returned to Ohio and entered the college at Beverly, where he spent two years, after which he started for the west and located at Helena, Montana, where he was engaged for a time as a newspaper reporter. Then he advanced (on horseback) to Walla Walla, Washington; Portland, Oregon, and down the Pacific coast to Los Angeles; from this point he turned eastward and rode to Salt Lake City, and, still unsatisfied with the outlook, made for Chicago.

Mr. Roach's coming to this city dates from 1872—the commencement of a reformatory period succeeding the ravages of the fire in which originated the careers of many of the strongest Chicago men of present middle age. The young man took the first living position which offered, that of a horse-car conductor, but six months of this lowly occupation brought him advancement to a cashiership with the company—the North Chicago Street Railway. In 1879 he attained the dignity of a purchasing agent, became assistant superintendent in 1887, and superintendent in 1890. Three years later the management promoted him to the position of second vice president and general manager of the company. In 1897 he was elected vice president and general manager of the West Chicago Street Railway Company, and the same year president of the Cicero & Proviso Street Railway Company. In 1899 Mr. Roach was chosen to the vice presidency of the Chicago Union Traction Company, and in 1901, with the consolidation of the north and west side lines, to the position of president and manager of the Chicago Consolidated Traction Company. So that outside of the elevated roads, Mr. Roach now is the most powerful leader of local transportation in Chicago.

On July 4, 1872, Mr. Roach married Miss Kate E. Lyon, of Rockford, Illinois, and they have one child, Frederick Lyon Roach. The elegant family residence is at Elmhurst, Illinois. Mr. Roach is widely identified with the club life of Chicago and vicinity, as is evidenced by his membership in the following organizations: Union League, New

Illinois Athletic, Union, Marquette, Illinois, Chicago Country and Exmoor Country clubs.

George Weston, a leading civil engineer and special expert in the construction and valuation of street railway lines, is a native of Kalamazoo, Michigan, born on the 30th of January, 1861. He is a son of John and Katherine (Clark) Weston, the family being of English descent, although branches of it have long been established in the United States. His father came to the United States in 1854, first settling in New York and two years afterward in Michigan, where for years he was a building contractor. George Weston received his early education in the Kalamazoo schools. After leaving the city high school he pursued special courses of a technical nature and in 1880, when nineteen years of age, he joined the engineering corps of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company, serving as rodman in the construction of the work south from Fort Worth, Texas. In 1882-5 he engaged in mercantile pursuits and then went with the engineering corps of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad Company. He was advanced successively to instrument man and assistant engineer in charge of construction, and remained in that company's employ until the spring of 1887, when he resigned his position in order to enter the employ of Charles T. Yerkes in Chicago.

At the time Mr. Weston became a resident of this city the north side cable lines were in course of construction, and he was placed in charge of the building of the Clybourn avenue, Milwaukee avenue, Blue Island avenue and Halsted street lines of the north and northwest sides. He also rebuilt about seventy-five miles of horse car lines on the west side converting them into electric systems. In July, 1896, he resigned his position under Mr. Yerkes and became manager of the construction department of Naugle, Holcomb & Company. In this capacity he superintended the building of the lines of the Suburban Railroad Company of Chicago, as well as the changing from steam to electrical power of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Company, and, in outside territory, the construction of the Tennessee Central Railway. In 1901, Mr. Weston formed a partnership with his brother, Charles V. Weston. They conducted a flourishing business as consulting and constructing engineers until March, 1903, when the latter was appointed chief engineer of the South Side Elevated Company.



Geo. Weston



The partnership was dissolved but both continued to follow the chosen profession.

Under the commission appointed by the city of Chicago, in 1906, to place a value upon the tangible and intangible properties of the Chicago City Railway Company and the Chicago Union Traction Company, the separate departments of the work were placed in charge of engineers especially experienced in the several lines, each of whom was supplied with a corps of competent assistants. The entire organization of office and field forces was under the personal direction of George Weston, who for the preceding twenty years had been identified with the transportation problem in Chicago.

In 1907, he was appointed by the Wisconsin Railroad Commission as a member of its valuation staff to appraise the properties of the Milwaukee Street Railway and Light Company. In the performance of similar duties, both in Chicago and Milwaukee, he demonstrated his right to be classed as one of the foremost experts in the country in the appraisal of street railway properties.

In May, 1907, Mr. Weston was appointed "Assistant Chief Engineer of the Work" under the Board of Supervising Engineers, Chicago Traction, and in January, 1908, was appointed a member of the Board of Supervising Engineers, Chicago Traction, to represent the city of Chicago.

In January, 1903, Mr. Weston was united in marriage to Miss Georgina E. Becker, of Dubuque, Iowa. Mr. Weston's professional membership is with the American Society of Civil Engineers, Western Society of Engineers, Chicago Engineers Club and the Engineers Club of New York City. Socially, he is identified with the Exmoor Country Club and the Chicago Athletic Association.

An unusual combination of legal and executive talents has enabled Mason Brayman Starring to rise from the position of clerk to the vice-presidency of the Chicago City Railway Company and later to the presidency of the Northwestern Elevated Railway system, of Chicago; and this remarkable advancement has all been accomplished within a period of twenty years. A long line of sturdy American ancestors who have participated in the upbuilding of the nation since its inception, combined with his own ambition and concentration, have contributed

MASON B.
STARRING.

to his success. The circumstances of his birth and rearing in Chicago may also have had their promotional influences upon his career.

Born in Chicago, May 8, 1859, the son of Henry J. D. and Alida M. (Tower) Starring, Mason B. Starring traces his historic ancestry to Holland and later to heroes of the American Revolution. Being thus endowed with sturdy, fighting blood, obstacles have had no terrors for him, but only stimulated him to persistent activity. He passed with credit through the Chicago public and high (the old Central) schools, and at the age of eighteen entered the baggage department of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway. His father had long been at the head of that department, and had not only been a faithful officer, but one who had demonstrated his originality by inventing the system of checking baggage which was first adopted by the great system with which he was connected and has subsequently extended to the railways of the United States. At the age of twenty years the younger Starring became a general officer of the company, being made head of the baggage department to succeed his father; this was probably an unheard of honor for one of his age. Until 1885 he continued in the employ of the steam railways, part of the time being general baggage agent of the Pennsylvania Company. From 1885 to 1888 he engaged in business for himself, settling in Iowa as a banker and grain dealer.

Mr. Starring has been a resident of Chicago since 1888, when he entered the office of the Chicago City Railway Company as a clerk. It is said that the ultimate ambitions of a young man are well indicated by the way in which he spends his nights, and as Mr. Starring passed them in digging among ponderous law books, it may be readily surmised that his mind was above the desk of a mere railway clerk. In due time he was admitted to the bar, and in 1894 was made assistant general counsel of the Chicago City Railway under Julius S. Grinnell, and at the death of his superior in 1898 was made acting general counsel. In 1903 his title was changed to general solicitor, he was elected a director and general manager of the company in May, 1903, and in February, 1906, was promoted to the vice-presidency. By this time Mr. Starring was generally recognized as one of the greatest figures connected with the all-important traction interests of Chicago, and therefore could not but perceive that the elevated systems were destined to be the field of the most extensive future

development. None was making more rapid advances into unoccupied territory, or promised better service, than the Northwestern Elevated, and when the presidency of that system was therefore offered to him, in March, 1907, he accepted its responsibilities, with the present prospect of materially extending a reputation which, in the field of city transportation, is already national in its scope.

Mr. Starring's wife, to whom he was united in marriage October 27, 1886, was Miss Helen Swing, daughter of the late Professor David Swing, one of the greatest liberal and independent preachers which America has produced. They have had two children: David Swing and Mason B. Starring, Jr. The elder son, who is a namesake of his famous grandfather, is a student at Harvard. The family residence is at 568 East Division street, in the winter, and at Lake Geneva in the summer. Mr. Starring is a member of the Chicago, Calumet, Industrial and Lake Geneva Country Clubs, and is a member of the board of governors of the South Shore Country Club. He is also a member of the executive committee of the Chicago Commercial Association, and a member of the board of managers of the Sons of the American Revolution.

The remarkable development of the industries of the United States is in nothing more evident than in the fact that in some of their most important branches the founders thereof are still alive. The phenomenal expansion of the railroad interests of the country has stimulated all the manufactures relating to structural work and equipment. Notwithstanding these preparatory statements, it will scarcely be credited by many that the first manufacturer of car wheels in the United States is living in Chicago today in the person of Nathaniel Sherman Bouton, and that for several years in the late fifties the firm of which he was a member built nearly all the railroad bridges constructed in the west. Mr. Bouton is not only the pioneer car wheel manufacturer, but one of the fathers of the industry known as structural iron work in the United States.

Born in Concord, New Hampshire, on the 14th of May, 1828, Mr. Bouton is rapidly nearing his eightieth birthday, and, although he has been retired from active life for some years, still remains in touch with the industries which he did so much to establish. Mr. Bouton's parents were Rev. Nathaniel and Harriet (Sherman) Bou-

ton, the paternal branch of the family being of French-Huguenot descent. The American ancestor was John Bouton, who emigrated from England to the United States in 1635. The mother of Nathaniel S. Bouton was granddaughter of Roger Sherman, the celebrated statesman and philanthropist. The father, Dr. Bouton, was a profound scholar and a learned historian, as well as an eminent Congregationalist, and preached for forty-two years in Concord, New Hampshire.

When he was fourteen years of age Nathaniel S. Bouton went to work upon a farm in Connecticut, upon which he remained until he was sixteen, when he taught school for a short time in the same state. His first prospecting tour through the west was taken in 1846, and upon his return to New Hampshire he entered the employ of E. & T. Fairbanks & Company, scale manufacturers, and in their interest traveled on horseback and by stage through Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois. During the six years thus spent he acquired a thorough familiarity with the conditions and resources of the western country, and finally decided to locate in Chicago, obviously destined to be the center of a prodigious territorial development.

Mr. Bouton located in this city in 1852, first becoming connected with George W. Sizer & Company, who already had extensive foundries in Cleveland and Cincinnati and were about to organize one in Chicago. Mr. Bouton was placed in charge of their business in this city, and later became a partner in the firm. The foundry which he established on Clark street near Fifteenth was chiefly engaged in the manufacture of car wheels and castings for the rolling stock which was being placed on the various railroads pushing out of Chicago into the surrounding territory. They also furnished all the castings and wheels required for the Union Car Works of Messrs. Stone & Boomer, car and bridge builders. When the plant of the latter firm was burned in September, 1855, Mr. Bouton purchased for them the works of the American Bridge Company, and shortly afterward became a member of the firm, whose name was changed to Stone, Boomer & Bouton. The manufactory became known as the Union Car and Bridge Works, which were sold in 1857 to the Illinois Central Railway Company. During the busy two years of Mr. Bouton's connection with the enterprise the works turned out nearly all the railway bridges built in the west, including the first one thrown

across the Mississippi river at Rock Island. In that year he associated himself with Christopher B. Bouton and Edwin F. Hurlbut to form the firm of N. S. Bouton & Company, and after nine years of successful business the concern was incorporated (in 1871) as the Union Foundry Works, with N. S. Bouton as president, Mr. Hurlbut as vice-president and superintendent, and Christopher B. Bouton as secretary and treasurer. The structural iron work of many of the prominent buildings of Chicago and the west was produced by this well known establishment. In 1881 the premises were acquired for right of way by the Western Indiana Railway Company, and a new company was organized under the name of the Union Foundry and Pullman Car Wheel Works and located at Pullman, Mr. Bouton being chosen president of the enterprise. The new plant covered eleven acres of ground, and, besides being a general foundry and machine shop, manufactured car wheels and castings for the Pullman Car Company. In 1886 Mr. Bouton disposed of his interests in the Pullman Palace Car Company, and established the Bouton Foundry Company in Chicago, from the active operations of which he gradually retired, leaving the business eventually in the hands of several of the younger men who had been his associates and employes.

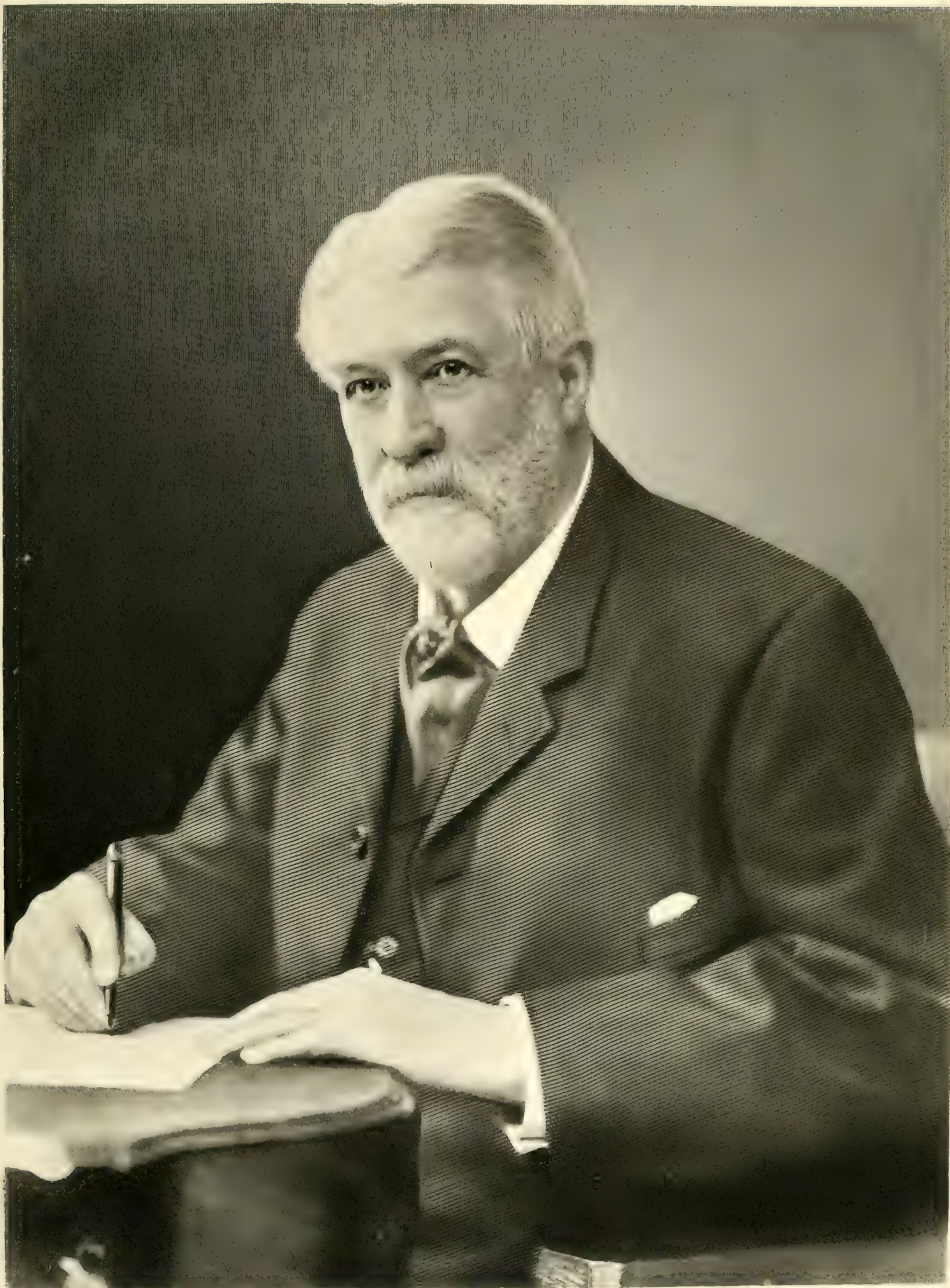
Mr. Bouton's participation in public affairs has been both active and permanently useful. In 1857 Mayor John Wentworth appointed him superintendent of public works, and during his administration the first street paving was done and the present city grade established. In 1862 he became quartermaster of the Eighty-eighth Illinois Infantry, but served as staff officer, A. A. Q. M., until the battle of Chickamauga, when the pressure of private business compelled him to resign. Mr. Bouton was one of the twelve original members of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, having not only its widely extended charitable work in charge, but was the special dispenser of the great fund of \$100,000 raised for the relief of sufferers of the fire of 1871. For five years the work which he performed in this connection was hard and continuous, the bearing of this additional burden seriously affecting his health. But he had the eventual satisfaction of knowing that the fund had been honestly distributed.

Mr. Bouton has always been active in religious work. He was an elder of the Olivet Presbyterian church at one time, afterward united with the Second, and was finally prominent in the organization

of the Kenwood Evangelical church, which ignores sectarianism altogether. He was the first president of the Chicago Bible Society, and devoted much time to its work.

Mr. Bouton has been twice married, first to Miss Emily L. Bissell, daughter of Dr. Bissell, of Suffield, Connecticut, who died in 1858, about a year after their union. His present wife was Mrs. Ellen Shumway, daughter of Judge Gould, of Essex, New York.

The manufacturer who concentrates his energies upon any device which really redounds to the development or smooth working of the railroad is sure of a fine issue from his labors. It would seem that Morris Sellers, president of the Sellers Manufacturing Company, has achieved some signal results in the construction and maintenance of railways, adding to their durability and the safety of the traveling public. From his long personal experience and extensive observation as manager, as well as through his contact with railway officials, he became aware of the then existing practice of splicing the ends of rails together in track laying, and in 1879 devised and began the manufacture of what afterward became widely known as the Samson Splice Bar. In this device the angle bar was rolled with a reinforcement in the center, giving the greatest admissible stiffness at the immediate junction of the rails, thereby absorbing the wave line of deflection and carrying it through to the immediate joint specially provided to receive it. Thus the rail became as nearly as possible continuous, and the joint which brought this desideratum about was placed on many thousands of miles of tracks and is still widely used. The next important achievement was the designing and manufacture of the Anchor Tie Plate, which is imposed between the rail and wooden tie, preventing the latter from being cut or abraded by the action of the rail. This plate does not cut into and destroy the tie, but presses into all the top fibers of the wood, thus effectively resisting the constant gauge-widening action of the track independent of the lateral resistance of the spikes. A vertical abutment extending the whole width of the plate outside the rail prevents the rail from cutting the spike, and absolutely precludes the spreading of the rails, so destructive and fatal to life and property. Two plants—one on Chicago avenue, this city, and the other at Mayfair—are now running to their full capacity in the manufacture of these splice bars and tie plates, which are used by many of the lead-



Morris Sullens



ing roads in the United States, especially those of the north and west whose geographical situation compels them to use the soft wood so easily obtainable in their sections of the country. The active management of these plants is in the able hands of John M. Sellers, son of Morris Sellers, and whose official position is vice president and general manager of the company.

Morris Sellers is a Philadelphian, born on the 14th of November, 1832, being the son of Charles and Elizabeth (Morris) Sellers, and comes of a Quaker family, whose forebear, John Sellers, came from England with William Penn in 1682. The founder of the family in America was one of the most expert mechanics of his time, and his talents have descended through succeeding generations, several members of this particular branch having achieved national and international reputations. The head of this branch, John Sellers, the fifth from the emigrant, was the great-great-grandfather of Morris Sellers, and a man of large influence in the affairs of the colony of Pennsylvania. He was a prominent lawyer and, in view of his standing both in his profession and the community, was chosen chairman of the committee which drafted the constitution of the state of Pennsylvania, his being the first name signed to that document. At the termination of the Revolutionary war, he served as a member of the first senate of the Keystone state. During the progress of the struggle he was one of the leaders in the patriot cause, and his son, Nathan Sellers, early joined the Pennsylvania militia of the Continental army, saw active military service as an officer and rendered other signal aid. He was a lawyer and an engineer, as well as a patriot, and the promptness and versatility of his character are illustrated in an incident herewith given. At one stage of the Revolution, the country was so drained of its paper supply that Washington himself was obliged to use blank leaves torn from an old ledger in order to send his dispatches to Congress. Nathan Sellers happened to remark that he believed he could make paper, and Washington sent him at once to York, Pennsylvania, with a detachment of troops, for the purpose of seeing what could be done with an old paper mill which had been destroyed by the British. Mr. Sellers repaired the plant and restocked the country with the paper, which was in pressing demand; the family still having in its possession sheets bearing the water mark N S. After the war Nathan Sellers devoted his abilities to the utilization of the water power fur-

nished by the streams in the vicinity of Philadelphia, and constructed a canal from that city to Bristol, Pennsylvania. He built many dams and small mills on those streams, among them a sawmill, foundry, forge and machine shop on his father's property, getting his power from Cobb's creek—then separating Philadelphia from Delaware county, but now within the city limits and known as Cardington.

In this plant and under the name of Coleman Sellers and Sons, were afterward manufactured wool carding machines, paper mill machines, hand fire and steam engines, and (in the later thirties) several locomotives for the Pennsylvania state roads. These last were among the first locomotives built in the United States in competition with the English makes. Dr. Coleman Sellers, the uncle of Morris, was another famous engineer of the family, and in some respects the most eminent. After a long life of distinguished services in the fields of mechanics and physics he placed the noble capsheaf upon his career by planning the system for the utilization of the electric power to be derived from that vast mechanical agent, Niagara Falls. He was born January 28, 1827, and died at his home in Philadelphia, on the 19th of December, 1907. He was a grandson of the Nathan Sellers mentioned above, and had inherited the tendency of five generations of ancestors distinguished for ability in mechano-physics. It is not surprising that he was an inventor at seventeen; that he left the farm and became connected with the Globe Rolling Mills at nineteen; that he afterward became a chief partner in the Philadelphia machine works of William Sellers & Co., and retired in 1888 to become a consulting engineer and work out the great problem of harnessing the falls of Niagara for electrical purposes. He was the American representative on the International Niagara Commission of five members, composed of some of the foremost scientists of the world, but eventually his ideas prevailed and the actual realization of the dream was brought about through him.

To return to Morris Sellers, the nephew of this distinguished and lovable man, it should be stated that when his father, Charles, and uncle, George E., removed to Cincinnati in 1840, the boy was only eight years of age. He received his education in the public schools of that city and at Woodward College, and afterward joined his father in his various enterprises connected with the manufacture of iron and steel, the principal of which was the Globe Iron Rolling Mills. This

was founded by Charles Sellers, the father, who attached to it the first wire-drawing plant west of the Alleghanies, which made the wire for Professor Morse's second telegraph line—that between Cincinnati and Columbus. One of the duties of young Morris Sellers was to solder together the wire, which was manufactured in sections. His father also established an iron furnace in middle Tennessee to make pig iron for the Cincinnati market, employing slave labor to utilize the ore and timber (charcoal) obtained from a large tract of land which he had there purchased. This enterprise proved a failure, as it was much cheaper to float pig iron down the Ohio river than to steamboat it up from the mouth of the Cumberland. The elder Sellers was then engaged by Duff Green, editor of the *Congressional Globe*, Washington, to assist him in his grand scheme of so utilizing the mineral deposits of the south as to make that section of the country quite independent of the north so far as concerned its requirements for railroad and industrial development. This gigantic plan failed for lack of financial support, the only practical result being the development of the town of Dalton, Georgia, which was virtually owned by Mr. Green. Young Sellers was employed in the sawmill which was here erected, and was also engaged in establishing the grades and platting various streets in that place. Finding no further occupation in that locality, the youth obtained a position on the old Georgia state railroad, running between Atlanta and Chattanooga, but, anxious to return to the north, he joined the construction force of the Bellefontaine & Indiana Railroad, then being built between Galion and Marion, Ohio. He afterward ran the first passenger locomotive on the line, being taken off his engine to install the machinery in the Galion repair shops, then the largest and most complete plant of the kind west of Cleveland.

In the winter of 1854-5, when twenty-two years of age, Mr. Sellers obtained a position as a locomotive engineer on the Michigan Central Railroad, and in that capacity hauled a gravel train in the filling of the lake front for the site of the old passenger depot at the foot of Randolph street. Shortly afterward he was transferred to Michigan City, where he was placed in charge of the repair shops of the road on the division from that city to Chicago. While in this position, unsanitary conditions and hard work undermined his health, and his desire for a change resulted in his appointment as master mechanic and assistant superintendent of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad, but upon the

sale of that road to the Burlington system, and not desiring to accept a subordinate position, he accepted the responsibilities of the foremanship in charge of all passenger engines between Pittsburg and Harrisburg, on the Pennsylvania road, being alone responsible to the traffic department. In 1860 the longing to return to the west so mastered him that he resigned his position to become assistant superintendent and master mechanic of the new road known as the Des Moines Valley, to run from Keokuk to Ottumwa (Iowa), and under his management the line was extended to Des Moines and Fort Dodge. It was subsequently incorporated into the Rock Island system.

Mr. Sellers was employed in these labors until 1871, when George Westinghouse, who had invented his air brake and was struggling to introduce it to the railroad world, decided that what he most needed in his work was a man who was thoroughly conversant with the physical operations of a railroad in all its details, and he therefore offered Mr. Sellers the position of his general sales agent. The selection resulted in having the brake placed on ninety per cent of all the roads in the United States within three years from the commencement of operations under the new management. That having been accomplished, and after refusing several flattering offers from eastern railroads, Mr. Sellers decided to locate in Chicago and establish an independent business along the lines with which he was so thoroughly conversant. Upon his return to this city in 1875 he opened an office in the Ashland block as representative of the four prominent Pittsburg concerns—the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, Pittsburg Locomotive Works, Union Forge and Iron Company, and the A. French Elliptical Springs Company—each of whom paid a nominal salary, with the privilege of engaging in any other business that did not conflict with theirs. In the year following his coming to Chicago Mr. Sellers established the manufacturing business of Morris Sellers & Co., and built a rolling mill for the manufacture of the angle splice bar, in 1894 the business being incorporated under its present style, Sellers Manufacturing Company. Mr. Sellers has also been prominently interested in the Hewitt Manufacturing Company and the Chicago Drop Forge and Foundry Company, having served as president of each and as director in the Harvey Steel Car and Land Association. Further, he was a director and one of the committee charged with the great work

of constructing the Grant Locomotive Works, formerly occupied by the Siemens and Halske Company.

Mr. Sellers has been twice married—first, to Miss Amanda Patterson in 1854, who died leaving one daughter, now Mrs. P. A. Largey; and secondly, to Miss Rosa McCune, by whom he had the following children: John M., Blanche, Mrs. Rudolph Ortmann, and Elizabeth M., now Mrs. Horace C. Hutchins. Mr. Sellers has never been a club man, as to social matters, but is very fond of out-door sports and an especially enthusiastic hunter, being a member of the Nee-Pee-Naul Shooting Club of Wisconsin and Swan Lake Shooting Club of Illinois. This life-long participation in out-door activities has kept him in vigorous mental and physical health, and it is hard to realize that Mr. Sellers is a Chicago pioneer who saw the city fifty-four years ago. He then came hither in the employ of the Michigan Central Railroad with his young wife and infant daughter, and after staying for a short time at the "American Hotel," corner of Wabash avenue and Lake, went to board with his family at the house of Probate Judge Henry L. Rucker, northeast corner of Dearborn and Monroe. But, deciding that the country air would be better for his wife and little one, he rented a cottage near the northwest corner of Wabash avenue and Sixteenth street and adjoining the St. Charles branch railroad. By making this move the family was quite isolated, for there was but one house south of the Sellers cottage to Twenty-second street, all open prairie on which the cattle grazed, with what is now Wabash avenue terminating in a dairy farm; and north, between that road and Weldon station, at Twelfth street, was a fine, lusty corn field. The statement of such facts as these is a forcible reminder of the marvelous progress of Chicago, of which Mr. Sellers has been not only a fascinated spectator but an active factor. It is also a suggestive illustration of the strides which the United States has taken as a nation to remember that in his person is a direct historic link between Morse's first crude telegraph lines and the vast and complicated systems which now make the world vibrant with life and intelligence. Mr. Sellers' career is also a marked illustration of the strong influence of ancestral traits in bringing success to any given individual, and of the wisdom of choosing a field which is connected with the development of some such agent of civilization as the railroads, than which, in America, there has been none greater.

Now nearing his seventy-seventh year, in his sixtieth year of uninterrupted work as a professional civil engineer and for forty-four

DON J. years chief engineer of the Chicago, Milwaukee &
WHITTEMORE. St. Paul Railway Company, Don Juan Whittemore

is one of the finest figures connected with the profession in the United States. He is not only grand in the wonderful faithfulness with which he has devoted himself to his work, but in his continued originality and breadth of view. In private intercourse and in public acknowledgment his eminence has been repeatedly and warmly acknowledged. Coming into the field of practice long before the engineering schools of the country as they are known today were even planned, he finally accomplished professional work of such enduring worth and originality that even the younger generation of engineers were eager to honor him, as well as universities of high standing in several states of the country.

In 1884 Mr. Whittemore was honored by the American Society of Civil Engineers with the presidency of that organization, and the University of Vermont (his native state) has conferred upon him the title of Civil Engineer, while the University of Wisconsin (the state with which he is most prominently identified, both by long residence and pioneer work) has recognized his scientific attainments by honoring him with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Besides the important influence which he has wielded for many years in the American Society of Civil Engineers he had been conspicuously identified with the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the Western Society of Engineers, having also a life membership in the Institution of Civil Engineers of England. Mr. Whittemore's international standing was emphasized in 1889, when about two hundred and fifty representative American engineers of various classes visited England, France and Germany, and he was selected as chairman of the delegation. Upon this occasion he formed a friendship with Professor Tyndall which was of firm and lifelong duration. As vice-chairman of the World's Congress of Engineers at the Columbian Exposition Mr. Whittemore received another notable honor. A pleasing and ready writer, he has been a frequent and valued contributor to the Transactions of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and has also taken a part in several noteworthy discussions.

Of those which attracted the widest attention both among engi-

neers and railroad magnates was the discussion of his paper reported in the Transactions and numbered 730, the aim of the author being to prove from the works of nature that man's general plan in making railway excavations and embankments in right line planes, instead of in general curves, violates all the lessons of nature and is obliged to pay for in large expenditure of dollars and cents. Immediately after the line of railway is opened for traffic the ditching train is called into service to remove the slush washed down from the abrupt embankments. Mr. Whittemore proposed to sod his sloping embankments, and pave and tile his ditches. His suggestions were enthusiastically approved by such engineers as J. F. Wallace, who testified that he knew of cases where it required as great an expenditure to maintain a good roadbed through excavations as it originally cost to make the cuts, due to the sloughing in of the sides, the filling up of the ditches and the imperfect drainage caused thereby.

Mr. Whittemore is as well known as a pioneer of the American cement industry as in connection with Wisconsin and northwestern railroads. About 1874 his attention was called to the hydraulic properties of the water-lime rock along the Milwaukee river, and as the result of tests made under his supervision was formed the Milwaukee Cement Company. The original works were built in 1876 and rebuilt in 1893, while a second plant was placed in operation in 1889. Mr. Whittemore was a director of the company until 1891, when he resigned to become one of the founders of the Western Portland Cement Company, of which he is still vice-president. He was a member of the committee of the American Society of Civil Engineers which prepared the famous report on a uniform system of cement tests.

Mr. Whittemore has been a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers since 1872, of the Institution of Civil Engineers since 1885, and of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers since 1889.

The main facts in the life of Don J. Whittemore are that he was born in Milton, Vermont, on the 6th of December, 1830, and is of the seventh generation from Thomas Whittemore, who came from Hitchin, an ancient market town in Hertfordshire, near London, about the year 1640, and settled in that part of Malden which is now Everett, Massachusetts. In 1645 he was the owner of a farm on the

western border of Chelsea, which remained in possession of his descendants until 1845, a period of two hundred years. Albert Gallatin Whittemore married Abby Clark, also of English ancestry, and Don J. Whittemore was the second son of this union. He was educated by his father and at Bakersfield Academy until he was seventeen years of age, when he left school and became connected with the engineering corps of the Vermont & Canada Railroad Company. He so rapidly advanced that when he was only nineteen years of age he was appointed assistant engineer of the company, having charge of the construction of the line between Swanton, Vermont, and Rouse's Point, New York. As assistant engineer of the Great Western Railway of Canada, he next had charge of the construction of a division of that line, and retained that position until the death of his father in 1852. The latter was largely interested in the Central Ohio Railway, and was accidentally killed while inspecting a bridge on the section which was being constructed between Zanesville, Ohio, and Wheeling, West Virginia. Don J. Whittemore therefore resigned his position with the Canadian road to look after his father's interests in the Central Ohio, and while thus engaged became contractor's engineer on the latter railroad.

This proved the entrance of Mr. Whittemore into the field of railroad construction northwest of the Ohio river, and in 1853 he was appointed assistant to the chief engineer of the LaCrosse & Milwaukee Railroad Company, which was afterward merged into the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul system. At the conclusion of four years of construction work on the line mentioned he resigned to accept a chief engineership with the Southern Minnesota Railroad, locating about two hundred and fifty miles of its line within the succeeding two years. Work was then suspended, as on so many other experimental lines in the northwest in those days, and in 1859 Mr. Whittemore went to Cuba to recuperate from the effects of his hardships in the wilderness of that section of the United States. After acting as assistant chief engineer of the Western Cuba Railroad for about a year he returned to his work in Wisconsin, becoming assistant chief engineer of the LaCrosse & Milwaukee Railroad Company in 1860 and continuing thus until 1864, when it was merged into the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul system. With this great corporation, he entered upon a term of service as chief engineer, which has extended

over a period of forty-three years, during which the company has developed one of the great railway systems of the world. His connection with matters of broad concern outside of his immediate professional duties have already been noted, as well as the standing he has acquired as an engineer of general fame and a scientist of great prominence. He is also chief engineer of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company of South Dakota and Montana, being a part of the line now being constructed to the Pacific coast.

Mr. Whittemore was wedded in 1883, at East Orange, New Jersey, to Miss Clara Clark, and one child, Fanny, has been born to their union. Although his official headquarters were removed to Chicago in 1891, he still considers Milwaukee his residence.

The late John Mohr was one of the pioneer iron workers of Chicago, and one of the foremost to develop boiler making as a great industrial specialty. He was a native of Germany, born March 14, 1826, and at his death, August 20, 1903, had been engaged in Chicago in various forms of iron manufactures for a period of more than half a century. The first sixteen years of his life were spent in the Fatherland, working upon the prosperous home farm and securing a good education in the neighborhood schools. He became especially well versed in mathematics, which fact was of great benefit to him in his subsequent career as a mechanic and manufacturer.

JOHN
MOHR.

In 1842 John Mohr landed in New York, coming direct from his German home, and proceeding thence to Philadelphia, became engaged in marine transportation, making voyages for the exchange of produce between the leading seaboard towns of New England and Canada and various ports on the South American coast. Later he transferred the scene of similar operations to the Mississippi valley between St. Louis and New Orleans, and still later learned the blacksmith's trade while a resident of Canada.

In 1848 Mr. Mohr located in Chicago, and, as temporary employment, assumed the task of operating the old river ferry. A collision with a blundering freight vessel threw his craft out of water and himself out of business, as well as put a final period to his career of water transportation.

Mr. Mohr now entered the long phase of his life devoted to iron

working. For some months he was a blacksmith in the employ of P. W. Gates, perhaps the pioneer of all Chicago iron workers, and later entered the boiler shops of James W. Cobbs, whose plant was at Canal and Kinzie streets. The foreman of the shops at that time was H. H. Warrington, who afterward founded the Vulcan Iron Works, and a fellow workman, Carlisle Mason, assisted to found the Excelsior Iron Works in 1852. When the latter were put in operation, Mr. Mohr was made foreman of the boiler shop, and after five years was admitted into the firm, remaining connected with the business for twenty-five years. In 1882, severing his connection with the above named establishment, he associated himself with his son, Joseph, in the firm of John Mohr & Son, manufacturers of boilers, the name assuming its present style, John Mohr & Sons, with the admission of his sons to a participation in the business. The deceased was an energetic, able and yet conservative business man, and his was one of the few large industries of Chicago which passed through the financial storms and depressions of 1893-96 without seeking even temporary financial relief. In 1854 John Mohr was married to Miss Theresa Mayer, a native of France, and of eight children born to their union and today living, five sons are now associated in the business which he founded.

The late General Charles Fitzsimons was a man of brave, sterling and substantial character, making a fine record both as a soldier and a business character. His partnership with
CHARLES
FITZSIMONS. Charles J. Connell endured for thirty-seven years, and during that almost phenomenal period of harmonious association the firm pushed forward some of Chicago's most important improvements in the lines of river, harbor and canal improvements.

Charles Fitzsimons was a native of New York state, born of Irish parentage, and when a young man, on July 17, 1861, entered the Union army as captain of the Third New York Cavalry, joining the service from Rochester, New York. In May, 1862, he was promoted to major of the same regiment, and in October, 1863, was made lieutenant colonel of the Twenty-first New York Cavalry. He was commissioned colonel of this regiment and brevetted brigadier general in February, 1865, and after serving one year on the frontier was mustered out on June 26, 1866.

After this continuous and arduous service, General Fitzsimons located in Chicago, and in 1867 formed a partnership with Charles J. Connell for the primary purpose of building wooden bridges and furnishing heavy timber to railroad companies and other constructors. To this end they erected a mill on Magazine slip, Chicago, for the purpose of sawing heavy timber. Many of the contracts taken by the company, even during the earlier period of its existence, were very heavy, one of the most extensive in the way of bridge building being that under which was constructed all the wooden bridges on the Union Pacific Railway between the North Platte river and Salt Lake City. During the prevalence of high prices for freighting lumber to Chicago, the firm rafted their timber in the log across Lake Michigan, some of the rafts containing fully a million feet of timber each. The logs were landed at North Pier, and there sawed into such timber as the trade demanded. After the panic of 1873 timber freights were so far reduced that there was no profit in this practice, and it was abandoned. Subsequently they engaged very heavily in the building of what are known as Howe-truss bridges, sold timber to the trade and engaged in dredging and dock building. Upon the dissolution of the firm of Fox & Howard, the oldest firm of dock builders in the city, Fitzsimons & Connell formed a partnership with Harry Fox, and upon his death assumed entire control of the business. As an illustration of the character of the work accomplished by the firm at this period may be mentioned the Fullerton avenue conduit, four thousand feet of the Lincoln Park breakwater, two thousand feet of the government breakwater, the superstructure of Rush street bridge (built in 1884) and five thousand feet of the lake shore protection at what was then known as South Park. Still later the firm entered largely also into the business of pile driving, both in connection with improvements along the water ways and in the work of laying the foundations of large buildings. The business association between Messrs. Fitzsimons and Connell was dissolved only with the death of the General, in 1904. In his decease the city lost a rugged and picturesque figure, a man of abounding energy and ability, strong and versatile in his business relations, approachable and popular, and, in view of the main work of his life, recognized as an important factor in the material development of Chicago and the northwest. General Fitzsimons is survived by his widow (Mrs. Augusta Fitzsim-

ons), who resides in comfort at No. 161 Ashland boulevard, west side.

William Henry Finley was born in Wilmington, Delaware, January 22, 1862, of Irish parentage. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, and fitted himself for the profession of civil engineering under private instructors. His first engagement was with the Edge Moor Iron Company of Wilmington, Delaware, as draftsman, and he afterward advanced to the position of designer and computer. In 1887 he resigned his position to accept the appointment of assistant engineer of bridges with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, his duties embracing the superintendence of the designing and computing of the road's structures and buildings. In 1892 he entered the service of the Chicago & North-Western Railway Company, as engineer of bridges, and in 1900 was promoted to the position of principal assistant engineer of the road, and later to his present position of assistant chief engineer of the system.

Mr. Finley is an active member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Western Society of Engineers (past president), the Engineers' Club, the National Geographic Society and the Fox River Country Club. Married in 1883 to Miss Sarah H. Furry, of Atlantic City, New Jersey, he is the father of four children: Jeanette P., Ralph H., Max H. and Cedric C. The family home is at Batavia, Illinois.

Oscar Pearl Chamberlain has been chief engineer of the Chicago & Illinois Western Railroad since 1904. This is one of the important industrial railroad lines radiating from Chicago.

OSCAR P. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. Chamberlain's career as engineer has been one of steady promotion. He was born in Pittstown, Rensselaer county, New York, November 26, 1870, son of Alonzo Bradner and Laura Arceville (Munson) Chamberlain, being a branch of the New England Chamberlains. Educated in the public schools of Auburn, New York, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, graduating from the high school of the latter city in 1885, he pursued his studies in the Towne Scientific School of the University of Pennsylvania during 1885-89 and graduated in the civil engineering section with the degree of B. S. in 1889. He was successively rodman, transitman and assistant engineer for the Pennsylvania Railroad (P. B. & W.

R. R., Grand division), 1889-02. As division engineer of the Chicago Great Western Railroad he first became identified with Chicago during 1902-04, and during the latter year served a brief time as assistant engineer of the Northern Pacific Railroad, since then being engaged in his present duties. Mr. Chamberlain is also chief engineer for Dolese & Shepard Company, manufacturers of crushed stone and lime, whose plants are the most extensive of the kind in Cook county. He has been connected with this firm since 1904. Since June, 1907, Mr. Chamberlain has also been connected with the Union Paving Company as general manager of that corporation.

Mr. Chamberlain is a member of the Western Society of Engineers, the American Railway Engineering and Maintenance of Way Association, and the Chicago Engineers Club. He is unmarried, and resides in LaGrange, Illinois.

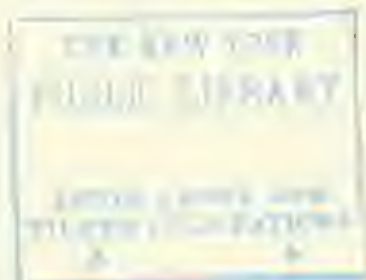
Willard Adelbert Smith, publisher and proprietor of the *Railway and Engineering Review*, has for over 35 years been engaged in his special line of publishing in Chicago, and during that period has been chief of transportation of two American expositions, and in charge of the American section of that department at the last Paris exposition. For his services in connection with these international events, as well as for his general furtherance of transportation development, he has been decorated by two European countries and by the Empire of Japan. It is therefore no stretch of statement to again assert that his reputation on matters relating to transportation, whether considered from a theoretical, historical or practical standpoint, is of world-wide scope.

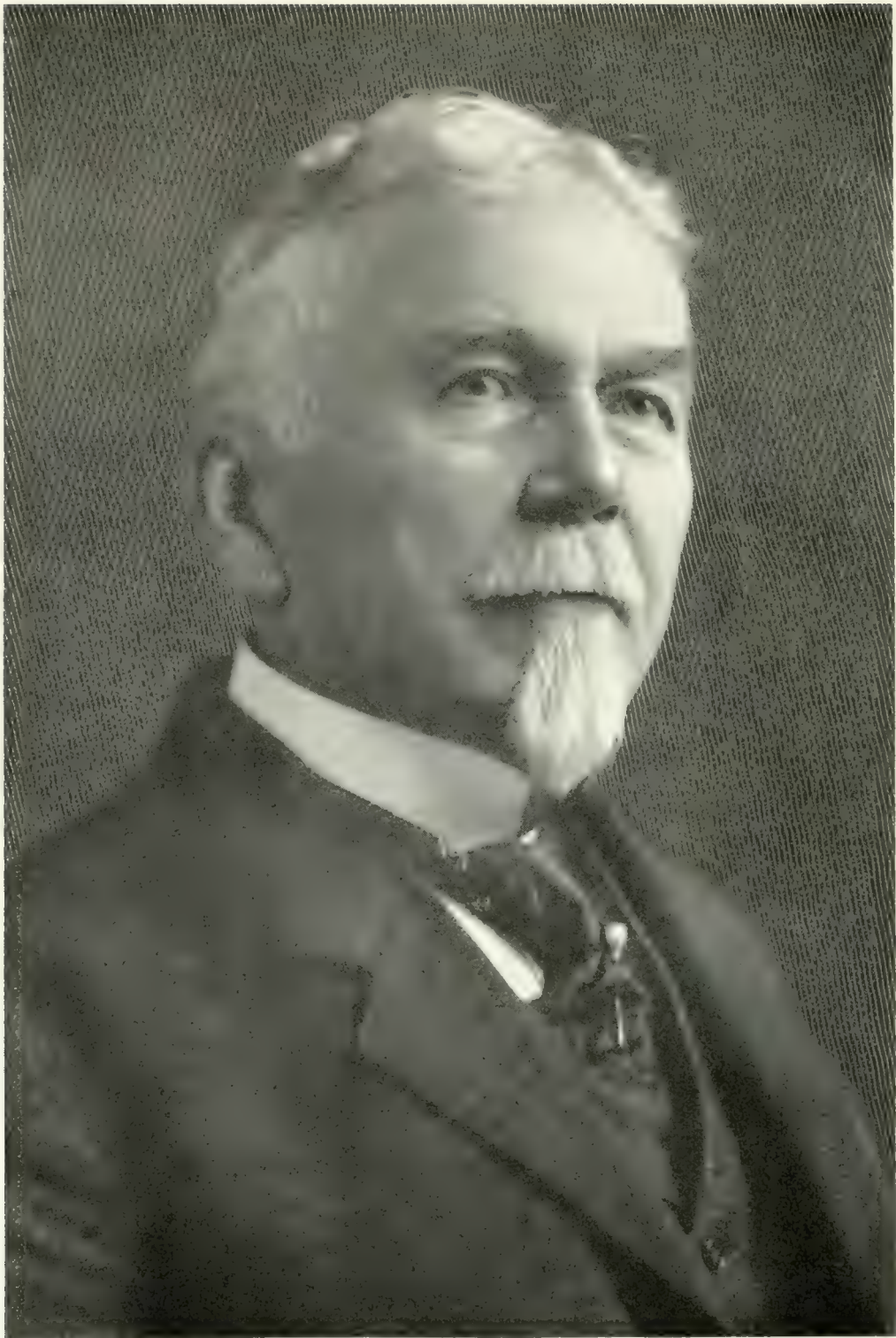
Mr. Smith is a Wisconsin man, born at Kenosha, September 20, 1849, the son of William Harrison and Mehitable (Allen) Smith. His paternal ancestors came from England in 1640 and settled in New Hampshire, while his mother's family, although also of English descent, founded homes at an early day in New York state. Mr. Smith obtained his elementary education in the common schools of Kenosha, graduated into the high school of Rockford, Illinois, and thence into Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, same state. After completing his literary course at the latter in 1869, with the degree A. B., he entered the law department of the Washington University, at St. Louis, Missouri, from which in 1872 he received the degree of LL. B.

Later Shurtleff College conferred upon him A. M. and, in 1906, LL. D.

Mr. Smith first entered the publishing business as editor and publisher of the *St. Louis Railway Register*, in 1871, and two years later bought the *Chicago Railway Review*, now the *Railway and Engineering Review* (weekly), removing at the time to this city, and having since been continuously located here as a publisher.

His identification with the great expositions of the past fifteen years includes his services as chief of the department of transportation, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, in 1893; chief of the department of transportation and engineering for the American commission to the Paris Exposition of 1900; chief of the department of transportation of the Universal Exposition, St. Louis, 1904. He was a delegate of the state department of the United States government to the International Railway Congress, which met at Paris, in 1900, and at Washington in 1905; to the International Tramway Congress and the International Association for Testing Materials, Paris, 1900. He was also a member of the Advisory Board which coöperated with the Pennsylvania Railroad System in conducting the important tests of locomotives at the St. Louis Exposition. Mr. Smith was honored with medals from France, Germany and Italy for services in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition, and is the possessor of the famous Tiffany "Transportation Vase." He was decorated as Chevalier Legion of Honor by France; Royal Order of the Crown, Germany, and Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, Japan. In 1907 he was promoted to officer of the Legion of Honor of France. He is a member of the Western Society of Engineers, the Master Car Builders' Association and the American Railway Master Mechanics' Association, and an honorary member of the National Carriage Builders' Association, the American Society of Railroad Superintendents and the Roadmasters and Maintenance of Way Association. Locally he is identified with the Union League Club, has been a trustee of the University of Chicago almost from its foundation, and chairman of the Press and Extension Committee, and is a patron and honorary curator of the Field Museum of Natural History. He has been for many years a trustee of the Memorial Baptist church, and was for two years president of the Chicago Baptist Social Union.





C. F. Tauter.

On May 1, 1872, Mr. Smith married Maria Curtis Dickinson, of New York, the ceremony occurring at St. Louis. Their children are Mrs. Bruce V. Crandall, of Kenilworth, Illinois, Edith May and Harold Adelbert Smith.

M. A. Donohue, senior member of the firm of M. A. Donohue & Co., Printers, Binders and Publishers, was born in the village of Gort,

M. A. County Galway, Ireland, on the 25th of September,
DONOHUE. 1841. His parents were John and Bridget (Connelly) Donohue, who brought him to Philadelphia in 1852. In May, 1856, they came to Chicago, during which year he commenced to learn the trade of bookbinder. In 1861 he engaged in business for himself and he has continued in that line of business up to the present time. In 1863 he married Miss Jane Furey; he is the father of nine children, seven of whom are living.

Charles Frederick Gunther, one of the greatest manufacturers of confectionery and dealers in sweetmeats in the west, has gained a great reputation, and, better still, has demonstrated throughout his busy life that man is not to be commended alone for the riches which he gathers, but rather for the wise uses to which he applies them. His means have enabled him to indulge his love for historic research to the fullest extent, and he has not only visited all the noted regions of the world, thus broadening and verifying his knowledge derived from books, but has gathered collections of manuscript, historic volumes and portraits, as well as relics of all the American and Civil wars from the Colonial to the Spanish, which serve as object lessons to illustrate the marked civilizations of the old and the new worlds. His treasures comprise manuscripts of the most ancient writings of the world, from the stone rolls of the Assyrian and the Babylonian periods and the papyrus parchments of the Pharaohs, to the present time. He undoubtedly possesses the rarest collection of Bibles in existence, including a copy of the first New Testament printed in English (1528); all of the first Bibles printed on the American continent, such as the Elliott Indian Bibles and the Martha Washington Bible and the first American Bible by Atkinson in 1782. The famous Gunther manuscripts include a well authenticated and very rare autograph of Shakespeare, and Moliere and original manuscripts of Goethe, Schiller, Tasso, Michael

Angelo, Gallileo, Raphael, and many other famous characters of Europe and America—memorials direct from the hands of noted writers, poets, musicians, clergymen, politicians and monarchs. In his galleries are the original manuscripts of "Star Spangled Banner," "Home, Sweet Home," "Old Lang Syne," "Old Grimes," and "Lead, Kindly Light" and many others. Among the maps are the earliest ones relating to America from 1500 up, and the first edition of Martin Waldseemuller's *Cosmography*, 1507, which for the first time gives the name America to the new world. Of the Gunther portraits perhaps the most famous is that of Columbus by Sir Antonio Moro, painted about 1552 from a miniature then forming a part of the historic museum in the Prado Palace, Spain. Washington Irving, who thoroughly searched the archives of Spain, pronounced this the best and truest portrait of Columbus extant. The collection also contains fourteen original portraits of Washington, including the first ever made of him by the elder Peale, and the only portrait in existence of Washington's sister Betty and her husband, including the two lost portraits of George and Martha by Saint Mèmen. The relics of George Washington cover his entire career, and the department of Americana includes also rare memorials of Abraham Lincoln and all other great historic characters.

But the collection for which Mr. Gunther is most widely famed is known as the War Museum, and is the most complete exposition of the horrors and glories of the Civil war extant. This priceless exhibit was protected by him in private quarters for some time, and in the late eighties, mainly through his efforts, the celebrated military prison of the south, Libby, was removed bodily from Richmond, Virginia (where it had been occupied as a tobacco warehouse), to a site selected for it on Wabash avenue, Chicago, and within its historic walls was installed the War Museum. Mr. Gunther was president of the Libby Prison War Museum Association during its existence, and was afterward president of the company which erected the Coliseum on the site of the former War Museum. This unique collection will, in the near future, be transferred to some park on the west side of the city, in which a fitting building will be erected for its preservation and continuous presentation to the public.

That Mr. Gunther should be the originator of such a collection is all the more unique, in that by force of circumstances his lot during

the Civil war was cast with the Confederacy. Born in Wildberg, a beautiful town in the celebrated Black Forest district of Germany, on the 6th of March, 1837, when he was five years of age his parents emigrated to the United States. Fifty-two days were consumed in making the voyage between Havre and New York, and the family finally settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and afterward removed to Somerset county, where Charles F. was educated and commenced practical life as a carrier on horseback of the government mail, his route covering forty miles to Johnstown and return, his compensation being twenty-five cents per day. In the spring of 1850 the family removed to Peru, Illinois, where the youth's education was continued, as well as his business training. He became a competent drug clerk, studied medicine to some extent, was a postoffice employe at Peru, and still later became connected with the local branch of the famous Chicago bank of George Smith & Co. (Alexander Cruickshank). After a few years he was made cashier of the institution, but, notwithstanding his bright prospects, located in Memphis, Tennessee, with Bohlen, Wilson & Co., the leading ice firm of the south, whose source of supply was at Peru. With the opening of the Civil war and the paralysis of business in the southern states, by being cut off from intercourse with the north by the United States government, and exhaustion of supplies, there was but one thing to do, that was to fall in line for service, and he joined the naval branch of the Confederate government as a steward and purser, purchasing supplies and transporting troops along all the southern rivers tributary to the Mississippi. By the capture of Memphis and New Orleans, his steamer, while up the Arkansas river, was blockaded and burned by the Union forces, and he himself made a prisoner of war in the field. Being shortly liberated, he returned to his old home in Peru, and soon after accepted a position with a Peoria bank, subsequently securing a connection with the wholesale confectionery house of C. W. Sanford, of Chicago, as its first traveling salesman from Chicago for the south, with the states of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, West Virginia and Kentucky. It was while thus employed that he made his first trip to Europe.

Successively, Mr. Gunther entered the employ of Thompson, Johnson & Co., wholesale grocers of Chicago; became the Chicago representative of Greenfield, Young & Co., leading New York confection-

ers, and in the fall of 1868 opened a retail store himself on Clark street, thus establishing the first high-grade store of the kind in the city. Among his introductions were the famous caramels, which he was first to manufacture and made a great American staple. His store was a victim of the 1871 fire, but the interruption to his business was short, and his prosperity has since been continuous. Today his great establishment on State street is filled not only with healthful and artistic forms of confection, but with his rare treasures illustrative of the world's history and its historic characters. In 1879 Mr. Gunther was one of the commission which accomplished so much in opening trade relations between Mexico and the United States, and has for years been recognized as one of the truly representative men of Chicago.

Mr. Gunther has taken an active part in the public affairs of his city, and is a leading Democrat. He believes in the democratic doctrine, "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," and tariff for revenue only. He has served two terms in the city council and one term (1901-05) as city treasurer, having brought the same business-like and energetic spirit into his public career which has made him a leader in the commercial world. He is a Mason of the thirty-third degree (Medinah Temple, Knights Templar) and a member of the following organizations: Union League, Jefferson, Caxton, Germanic, Geographic, Cook County Democratic, Illinois Athletic and Iroquois clubs, having served as president of the last named; Chicago Historic Society (trustee), Chicago Academy of Sciences (trustee), the Chicago Art Institute (governing member), and Alliance Française. Mr. Gunther speaks German, French and Spanish, and continues his studies up to date in the sciences and arts.

In 1869 Mr. Gunther married Miss Jennie Burnell, of Lima, Indiana, and they have become the parents of two children, Burnell and Whitman. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gunther have for many years been active members of various societies for the promotion of the welfare of Chicago, and are as widely honored as they are known.

The founder of the David Bradley Manufacturing Company was a rugged man, of marked force of character, both an originator of mechanisms and a practical developer of their possibilities—a combination which is as remarkable as it is strong, when found united in the personality of

DAVID
BRADLEY.

an honest character of broad caliber. David Bradley was also a man of kindness and systematic Christian philanthropy, and especially devoted the later years of his life to good private works and the support and extension of public charities.

Born November 8, 1811, David Bradley was descended from Puritan stock, the first of his family to come to America being William Bradley, who settled in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1637. David Bradley's early manhood was spent at Syracuse, New York, where his inventive and mechanical tendencies were applied to the manufacture of agriculture implements and stoves. But, with other discerning men, he saw that the manufacturing field of the future was to lie adjacent to the territory of greatest development. He therefore came to Chicago in 1835, secured employment in the manufacture of plows, and assisted in the establishment of the first iron foundry in the young city, purchasing and shipping for his employers the first carload of pig iron that was received in Chicago. The next occupation in his varied early career was that of a farmer in Lake county, Illinois, this experience of four years being of decided educational value to him as revealing the imperfections of the old plow and the necessity for an improvement in its form and design.

In 1854 Mr. Bradley founded his plow works to manufacture the make known as the Garden City Clipper, which, years before, he had assisted in turning out from the shop of Mr. Pierce, his brother-in-law, who was the original maker of them. During the first year of the enterprise he became associated with Conrad Furst, under the firm name of Furst & Bradley, manufacturers of plows and agricultural implements. The little shop on Randolph street, with its annual business of \$10,000, was soon outgrown, and the nucleus of the mammoth plant on Jefferson, Fulton and North Desplaines streets was erected. Until 1872 the firm name was Furst & Bradley, but at that time it was incorporated as the Furst & Bradley Manufacturing Company, and in 1884 as the David Bradley Manufacturing Company. In 1895 the town of Bradley was built, and its founder remained president of the David Bradley Manufacturing Company until his death in November, 1899, when he was succeeded by his son, J. Harley Bradley.

Joseph Harley Bradley, president of the David Bradley Manufacturing Company, was born in Racine, Wisconsin, on the 30th of September, 1844, and is a son of the founder of the great agricultural implement works on Jefferson, Fulton and North Desplaines streets. When he was five years of age he was brought to Chicago by his parents, and in this city he was educated. At the attaining of his majority in 1865 he became a partner in the firm of Jones, Ellinwood & Bradley, engaged in the retail implement and seed business. In 1868 he disposed of his interest, and, with Harry Banks, organized the firm of Bradley & Banks, their principal sales being of the implements manufactured by the elder Bradley. He also withdrew from this concern in 1872, and was elected secretary of the Furst & Bradley Manufacturing Company.

J. Harley Bradley retained the secretaryship of the Furst & Bradley Manufacturing Company for ten years, and in 1882, when the David Bradley Manufacturing Company was organized was elected its vice president and treasurer. In 1899, upon the death of his father, he succeeded to the head of the business. The company has large works at Bradley, Kankakee county, Illinois, as well as the Chicago plant. Mr. Bradley is also president of Bradley, Clark & Co., Minneapolis; David Bradley & Co., Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Bradley, Alderson & Co., Kansas City, and a director of the Northern Trust Company, of Chicago. He was one of the organizers of the Chicago Freight Bureau, founded in 1883, and has since been one of its most active and influential members. For twelve years he has been a member of the State Board of Agriculture, and in 1891 served as president of the Citizens' Association. In 1904 he was president of the Commercial Club.

Mr. Bradley was a leader in the organization of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society in 1871, has always been active in its work, and in 1883-84 was a member of its board of directors. He is also prominent in social life, being identified with the University, Chicago, Union League and Illinois clubs, being president of the last named in 1883-85.

In 1872 Mr. Bradley was married to Miss Margia Peugeet, of Brooklyn, New York, who died in 1896, leaving four daughters. Mr. Bradley resides at No. 85 Rush street.

Hon. Charles M. Netterstrom, for many years prominently identified with the business and public interests of Chicago, is a native of Stavanger, Norway—a city located midway on the western coast of that country—where he was born on September 24, 1848. His parents were John Jacob and Serena (Knutsen) Netterstrom, his father having been born in Malmo, Sweden, in 1816. The elder Netterstrom removed to Norway in his early years, where his life occupation was that of a fisherman. He attained prominence and prosperity in that field, owning three of four large fishing schooners and controlling an extensive trade. Desiring, however, to give his children the broader advantages found in the United States, the parents emigrated hither in 1864, arriving in Chicago on July 3rd of that year.

As Charles M. Netterstrom was only six years of age when the family located in Chicago he commenced his education soon afterward in its public schools. After being a pupil successively in the Sangamon, Franklin, Newberry and Ogden schools, still only ten years of age he commenced to work for the late S. T. Gunderson, who as a youth of eighteen had just established a carpenter shop of his own. The boy worked as a lather until he was seventeen years of age, when he also started a business of his own. As he had already learned the coopers' trade of his father, he was in his early youth master of two good occupations, and for three years alternated, being a lather in the building months and a cooper in winter. In 1873 he became a plasterer contractor, and continued in that line until 1880, doing his full share in forwarding the phenomenal building operations which continued for years after the great fire of 1871. Mr. Netterstrom then entered the fields of street paving, and for more than twenty years was most extensively engaged in that line. One of his most famous contracts consisted in the paving of North Clark street, from Diversey street to Lawrence avenue, a distance approximately of three miles, in a period of about three months and a half—from August 8th to November 27th. This is said to be the longest stretch of paving ever covered by one contract in the history of Chicago.

In 1902 Mr. Netterstrom retired from active business, temporarily, but his activity of mind and body urged him into a new field, and in 1906 he became president of the Newsted Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of detachable store fixtures. One of their

chief specialties is shelving, built in sections and made to slide together like a telescope. It is patented by the company, and is being rapidly placed upon the market.

For more than a quarter of a century Mr. Netterstrom has been one of the most prominent Republicans in the northern section of the city. From 1881 to 1887 he served as commissioner and trustee of the town of Lake View, holding the latter office when it became a corporate part of Chicago in the latter year. In 1893 he was elected a commissioner of Cook county, being elected chairman of the board. In 1895 he was elected to represent the Twenty-first senatorial district in the state legislature, his district embracing the Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth wards, or the territory between the river, the lake shore and Irving Park. It may be of interest to note that he immediately preceded Mayor Busse in that office.

In all these official capacities, Mr. Netterstrom has shown his high appreciation of public responsibilities in that he has given his attention to matters of practical value. While commissioner of Lake View he was a tireless promoter of such public improvements as necessary water pipe and sewer extensions, the building of cement sidewalks and street pavements. While chairman of the county board of commissioners, among the other responsibilities which devolved upon him was the handling of \$200,000 with which to complete improvements upon the criminal court building. This was the amount estimated as necessary by the party in power when the appropriation was made. But by the exercise of careful business methods he finished the work for some \$119,000, and completed the immense project in four months, or from March 1st to July 1st.

On the 30th of October, 1869, Mr. Netterstrom was united in marriage with Miss Anna M. Anderson, who died in March, 1907. Seven children were born to them, as follows: Walter, Reuben, Arthur and Emma, who are living, and Minnie, Charles and Adeline, deceased.

Evan Ewan Kimble, president of the Kimble Glass Company, manufacturers of scientific glass apparatus and homeopathic vials, is at the head of the largest factory of the latter specialty in the world. Creamery and graduated glassware is also turned out in large quantities.

EVAN E.
KIMBLE.



Gen. E. Knible



Mr. Kimble is thoroughly qualified to conduct and develop such an extensive industry, as he has been engaged in some form of glass manufacture since early boyhood, and is generally recognized as one of the most thoroughly informed and practical glass men in the country.

Mr. Kimble is a native of Tuckahoe, New Jersey, being the fourth of five children, born on the 18th of October, 1868. He resided in his native place until he was six years of age, but, his father meeting with reverses in a lumber venture and the loss of vessel property, the family removed to Vineland, and, after six years, to Millville, New Jersey. The son attended the public schools until he was fourteen years of age, at which time he and his brothers entered the employ of Whitall, Tatum & Co., glass manufacturers, with whom he obtained his first insight into the business in which he is now engaged in Chicago. Having thus entered the industrial world at an early age, he steadfastly continued in the field he had chosen.

In 1895, when twenty-seven years of age, Mr. Kimble left the employ of Whitall, Tatum & Co. and removed to Gas City, Indiana, as manager of the homeopathic vial department for the Sheldon Foster Glass Company. This enterprise was a new venture on the part of the company named, and Mr. Kimble remained its superintendent until November 2, 1901. Coming to Chicago at the date mentioned, he established his present business at 152 Michigan street with a force of only four men, but the rapid expansion of his enterprise forced him to remove to more commodious quarters in some six months. His next location was at No. 149 Fulton street, and here he occupied a floor space of 9,000 square feet, remaining at this number until November, 1906, by which time the unusual expansion of the business necessitated a removal to the large building he now occupies at 142-156 East Huron street. These accommodations cover a floor space of 25,000 square feet and 150 men are employed in the industry, constituting, as stated, the largest homeopathic vial manufactory in the world. It may also be added that the Kimble Glass Company use the only machine ever invented for the automatic manufacture of vials.

In 1892 Mr. Kimble married Miss Carrie W. Dougherty, of Millville, New Jersey, and they have one child, Herman Klineberg, born December 16, 1897. The family residence is at 1728 Sheridan place.

Mr. Kimble is a member of the Illinois Athletic Club, but is too essentially domestic to be prominent in general social circles. Having also risen to business and industrial prominence through independent and self-depending exertions, most of his time is absorbed in the task of keeping in close touch with a business which is already extensive, and is, through his tireless promotion and able management, rapidly and substantially expanding. Besides being president of the Kimble Glass Company, he is chairman of the board of directors of the Chicago Vial Manufacturing Company and a director of the Vineland (N. J.) Glass Tube Company.

During the past thirty years Arthur Jerome Atwater has been engaged in the coal business in Chicago, almost continuously as sales

A. J. agent, and at the present time is one of the best
ATWATER. known men of the trade. His father, John Bowman Atwater, was a direct descendant of Thomas

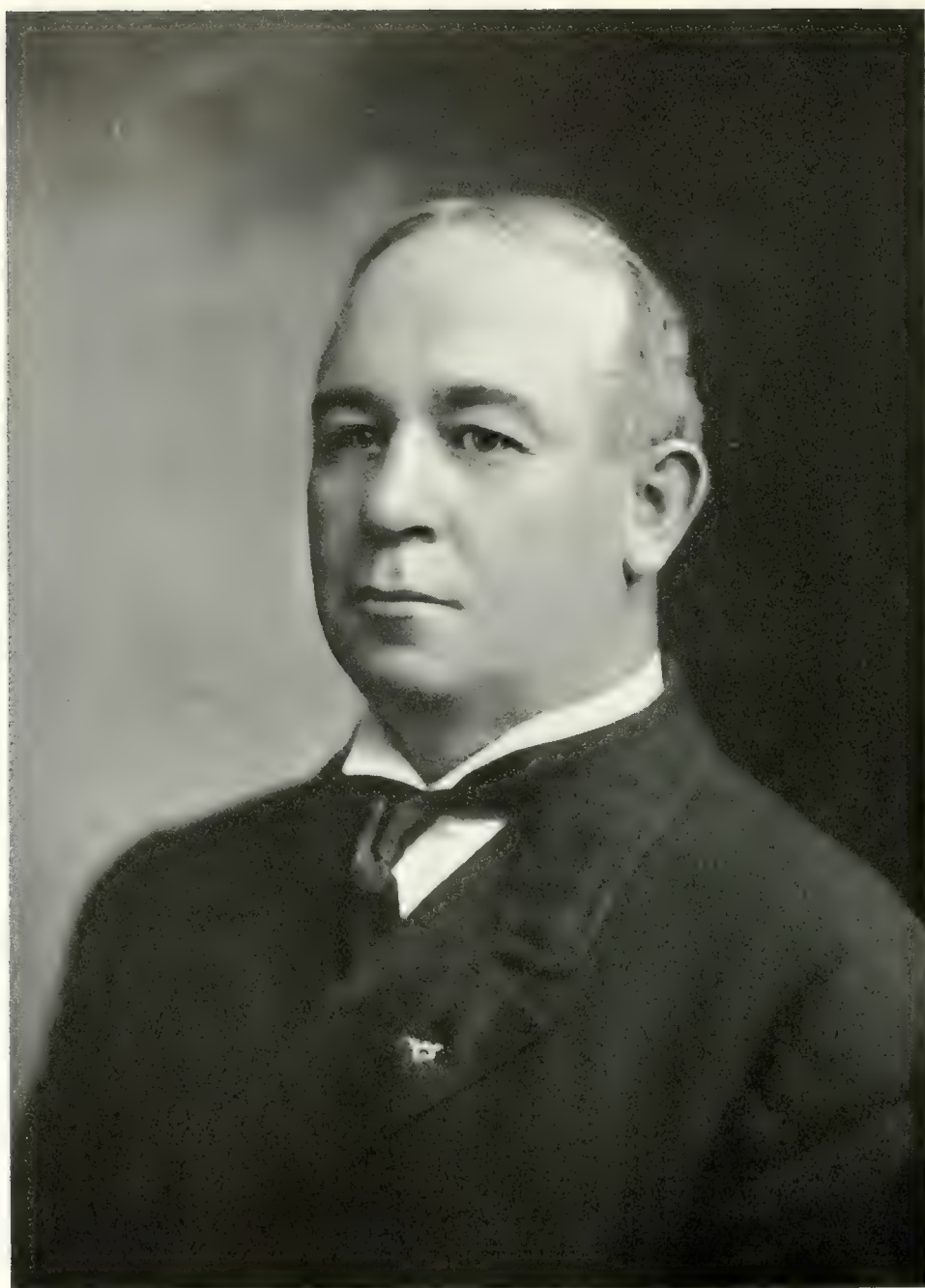
Atwater, who died at Reyton, county of Kent, England, on the 5th of October, 1484. His mother, Laurretta Allen Atwater, was the daughter of Bela Allen and Susan (Fenton) Allen, of Bradford, Vermont, her father being a nephew of Ethan Allen, the idol of the "Green Mountain Boys."

Arthur J. Atwater was born at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, May 8, 1858, and was educated in the public schools of Geneva, Illinois, graduating from the high school in 1876. His father was a prominent business man in the pioneer days, and among his associates of the early sixties may be mentioned such men as John V. Farwell, Seneca D. Kimbark and John A. Logan. After leaving school, Arthur J. became a clerk for Coxe Brothers & Co., coal merchants, at No. 84 La Salle street, Chicago, and continued with that firm for a period of seventeen years. For four years he was northwestern agent for the Consolidated Coal Company, and then returned to the firm mentioned as manager of the bituminous department. He resigned to accept the position of western sales agent for the New Pittsburg Coal Company, and continued with them until they went out of business at Chicago, in June, 1898. Since that date he has been western sales agent for the Sunday Creek Company, his offices being in the Old Colony building.

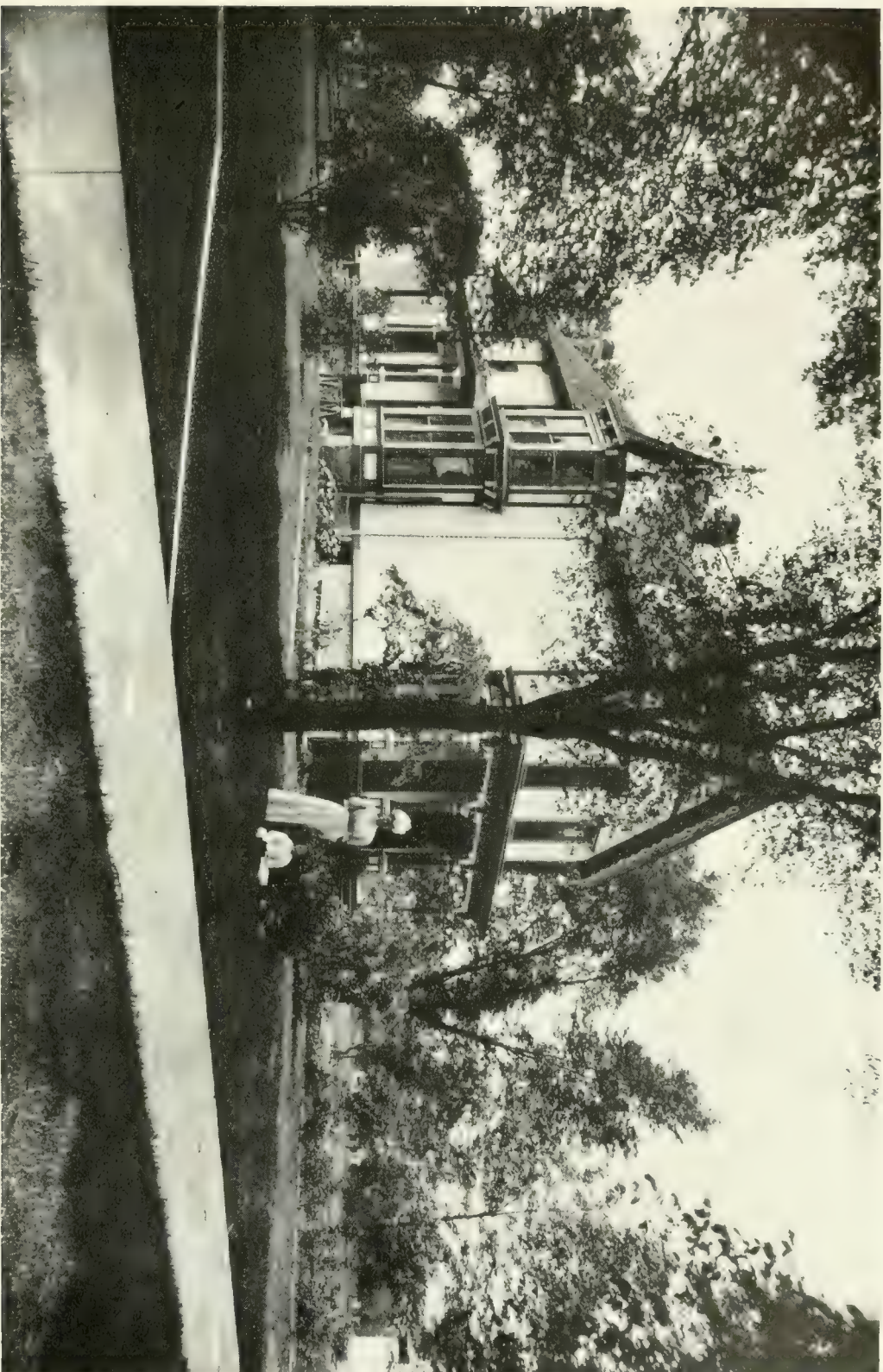
Mr. Atwater has been a resident of Morgan Park for eighteen years, and for eight years was a member of the board of trustees of

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ARTHUR J. ATWATER



RESIDENCE OF ARTHUR J. ATWATER



that village. He was also a member of the board of local improvements. He is treasurer and vestryman of the Church of the Mediator (Episcopal), and is a member and director of the Ridge Country Club, as well as president of the St. Andrews Men's Club, of Morgan Park. Active and prominent in Masonry, he is identified with Tracy Blue Lodge, Oriental Consistory, and Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Royal League, Modern Woodmen of America, Illinois Commercial Men's Association, and Order of Kokoals.

On the 9th of October, 1889, Mr. Atwater was united in marriage with Miss Helen May Purdy, daughter of H. G. Purdy, an extensive land owner of Nevada. Their children are: Harry Arthur (a student at the Lewis Institute), Elaine Lauretta, George Wilson, Cordelia Althea and Maxine Helen.

John Umbricht, president of the Chicago Bank and Office Fixture Company, is a native of Springfield, Illinois, born on the 11th of April, 1866. His father, John Baptist Umbricht, was born in Switzerland, in the year 1827, and died in Chicago in 1903. His mother (nee Catherine Deschler), was also a native of the Swiss republic, and died when John, the youngest of seven children, was only six months old. The elder Umbricht was a first class mechanical engineer, skilled in all kinds of high-class technical work in iron, glass and wood. In Switzerland he had been an inspector of machinery in one of the largest woolen factories in his home town.

In 1868 John B. Umbricht came to Chicago, and about a year after his arrival he started a wood-working shop on Larrabee street, between Clybourn avenue and Blackhawk street. At this location he commenced the manufacture of fine regulator clock cases and store and office fixtures. Mr. Umbricht turned out the finest work in his line of anybody in the city. In 1870 his factory was destroyed by fire, was rebuilt at No. 143 Clybourn avenue, and again burned in the great conflagration of 1871. The business was subsequently re-established, and Mr. Umbricht continued in the wood-working line until his death in 1903.

John Umbricht was only five years of age at the time of the great fire of 1871, and well remembers the unpleasant experience of the family at that time, when for nearly three months, with other

refugees, they occupied the Newberry school building on the north side. No lights were allowed in the rooms, for fear of a fire in the school building, and sweet potatoes shipped from the south formed the chief diet of the homeless people. It was here that the boy afterward attended school, at the same time learning the trade of a cabinet maker under his father's tuition. He also worked with the Pullman Company, Bush and Gerts Piano Company and Healy & Millet. He also attended a night school at Pullman, and by the time he had attained his majority was thoroughly prepared to be a valuable member of any community.

In 1889 Mr. Umbricht commenced business in his present line, locating at Canal and Polk streets, and later incorporating it under the name of the Chicago Store and Office Fixture Company. In July, 1905, he sold his interest in the former firm and in the following month started another factory at Nos. 677-79 West Van Buren street, under the name of the Chicago Bank and Office Fixture Company. Of this Mr. Umbricht is president and Alfred C. Crawford secretary and treasurer. The manufactory, 125 by 50 feet in dimensions, is two stories and basement in height, while the warehouse is a three-story structure, 75 feet by 40 feet on the ground. The output includes fixtures of the finest and most substantial make for banks, offices, restaurants, cigar stores, shoe stores, jewelry and millinery establishments, and for all metropolitan institutions of a business, financial or commercial nature.

Julius Bender, an extensive manufacturer and dealer in the line of general store fixtures, has demonstrated his business persistency

JULIUS
BENDER. and worth by a residence of nearly twenty years in Chicago, during which period he has developed a very modest establishment into one of goodly

proportions. He is a native of Hatzenport-on-the-Mosel, Germany, a town not far from Coblenz, and his parents were Benjamin and Sarah (Adler) Bender. His father was a prosperous wine grower and merchant, who gave his son a substantial public school education.

In 1883 Mr. Bender emigrated to the United States, reaching New York in August of that year, where he remained until the following December, when he went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin. There, for several years, he was engaged in buying and selling horses. In 1889 Mr. Bender came to Chicago, and started a small business in the

fixture line at 903-9 North Halsted street, having had a short experience therein at New York and Milwaukee. His store was at that location for eight years, when he moved his growing business to Des Plaines near Randolph street. After remaining there some four years in 1901 he opened his present large store at Nos. 230-38 West Madison street, corner of Peoria.

In 1890 Mr. Bender married Miss Sophia Gutman, and two daughters have been born of their union—Sylvia and Rose. Mr. Bender is a member of the A. F. and A. M., and is also identified with the Hampden Club.

Daniel W. Ryan, founder of the D. W. Ryan Cooperage Company, was born in Tipperary, Ireland, in 1843, and died in Chicago on the 27th of December, 1899. When he was a boy of twelve years he came to Chicago, and when a young man started a cooper shop at what was then Nickersonville, a suburb of Chicago, now included in the north-western section of the city. Later he removed to Ross and McHenry streets, where he continued the business about five years. He commenced business with one or two helpers, and was first engaged in repairing second-hand barrels. After the Civil war he started quite a large shop at the site of the present large plant, Nos. 17-29 Besley court. Before his death in 1899 he had developed the business into fine proportions, his plant being one of the largest and most complete in the west.

On the 6th of August, 1862, Daniel W. Ryan enlisted in Battery M, First Illinois Artillery, and served until his honorable discharge at the close of the war, July 24, 1865. Concerning the valiant service of Battery M, Eddy's "Patriotism of Illinois in the Civil war" says: "Battery M was organized at Chicago and mustered into service on the 12th of August, 1862, with the following roster: Captain, John B. Miller; senior first lieutenant, George W. Spencer; junior first lieutenant, George H. Colvin; senior second lieutenant, Thomas Burton; second lieutenant, B. H. Fluskey. The battery left Chicago on the 27th of September, 1862, with 185 men. It went through all the Atlanta campaign under Sherman, and through the entire Knoxville and east Tennessee campaigns with remarkably little loss, when its gallantry and exposure are taken into account. It arrived in Chicago on the 19th of July, 1865, for final muster and discharge, with only

ninety-six men." Although popular and able, Mr. Ryan was not an active politician during his long and honorable residence in Chicago, his only public service being as alderman of the Fourteenth ward, in 1886-8, and during the administrations of Carter H. Harrison and John A. Roche.

The business of the D. W. Ryan Cooperage Company is now conducted by the children of the deceased founder, as follows: D. W. Ryan, president; C. M. Ryan, secretary and treasurer; Mary C. Ryan, Agnes E. Ryan and Eliza M. Ryan, office assistants. The output of the plant is now only new barrels, for pickles, kraut, cider, vinegar and oil. The establishment manufactures 450,000 barrels yearly, which are shipped throughout the United States. The grounds cover 150 by 175 feet (the buildings alone, 175 feet by 50 feet); and the shipping of goods is greatly facilitated by direct connection with the tracks of the Northwestern Railway Company.

Henry M. Wilmarth was a man of pronounced force of character, sound and honorable in his business life. For many years he was one of the most valued directors of the First National Bank. In the midst of his family and intimate friends, he was cordial and genial, in contrast with a certain attitude of reserve toward others.

Mr. Wilmarth was a native of Newport, New Hampshire, born Wilmarth. His father was a farmer and manufacturer. Henry M. on the 25th of January, 1836, son of Jonathan and Lucy (Cheney) Wilmarth came of an ancestry which was thoroughly Puritanic, his moral training was both high and rigorous, and when ready to go forth into the world of business, the simple, foundation principles of right and wrong were firmly fixed in his character. In 1856 Mr. Wilmarth came to Chicago. His first employment in Chicago was with the gasfitting establishment of Gerould Brothers, then a prominent firm in that line of business. Two years later both proprietors died, and Mr. Wilmarth, despite his comparative youth, was selected to administer their affairs, later becoming sole proprietor of the house. Soon afterward he formed a partnership with his brother, and, under the firm name of H. M. Wilmarth & Co., a large and lucrative business was developed, both in gas fitting and the sale of gas fixtures. The deceased remained actively identified with it until his death.



H. M. Wilmarth



In 1874 Mr. Wilmarth was elected a director of the First National Bank of Chicago, and until the day of his death, February 27, 1886, devoted much of his time and thought to the upbuilding of this institution. His only political service was as alderman of the old Fourth ward in 1865-6. With others, he united in the establishment of the Central church, under the ministry of David Swing.

The death of Mr. Wilmarth was consequent upon an exposure incidental to a railway accident, and his useful and honorable life was brought to a close in the unimpaired vigor of middle age. He was long a member of the Chicago Club, and of a hunting association which had its headquarters in Marquette, Wisconsin.

On May 21, 1861, Henry M. Wilmarth was united in marriage with Miss Mary J. Hawes, of New Belford, Massachusetts, and three daughters were born to their union: Fanny, who died in infancy; Stella, who died in September, 1885, and Anna H., now the wife of James Westfall Thompson, a member of the faculty of the University of Chicago. Their child, Wilmarth Westfall Thompson, was born June 24, 1899.

Harold Ulmer Wallace, for eleven years a prominent figure in the engineering and executive departments of the Illinois Central Railway and now president of the Wallace-Coates Engineering Company, supervising and consulting engineers, is a native of Rock Island, Illinois, where he was born November 15, 1872. He is a son of John Findley and Sarah Elmira (Ulmer) Wallace, his father having been for years one of the most noted bridge and railroad engineers in the country, and in 1904-05 chief engineer of the Panama canal. The elder Wallace is a Massachusetts man and a C. E. graduate of the University of Wooster. He entered railway service as a rodman for the Carthage & Quincy Railroad, and through the seventies served as assistant engineer of the Rockford, Rock Island & Peoria Railroad, with the United States engineering corps, as county surveyor and city engineer and as chief engineer and superintendent of the Peoria & Farmington Railroad. Afterward he was chief engineer of the Central Iowa Railroad in Illinois, had charge of the construction of the Missouri river bridge for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road, and from 1891 to 1904 was identified with the Illinois Central Railroad as engineer of construction, chief engineer, and general manager.

The paternal grandfather of Harold U. Wallace, David A. Wallace, was a prominent Illinois educator, and at one time president of Monmouth College.

Harold U. Wallace's early education was obtained in the public schools of Chicago, and he also pursued a course in the Chicago Manual Training School, from which he graduated in the class of 1892. Prior to actual practice, his civil engineering training was secured at Purdue University, from which he secured his degree in 1894. For the succeeding two years he acted as assistant engineer on the Illinois Central Railway, from 1896 to 1899 as roadmaster, and in 1900 was advanced to the superintendency. This latter position he retained for two years, and in 1902-05 acted as chief engineer. From June 1, 1905, until June 1, 1906, he was third vice president of J. G. White & Co., engineers and contractors of New York City, and from the latter date to the present time has served as president of the Wallace-Coates Company, with headquarters in Chicago.

On the 12th of September, 1894, Mr. Wallace married Miss Lura Dean Wycoff, and the four children born to them have been as follows: John Earl, Arthur Wycoff, Clarence Jay and Frances Fern Wallace. The city home of the family is at No. 237 East Forty-seventh street, and the country home at Flossmoor, Illinois.

Mr. Wallace is widely connected with various clubs of a professional, social and recreational nature, having membership in the Engineers' clubs of both Chicago and New York, and the American Society of Civil Engineers, as well as of the Union League Club and the Homewood Country Club of Chicago, the Menesha Outing Club of Memphis, Tennessee, and the New York Railroad Club. He is also a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity.

Within the past twenty years the conflict between the industrial classes and capitalists has, while often reaching acute stages, been

W. P. REND.	marked by many developments which recur to point a final solution, and has been notable for many adjustments of relatives that have brought honor to
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both parties in the contest. The progress of arbitration and the growth of "the spirit which sinks personal considerations and makes individual sacrifices for the general good," invoked by President Roosevelt in the settlement of the anthracite strike of 1902, are

among the most valuable achievements of the American people during the last quarter century. The employment of arbitration in settling the difficulties between operators and mine workers may be said to have first been recognized as a practical method in an address sent out by a committee of miners and mine owners from Chicago in 1885. The important paragraphs of this address were as follows: "The undersigned committee believes that this convention will prove to be the inauguration of a new era for the settlement of the industrial question in our mining regions in accordance with intelligent reasoning, and based upon fair play and mutual justice.

"The history and experience of the past make it apparent to every intelligent and thoughtful mind that strikes and lockouts are false agencies and brutal resorts for the adjustment of the disputes and controversies arising between the employing capital and employed labor. They have become evils of the greatest magnitude, not only to those immediately concerned in them but also to general society, being fruitful sources of public disturbance, riot and bloodshed. Sad illustrations of this truth are now being witnessed in certain of our large cities, and in several of the mining and manufacturing centers of the country. These industrial conflicts generally involve waste of capital on the one hand and the impoverishment of labor on the other. They engender bitter feelings of prejudice and enmity, and enkindle the destructive passions of hate and revenge, bearing in their train the curses of widespread misery and wretchedness. They are contrary to the true spirit of American institutions, and violate every principle of human justice and of Christian charity.

"Apart and in conflict capital and labor became agents of evil, while united they create blessings of plenty and prosperity, and enable man to utilize and enjoy the bounteous resources intended for his use and happiness by the Almighty.

"Capital represents the accumulation, or savings, of past labor, while labor is the most sacred part of the capital. Each has its respective duties and obligations toward the other. Capital is entitled to fair and just remuneration for its risks and its use, and must have security and protection, while labor, on the other hand, is as fully and justly entitled to reward for its toil and its sacrifices. Each is entitled to its equitable share, and there is no law, either human or divine, to justify the one impoverishing and crushing the other. God

tells us, 'The laborer is worthy of his hire,' and threatens the vengeance of Heaven upon the oppressors of the poor.

"The question of what one should pay and the other receive in compensation can best be determined by friendly conferences, where intelligence and arbitration will take the place of the usual irrational and cruel methods of the past. It is evident that the general standard of reward for labor has sunk too low, by reason of reductions that have taken place during the past few years, and that miners generally are receiving inadequate compensation in an employment full of toil and danger.

"It is equally true that the widespread depression of business, the over-production of coal, and the consequent severe competition have caused the capital invested in mines to yield little or no profitable returns. The constant reductions of wages that have lately taken place have afforded no relief to capital, and, indeed, have but tended to increase its embarrassments. Any reduction in labor in any coal field usually necessitates and generates a corresponding reduction in every other competitive coal field. If the price of labor in the United States was uniformly raised to the standard of three years ago the employers of labor would occupy toward each other the same relative position in point of competition as at present, such an advance would prove beneficial to their interests, as it would materially help to remove the present general discontent of the miners in their employment. However, such a general advance cannot be made at the present time from the fact that already contracts in many districts have been made between the coal operators and their miners which will last until next spring; also that contracts have been entered into with manufacturers and large consumers of coal which will continue in force up to the same time.

"The committee would therefore suggest and invite that another meeting shall take place at Pittsburg on December 15th next, where it is hoped there will be a full representation of miners and mine owners throughout the various states and territories, and where permanent action may be taken, looking to the improvement of both interests.

"The committee feels that this question of labor is one of vital importance and it must be met in a spirit of conciliation, and that

the problems connected with it require studied thought, that it may be lead to some wise and happy solution.

"This is the first movement of a national character in America, taken with the intention of the establishment of labor conciliation, and while many practical difficulties may present themselves in retarding the attainment of the laudable end in view, it is to be hoped that at least an honest general effort shall be put forth by the operators and miners.

"The intelligence and progress of the age demand this. Our material interests demand it. Common justice demands it. The internal peace of our common country demands it. Respect for the dignity of American honor demands it. The security of capital demands it."

The first signer, and the actual writer of this address, was Col. William P. Rend, who, for many years has been one of the largest coal operators in the country, till recently owner of some of the largest mines in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, and now owner of extensive collieries in southern Illinois. Those who have followed with anxiety the conflict between the industrial classes and capitalists within the past twenty years see in him one of the most broad, impartial and practical arbitrators who have entered the arena and had the bravery to attempt to do justice to both parties in the settlement of matters in dispute. In all respects, although energetic and positive, his character is one of remarkable poise, devoid of stubborn prejudice and personal spite. After he has examined a matter from all available standpoints and sources of information, he acts with conscientious decision and with the momentum of a great moving body, but even in action if new developments have a direct bearing upon the point at issue he has the justice and the manliness to stop and consider whether his course is right or wrong. This trait is indicative of the greatest bravery which can be shown by the modern leader of affairs—the willingness to learn from whatever source of information and the open acknowledgment of personal fallibility—and is the characteristic of Colonel Rend's character which has drawn to him countless supporters and friends and placed in his hands the power of untold good in the conciliation of those great interests whose unfortunate hostility is today the greatest threat to internal peace and security.

The peculiarly inspiring and attractive traits of Colonel Rend's personality are perhaps a racial inheritance, as he is a native Irishman, born in county Leitrim, on the 10th of February, 1840. His father, Ambrose Rend, was a substantial farmer, while his mother, Elizabeth (Cline) Rend, was a daughter of Hugh Cline, for years steward of one of the greatest and most ancient estates in Ireland. When the boy was seven years of age his parents settled in Lowell, Massachusetts, where he received his education, graduating from its high school when seventeen. During this period of his schooling he had gained considerable experience in the dry goods line, and after his graduation from the Lowell high school he endeavored to find employment in New York. Failing, after quite a search, and finding his small means reduced to alarming proportions, he started for New Jersey with the determination to accept whatever offered in the line of honorable employment. Fortunately, on the day after his arrival on Jersey soil he secured the position of a teacher in New Brooklyn, which he held for twelve months. While on a visit to Baltimore he saw an advertisement for a teacher in the school district near West River, Anne Arundel county, Maryland, and from seventy applicants was selected for the position by the trustees. His scholars were generally the children of wealthy and prominent plantation owners, and as he made his home with one of these during the three years in which he taught here, he had the best of opportunities to observe the condition of southern life and study the southern character. While holding the position of teacher he continued his own classical studies, both privately and under the guidance of the president of St. John's College, an institution located ten miles from his residence and to which he resorted Saturday afternoons.

At the breaking out of the Civil war, which occurred at this period in Colonel Rend's life, his course was for a time problematic. He liked the southern people and his most intimate friends were slaveholders; but he disliked the institution of slavery itself and he abhorred the doctrine of secession. Attachment to principle won the victory over personal friendship, and at the firing on Fort Sumter he resigned his position and shortly afterward vainly attempted to organize a Union company at Annapolis, Maryland. Going then to Washington he joined the Fourteenth New York Volunteers, with which he remained until the expiration of his term of enlistment,

serving most of the time as a non-commissioned officer. With the Army of the Potomac he participated in the engagements at Hanover Court House, second Bull Run, Mechanicsville, Gaines Mills, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Yorktown. At the siege of Yorktown he was the first man in the regiment who was struck by a bullet, although not seriously wounded. At Malvern Hill, where the regiment lost one-third of its entire number in killed and wounded, he escaped with the loss of a portion of his pants, and throughout the entire two years of his service his escapes were narrow and thrilling.

Being honorably discharged in 1863 he paid a brief visit to his old Lowell friends and while thus enjoying himself met the young lady who, a year later, became his wife. He located in Chicago during the latter part of the war, first securing a position as an out-surveyor for a railroad company locating a line from Madison, Wisconsin, to Winona, Minnesota. In the winter he returned to the city, intending to resume his surveying—which was congenial work—in the following spring, but securing a position as foreman of the freight depot of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, he started a line of teams as a side issue to his regular employment. His teaming business, however, developed to such proportions as to engage his entire time and proved the basis of his fortune and the substantial beginning of his career as one of the strong men of Chicago. With an energy, industry and clear business vision which met every situation he expanded his interests, he embarked in the coal trade in partnership with Edwin Walker, the well-known corporation attorney, which connection continued from 1882 to 1907. It was not long before the firm of W. P. Rend & Co. became the largest in the west engaged in the soft coal trade, they being the first to introduce in Chicago the far-famed Hocking Valley coal. The business so developed that at length the firm found it necessary to open up and operate mines in Ohio and Pennsylvania. Colonel Rend personally owned three of the largest mines in western Pennsylvania and valuable properties of the same nature in Ohio, besides valuable oil wells in the Keystone state.

It is easy to understand how influential a factor such a man would prove in the settlement of disputes between the coal miners and operators of Ohio and Pennsylvania, where his invaluable serv-

ices as an arbitrator have chiefly been required. He is a strong believer in arbitration and councils of arbitration, as opposed to lock-outs and strikes, and has for years been the most prominent advocate of such a policy in the country. In these states his efforts have been most beneficial in preventing these open ruptures and in softening the hostility between the two interests. In northern Illinois his name has also become all powerful in this reform. In pursuance of his life-long policy of conciliation and arbitration Colonel Rend has often come in conflict with the views and wishes of his fellow-operators; but he has never swerved from his honorable course of mutual justice, so that there is no man in the country who today more fully enjoys the confidence of the coal miners of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois than Colonel Rend. He and Judge Thornton, who was a contemporary of Abraham Lincoln, and a former member of the Illinois supreme bench, served as a board of arbitration that settled many disputes in the coal industries, and in such manner that all parties were satisfied. Colonel Rend has recently sold his mining properties in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, and is now owner and is operating extensive coal properties in southern Illinois.

The Colonel is also a strong advocate of the temperance cause, and, in religion, is a Catholic—free from prejudice and a stern hater of bigotry. Besides his meritorious war record he has a prominent place in the military annals of the Illinois National Guard, holding at one time the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Captain Israel Parsons Rumsey, for over forty years engaged in Chicago as a grain commission merchant and for the past five years

ISRAEL P. senior member of the firm of Rumsey & Co., one
RUMSEY. of the largest receiving houses in this city, was
 born at Stafford, Genesee county, New York, on

the 9th of February, 1836. Although the son of a farmer, he received a good academic education, and at the age of seventeen entered the drygoods store of Howard & Whitcomb, at Buffalo, New York. In April, 1857, being then twenty-one years of age, and having saved some money from his very modest wages, he went west and located at Keokuk, Iowa. The house by which he was employed became embarrassed in the panic of 1857, and the firm sold the business to an uncle in the east, which proceeding left young Rumsey temporarily



J. H. Ramsey



stranded. But, undaunted, he bought the delivery business of the largest morning paper in the place, for which he paid \$100, and entered with confident enthusiasm into his new field. His hours of work commenced at one o'clock in the morning, and, as his collections had to be largely made in the day, his daily period of labor was long and strenuous. But the uncle to whom the store had been sold soon arrived and engaged him at an increased salary, placing him in charge of the hardware department with his former employers as clerks. The young man sold his newspaper business at a profit, so that he felt quite jubilant. In April, 1858, a year after coming to Keokuk, under orders from the proprietor, he removed the stock of hardware to Chicago and continued in that line for some months.

In the autumn following his arrival in Chicago Mr. Rumsey was employed by Flint & Wheeler, leading dealers in provisions and grain, and in 1860 organized the house of Finley, Hoyt & Rumsey. Just as Mr. Rumsey was coming to the front in that business, the Civil war loomed up, to the exclusion of all other considerations in the minds of men of true patriotic stock.

Under the first call of Governor Yates for 30,000 men in April, 1861, Mr. Rumsey assisted in the organization of Taylor's Chicago Battery. Early in June that command proceeded to Cairo, Illinois, and in July Mr. Rumsey was mustered into the service as junior second lieutenant of what became known as Company B, First Illinois Light Artillery. In November he participated in the battle of Belmont, Missouri, which was General Grant's first engagement of the Civil war. He afterward served as adjutant general for General W. H. L. Wallace, who died a few days after the battle of Shiloh, Tennessee, from wounds received April 6, 1863. As a unit of Sherman's great army he marched from Shiloh to Corinth, Mississippi, thence to Memphis, Tennessee, Vicksburg, Mississippi, and Missionary Ridge, Tennessee, and so on to Atlanta, Georgia, participating in all the battles and historic marches and campaigns of the memorable Fifteenth army corps. His brother, John W. Rumsey, was also a member of the famous Battery A, First Illinois Light Artillery, and was wounded at Resaca while commanding it.

In the fall of 1864, upon the return of the brother mentioned, from the front, the two formed a partnership in Chicago under the firm name of I. P. & J. W. Rumsey, first engaging in the flour and

grain brokerage business, and two years afterward in receiving and shipping. Later the firm names were changed to Rumsey, Williams & Co. and I. P. Rumsey & Co., the latter title being retained until 1873, when William P. Walker joined the co-partnership, the house thus becoming Rumsey & Walker. This was followed by Rumsey & Buell, in 1882, and in 1889 Mr. Rumsey retired from the board with the intention of engaging in the manufacturing business, but in 1892 resumed his position in the old and familiar field by becoming the head of Rumsey, Lightner & Co. This name continued unchanged until 1902, although Mr. Lightner had been dead for six years, but in May of that year Mr. Rumsey purchased the interests of two of his partners, retained his connection with F. M. Bunch, added his son, Henry Axtell Rumsey, to the firm, and reorganized the business under the name of Rumsey & Co., as at present. Mr. Rumsey has filled positions in the committees of the board, and twice was elected a director; was also one of the originators and until 1901 a large stockholder and vice president of the Cleveland Grain Company, and is still the owner of a number of elevators in Illinois.

Thus progressive and prominent in his business ventures, Mr. Rumsey has also made a name for himself as a citizen who considers it his duty to do his utmost to further the moral and civic progress of the city which he has chosen as his home. He has been especially earnest along the line of liquor reform, and in his insistence that high license is a powerful remedial agent for the best. Since its organization in 1877 he has been closely identified with the Citizens' League for the suppression of the sale of liquor to minors and drunkards, and has served as its president since 1883. To the ceaseless labors and vigilance of Captain Rumsey, more than any other man, is due the routing of the gamblers in Cook county during 1901, and their subsequent expulsion from Lake county. He is still first vice president of the Citizens' Association of the latter county. His latest achievement was the securing of the passage of a bill forbidding the establishment of liquor saloons within one and one-eighth miles of army posts or naval training stations, which was passed by the Illinois legislature of 1906-7.

Mr. Rumsey was active in the work of securing the site of the World's Fair for Chicago; has served as a member of the Shiloh Battlefield National Park Commission, and has long been prominent



RESIDENCE OF I. P. RUMSEY, LAKE FOREST.

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in the progress of the Presbyterian church. For nine years he was a member of the managing board of the Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago; was a trustee of the Presbyterian League, and served as chairman of the committee that raised funds to build the Grace and Sixth Presbyterian churches, in which he was for many years an elder. Fraternally and socially he is identified with the George H. Thomas Post No. 5, G. A. R., the Loyal Legion Commandery of Illinois, and the Union League Club.

In 1867 Captain Rumsey married Miss Mary M. Axtell, of Batavia, New York, and their children are as follows: Juliet Lay (wife of Rev. Grant Stroh, Muskogee, Oklahoma), Minnie May, Henry Axtell, Wallace Donelson and Lucy Ransom (Mrs. William A. Holt, Oconto, Wisconsin). For the past twenty years the pleasant family residence has been in Lake Forest.

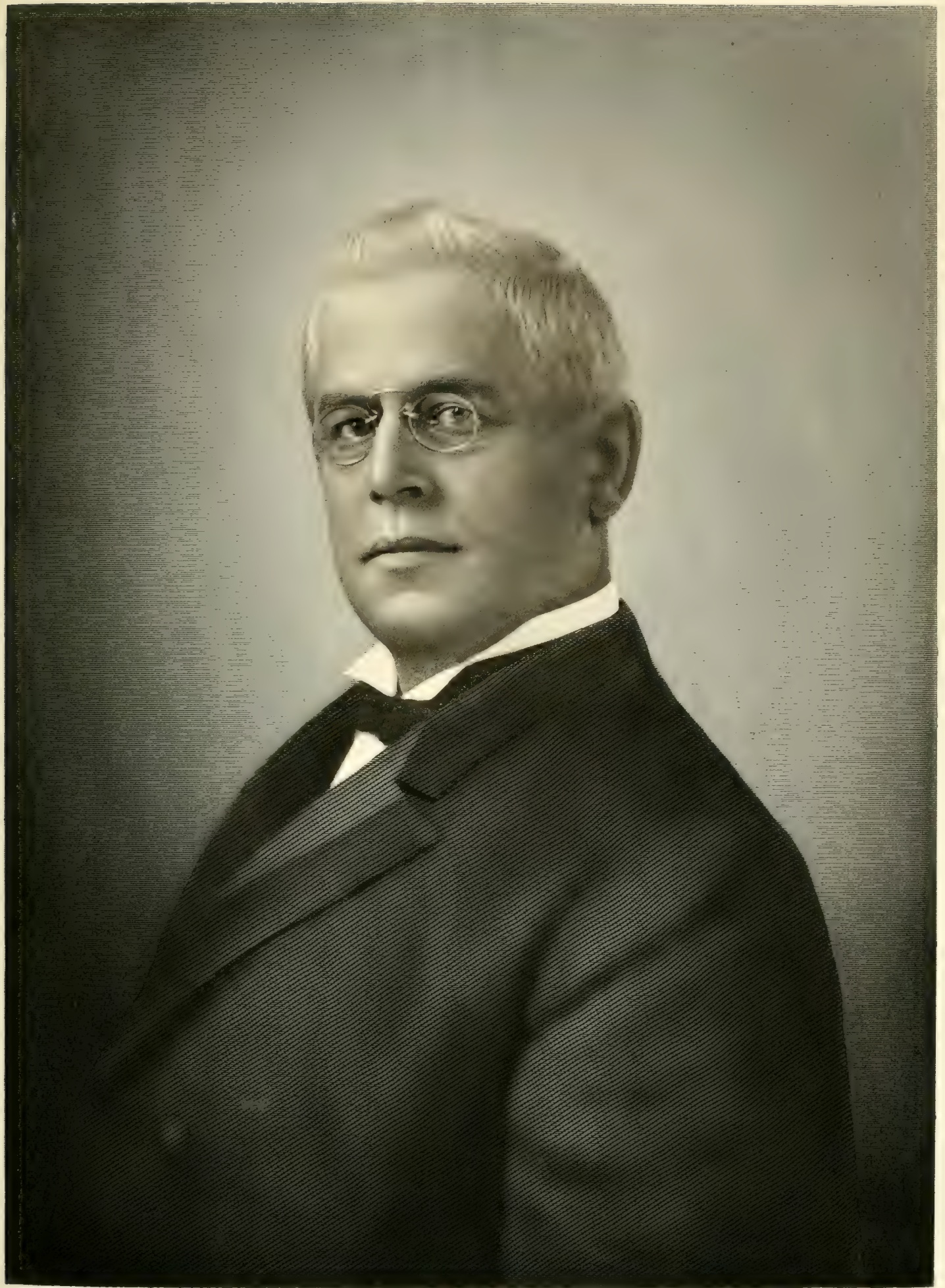
Wallace Donelson Rumsey, treasurer of the Belden Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of various wires and cordage used in telephone and electrical devices, is a son of the
WALLACE D. RUMSEY. veteran commission merchant, Israel P. Rumsey. He was born in Chicago, on the 16th of February, 1886, and received his education at Lake Forest Academy and the university itself, as well as at Williams College, Massachusetts, from which he graduated in 1903. After leaving college, he returned to Chicago, and, joining the Belden Manufacturing Company, in the organization of which his father was a prominent factor, it being organized in 1902, he was elected treasurer of the concern, a position which he still holds.

On June 6, 1907, Mr. Rumsey married Miss Edna Lake, of Menasha, Wisconsin, daughter of Franklin D. Lake, treasurer of the Menasha Woodenware Company, and prominent in the business, social and church affairs of that beautiful little city. Mr. Rumsey himself is widely known in similar circles in Chicago, being a member of the University Club and Loyal Legion, of Chicago; of the Winter Club, Lake Forest, and the Chi Psi fraternity, connected with Lake Forest University. They are members of the Fourth Presbyterian church. They have a son, born May 5, 1908, and named David Lake.

The Belden Manufacturing Company, with which Mr. Rumsey is identified in a business way, has its plant at No. 194 Michigan street, and is one of the growing industries of the city, with the fol-

lowing officers: Joseph C. Belden, president; Newell B. Parsons, vice president; Wallace D. Rumsey, treasurer, and Harold E. Wilkins, secretary. The original capital of the concern in 1902 was \$50,000, these figures having since been increased to \$200,000. In the unusual growth of the business indicated by this increase the treasurer of the company has proved an influential factor.

Joseph Rosenbaum is one of the veteran and leading commission merchants of Chicago, dealing both in live stock and grain, and is also an old and honored soldier of the Civil war, having been elected department commander of the state by the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic which met at Quincy, Illinois, in May, 1908. Mr. Rosenbaum is a Bavarian, his birth at Munich, in the famous military kingdom of Germany, occurring on the 1st of April, 1838. The circumstances attending his coming to the United States, as a bright and ambitious boy of twelve, had a direct and a strong bearing upon a prominent phase of his after life. His father's activity was so evident in the revolutionary movement of 1848 that the authorities, dominated by Prussia, fixed his penalty at death in case he did not leave the country within two days. Prussia had obtained constitutional government, and the revolution was largely an effort of the progressive element of young men to obtain the same rights for the other kingdoms and principalities, which afterward became United Germany under a constitutional monarch. The revolution was temporarily crushed, but resulted in driving from the country many young Germans of unusual ability. A majority of them finally settled in the west, among whom were the late gifted statesman and man of letters, Carl Schurz, and Governor Salomon, of Wisconsin, a great figure in the civic and military annals of that state. Mr. Rosenbaum's father had truly a noble company when he fled his Fatherland in 1848, and founded a new home in that western frontier town of Dubuque, Iowa. In 1850, after he had fairly established a means of livelihood in that place, his daughter and his two sons, Morris and Joseph, joined him in the far west of the United States. The events of this troublous period in the family life made a deep impression on the latter, especially the military atmosphere which was more than normally prominent in Bavaria during the revolutionary period.



Samuel Morse
J. Rosenbaum

In 1858, when twenty years of age, Mr. Rosenbaum associated himself with the brother mentioned and established a general store at Cedar Falls, Iowa, but after four years of business life the events of the Civil war so stirred his military ardor that he enlisted (July, 1862) in Company B, Thirty-first Iowa Volunteer Infantry and served in the fighting ranks until hostilities on the battlefield completely ceased. In 1865 he returned from the front and, with his brother, Morris, began to handle live stock and grain at Waverly, Iowa, their chief market being Chicago. Two years later they entered into partnership in the banking business, Joseph being cashier of the Bremer County Bank, and Morris held the same position in the Bank of Nashua, Iowa, both of which institutions they had founded. In 1874 they sold their Iowa interests in both of the banking concerns, and coming to Chicago established the live stock commission firm of Rosenbaum & Co., now the corporation of Rosenbaum & Co. Joseph Rosenbaum also founded the firm of Rosenbaum Brothers, grain commission merchants. He is also president of the Live Stock Investment Company and of the J. Rosenbaum Grain Company.

Mr. Rosenbaum has long been an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and his strong influence for the good of the fraternity, as well as his stanch personal character, met with signal recognition when he was elected to his present position as department commander of Illinois. In 1873 he was united in marriage with Miss Emma Frank, and the children born to them have been Mannie, Edwin Stanton, Blanche and Walter. The family resides in handsome apartments at the Auditorium Annex. Mr. Rosenbaum is a stanch member of the Sinai Congregation, is identified with the Standard Club and is a Royal Arch Mason.

For the past fifty years Charles Enoch Morrill has been identified with the manufacture of varnishes and paints, and is now president of the firm of Valentine & Co., one of the largest concerns of the kind in the world, having offices in New York, Chicago, Boston, Paris, London and Amsterdam. Mr. Morrill is a son of Amos and Sarah E. (Nichols) Morrill, and was born on a farm in East Kingston, New Hampshire, on the 11th of January, 1832. After being educated as far as possible in the public schools of his neighborhood, at the age of

sixteen he learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed for about five years. In 1850 he improved his prospects by taking a clerkship in a country store of his native town. Later he bought the business, but in 1858 joined the Boston varnish house of Stimson, Valentine & Co., which subsequently became Valentine & Co., and which changed their location to New York City.

Mr. Morrill held the position of shipping clerk of this firm from 1858 to 1862, when he was made traveling salesman and continued to push the business of the house with energy and judgment for a period of ten years. In 1879 he became manager of the Chicago branch, and in 1882 organized the Lawson Varnish Company, of which he was made president. He maintained his connection with Valentine & Co., however, and in 1899, when the two companies consolidated, he became vice president of the new corporation, and in 1900 was advanced to the presidency. The stores and factories of the concern are located in New York and Chicago, and the management of the business is among the most progressive of any in the country.

In 1857 Mr. Morrill wedded Miss Adeline Susan Carter, and the children born to them have been as follows: Allan A., Mrs. Susie A. Cole and Mrs. Annie S. Hays. The family residence is at No. 275 Fifty-third street, but much of the summer season is passed in Mr. Morrill's country home in East Kingston, New Hampshire. He is a member of the National Association of Manufacturers and the Union League Club.

Allan Augustus Morrill, for many years prominently identified with the house of Valentine & Co., manufacturers of varnish, is a native of East Kingston, New Hampshire, born May 3, 1859, son of Charles Enoch and Adeline Susan (Carter) Morrill. He obtained his education in Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and after leaving school in 1879 became identified with the New York varnish house of Valentine & Co., with which his father had been connected as traveling salesman for fifteen years. In 1879 the elder Morrill became manager of the Chicago branch of the house, and the son became an invaluable assistant both in its management and development, in the founding of the Lawson Varnish Company, and in the conduct of the consolidated concern known as Valentine &

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J. B. Lord,

Co. The consolidation was effected in 1899, and since 1900 Allan A. Morrill has been a director and assistant treasurer. The business with which he is thus so prominently identified is one of the most extensive of the kind in the world. Its factories for the manufacture of varnishes and colors are in Chicago and New York, where there are also large sales rooms, and the branches of the concern are in Boston, Paris and Amsterdam.

In March, 1883, Mr. Morrill was united in marriage to Miss Cora Susan Dodge, and they have one son, Allan Donald. In politics, Mr. Morrill is a Democrat, and is a member of the Chicago Athletic Association, South Shore Country and Chicago Automobile clubs.

John Brackett Lord, president and general manager of the Ayer & Lord Tie Company, is a native of the Old Bay state, born at Newton, Upper Falls, on the 5th of June, 1848. He is a son of Brackett and Clarissa Williams (Winslow) Lord, and received his education in the public schools of his native place and at the Wesleyan Academy of Wilbraham, Massachusetts. At the age of nineteen he entered his father's grain and flour house, where he remained until 1872, going then to Kansas, Illinois, where the elder Lord placed him in charge of his large grain warehouse.

JOHN B.
LORD.

In 1875, three years after thus locating in Illinois, Mr. Lord entered the general grain business, his operations for some eight years covering the central part of the state. In 1882 he became associated with C. W. Powell in the business of supplying lumber to railroads, the headquarters of the firm being Paris, Illinois, for two years, and Chicago from 1884 to 1893. The firm was then dissolved, and Mr. Lord associated himself with Edward E. Ayer (whose sketch appears in this work) under the name of Ayer & Lord Tie Company. Their business, which is now the largest of its kind in the world, embraces dealings in oak ties, which are supplied to railroads, bridge builders and construction companies, and the chemical treatment of pine, red oak and soft woods generally, by which they are rendered virtually as durable as the harder varieties. Large plants for the latter purpose are located at Carbondale, Illinois, Little Rock, Arkansas, and Grenada, Minnesota, and their combined capacity is equal to six million ties annually. Besides being at the head of the great business and industries operated by the Ayer & Lord Tie Company, Mr. Lord is

also a director of the Harris Trust and Savings Bank, of which he was one of the organizers.

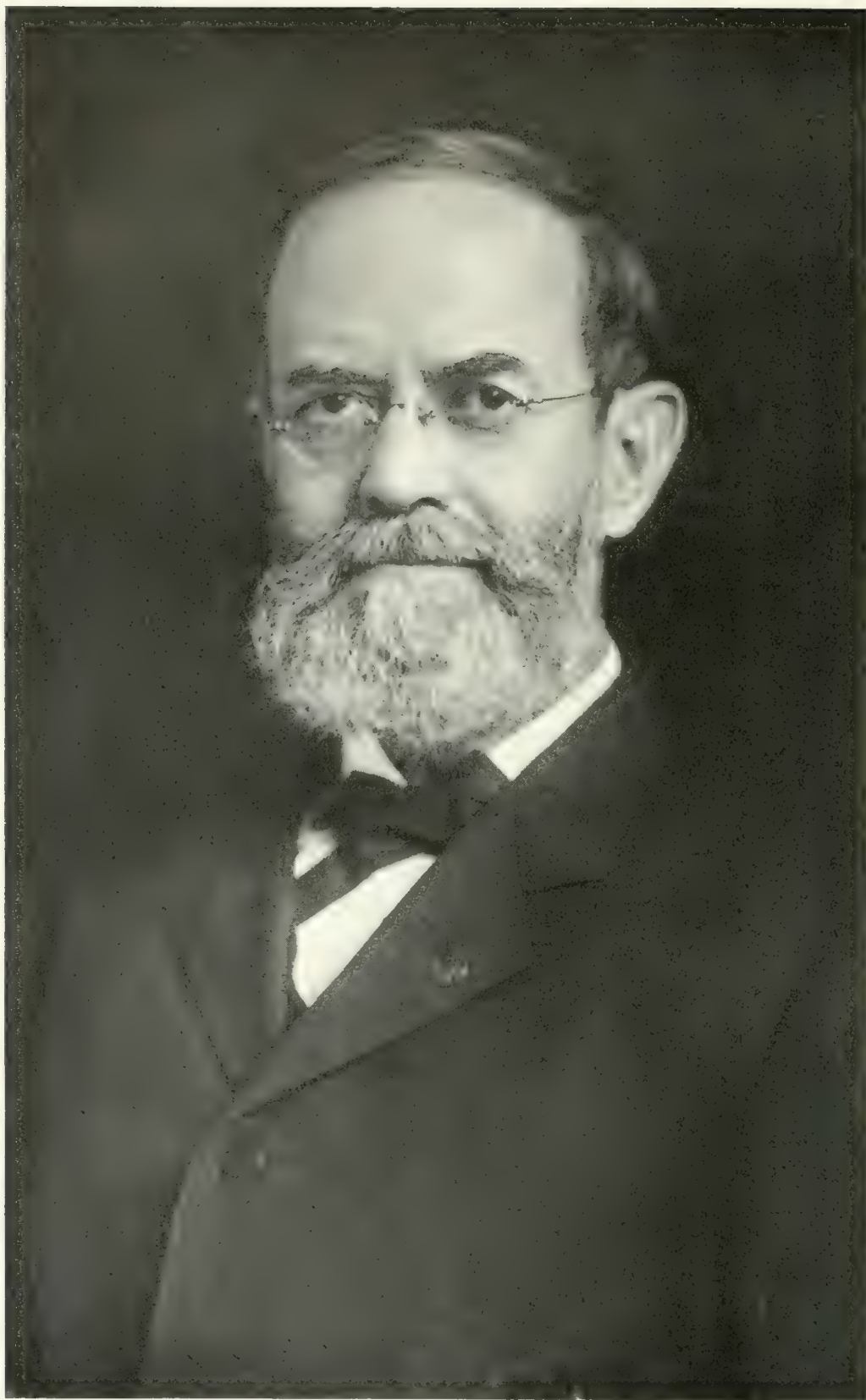
In 1874 Mr. Lord was wedded to Miss Annie E. Steele, daughter of Dr. James M. Steele, of Grand View, Edgar county, Illinois, and the children born to them have been as follows: Clara S., Mary T., Margaret and Russell. The family residence is at No. 4857 Greenwood avenue. In politics Mr. Lord is a Republican, and is identified with the following leading clubs: Chicago, Kenwood, Homewood Country, South Shore Country and Automobile Club of America.

Edward Everett Ayer, vice president of the Ayer & Lord Tie Company, is one of the oldest and most prominent suppliers of lumber to railroads in the country. A Wisconsin man, he was born at Kenosha on the 16th of November, 1841, and is the son of Elbridge Gerry and Mary (Titcomb) Ayer. His father was one of the pioneers and leading men of that city, and his sister, Mary Ayer, was the first child born there. Elbridge G. Ayer lived in Kenosha until 1846, when he moved with his family to Walworth county, Wisconsin, and in 1856 to Harvard, McHenry county, Illinois.

Edward E. Ayer obtained his education partly in Wisconsin and partly in Illinois, and in 1860, when nineteen years of age, migrated to the western plains, reaching California in the following year. There he enlisted for service in the Civil war, joining the First California Cavalry and afterward becoming attached to Company I, First New Mexico Infantry, as its second lieutenant. In the capacity named he served for two years and ten months in California, Arizona and New Mexico; resigned in 1864, returned to his home in Harvard, and in the following year commenced business as a railroad contractor.

Mr. Ayer continued a very successful business in the line named from 1865 to 1881, when he built a sawmill at Flagstaff, Arizona, primarily for the purpose of supplying the Atlantic & Pacific and the Mexican Central railroads with ties, timber and lumber. In the vicinity of his mill was fully 400,000,000 feet of accessible white pine timber. In 1882 he incorporated the Ayer Lumber Company, with a capital stock of \$250,000, and its business extended, with the building of railroads, over Lower California and Mexico and other sec-





Albert Dickinson

tions of the southwest. In a few years the business was aggregating \$1,000,000 annually, and an immense yard was established in Chicago for the storage of ties, telegraph poles and railroad material in general. Mr. Ayer has continued to be active in this line, and has also extensive lumber interests in both the south and southwest. His association with John B. Lord in the Ayer & Lord Tie Company dates from 1893. The supply of the concern is confined to railroad ties and lumber, and in these specialties they are the leaders in the United States. Besides being vice president of this company, Mr. Ayer was for some time president and director of the Texas Tie and Lumber Preserving Company and the Tonty Lumber Company.

On September 7, 1865, Mr. Ayer married Miss Emma Augusta Burbank, and their daughter is now Mrs. Elizabeth Burbank Johnson. His city residence is at No. 1 Banks street and he has a beautiful summer home at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, known as The Oaks. In club circles he is identified with the Chicago, Caxton, Commercial, Saddle and Cycle and South Shore Country clubs. It is said that Mr. Ayer has probably the finest private library in the United States on Americana and the North American Indian. He is a life member of the American Historical Association; a director of the Newberry Library, Art Institute, Chicago Historical Society and the Field Columbian Museum, and served as president of the last named from 1893 to 1898.

Albert Dickinson, president of the Albert Dickinson Company, which conducts one of the largest seed houses in the world, is a native of Stockbridge, Massachusetts, where he was born October 28, 1841. He is the eldest son of Albert F. and Ann Eliza (Anthony) Dickinson, both of whom were also natives of western Massachusetts. In 1855, when he was fourteen years of age, the boy came to Chicago with his parents, his father having established a grain and produce business in the city during the previous year.

Albert Dickinson finished his education in Chicago, being a member of the pioneer graduating class (1859) of the first Chicago high school. He then entered his father's business, continuing thus until the outbreak of the Civil war. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Company B of the Chicago Light Artillery, known as Taylor's Battery, and later as Company B, First Regiment, Illinois Light Artillery,

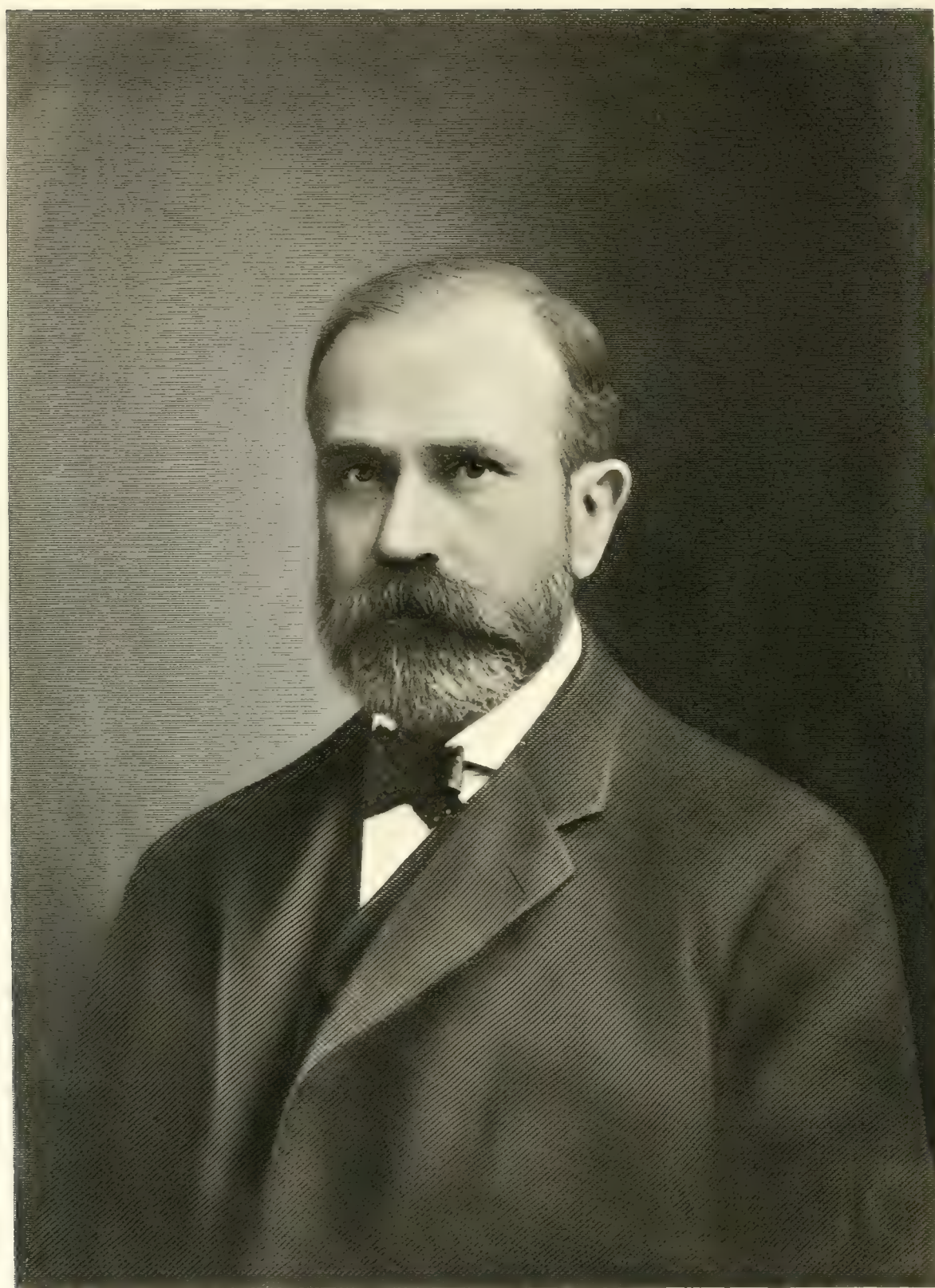
and remained in active service with this command for three years and three months. He participated in the first fight at Frederickstown, Missouri, and was in the historic battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post and Vicksburg. Thence his battery was dispatched to Memphis, with Sherman's grand army, and then moved on to Chattanooga, and took part in the battle of Missionary Ridge and the relief of General Burnside at Knoxville. During the following spring he served in the Atlanta campaign, receiving his honorable discharge in July, 1864.

After his return from the army Mr. Dickinson located at Durant, Iowa, where for a year he engaged in buying grain, but his father's failing health recalled him to Chicago, after which he actively participated in the conduct of the business. The Chicago fire of 1871 destroyed all, besides entailing debts of several thousand dollars, part of the latter occasioned by a mortgage which was incurred to pay for the new warehouse, and the insurance carried on the property was a total loss. For about a year and a half after the fire Albert Dickinson and his brother, Nathan, worked together to rebuild the shattered business, and, following its removal to Kinzie street, their sister, Melissa, and brother, Charles, the latter fifteen years of age, joined in the enterprise, both to develop the house and to pay its debts, as well as the liabilities of their father, formerly incurred; and to this hard undertaking their united efforts and abilities brought signal success.

The original house of the firm was established on Kinzie street, between Dearborn avenue and State street, and there it remained until the fire of 1871. For about a year and a half afterward it was on North Jefferson street near Kinzie, and later at No. 136 Kinzie (near La Salle). With the expansion of the business and the necessity of obtaining more room, a removal was effected to No. 117 Kinzie street, and shortly afterward it occupied No. 119 of the same thoroughfare, and a few years later No. 113 Kinzie, as well as Nos. 104-110 Michigan street. The Empire warehouse on Market street (the river), between Quincy street and Jackson boulevard, was also added to their storage facilities, and still later, with the continuous increase of business, another on the railroad track, at Sixteenth and Clark streets, when the Kinzie, Michigan and Market street warehouses were given up. For many years they had been using the

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Chas. Dickinson 1908.

property of the Chicago Dock Company for storage purposes, and in 1889 obtained control of the company mentioned, and in 1900 they removed to their present location. The local plants of the company now occupy 690 feet on Taylor street, 400 feet on the river and 266 feet front on Clark street (the Clark and Sixteenth street warehouses), comprising the most modern office facilities, storage and wharfage accommodations, and up-to-date mechanisms for the handling of goods. Not only has the business so expanded as to necessitate this great increase in the accommodations of the local plants, but branches have been established at Minneapolis, Minnesota, and Lansing, Michigan.

Until about 1874 a general commission business was conducted, but after this year the transactions were on a cash basis, exclusively as dealers, and the dealings were chiefly in seeds. Previous to 1888, for sixteen years, the business had been in the name of Albert Dickinson, with no salaries or division of profits, but at this time a stock company of \$200,000 was formed, with Albert Dickinson as president, Charles Dickinson as vice president, and Nathan Dickinson as treasurer. The first named retains the presidency of the Chicago company, as well as of several other corporations in which he is a large stockholder, being also a director in the Chicago Dock Company. Outside of all business organizations he is a member of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, in whose welfare he has long been deeply interested. He also belongs to the Illinois, Chicago Athletic, Union League and South Shore Country clubs; is identified with the George H. Thomas Post No. 5, Grand Army of the Republic and in politics is a stanch Republican in national affairs.

Charles Dickinson, vice president of the Albert Dickinson Company, is a native of Chicago, born May 28, 1858, and is the youngest son of Albert F. and Ann Eliza (Anthony) Dickinson. He was educated in the public and high schools of the city, and as a boy worked for Charles Gossage & Co., dry goods merchants. His father was one of the pioneer members of the Board of Trade, and established the house as a general commission concern in 1855. Charles was the youngest son, and did not become identified with the business until 1872, and at that time associated himself with his two brothers, Albert and

Nathan, who were about to rebuild the establishment upon the ruins caused by the great fire of the preceding year.

In 1872 the nature of the business was changed from that of a general commission house to the exclusive handling of seeds. It was incorporated in 1888 as the Albert Dickinson Company, and since that year Charles Dickinson has been its vice president. His ability, accompanied by hard work, have given him high standing, and made him especially valuable as a general representative of the house. In its interests he has made long journeys abroad. His first trip was taken in 1880, when he spent several months in Europe, his travels, three years later, extending into Africa. In 1894-5 he spent ten months in Russia, Germany, France, Denmark, Turkey and other countries of continental Europe. About twelve months in 1900-1 were also spent in Europe on business connected with the firm, of which five months were passed in Russia with his family. While these travels have been mostly of a business nature, he has not failed to visit points of classic and historic interest, so that he has both broadened his own character and accomplished a fine work in extending the business and reputation of the house.

Mr. Dickinson has been identified, in a leading way, with the Chicago Dock Company for many years, having been a director since 1889, and vice president since 1895. He was a Chicago pioneer in the use of phonographs and automobiles, and has been interested in their manufacture. At the present time Mr. Dickinson is vice president of the Twin City Trading Company, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and of the American Warehouse and Trading Company, of New Jersey. His membership in commercial bodies embraces the Chicago Board of Trade, New York Produce Exchange, Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, Duluth Board of Trade and St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, while his identification with social and political organizations is with the following: Union League, Illinois, Germania, Chicago Athletic, Chicago Automobile, Menoken and South Shore Country clubs, of Chicago, and the Lotus, New York and New York Athletic clubs, of New York City. Since the organization of the Iroquois Memorial Emergency Hospital he has been a trustee and vice president.

On September 29, 1897, Mr. Dickinson married Mrs. Marie I. Boyd, whose children by a former husband were William T., Margaret F., Henry J., Louise M. and Gordon W. Boyd. The family

residence is at No. 603 Dearborn avenue. In his religious faith, Mr. Dickinson is a member of the Central Meeting of the Society of Friends.

Nathan Dickinson, treasurer of the Albert Dickinson Company since its incorporation in 1888, is a native of Curtisville, Massachusetts, born February 6, 1848, and is the second son of Albert F. and Ann Eliza (Anthony) Dickinson. He came to Chicago with his parents in 1855, and in 1865, after graduating from the old Dearborn School, began business in his father's commission house, which had been established when the family came to the city.

Mr. Dickinson has therefore been connected with the business conducted by Albert F. Dickinson (the father), and under the names of Albert Dickinson (the eldest son) and the Albert Dickinson Company, for a period of more than forty-two years; and it is needless to say that he has been continuously at the foundation of its remarkable development from a general commission house to one of the largest seed establishments in the world. He is also a director of the Chicago Dock Company.

In July, 1889, Mr. Dickinson married Miss Louise H. Boyd, and their children are Ruth B. and Albert B. Dickinson. The family reside at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin.

Henry Axtell Rumsey, treasurer of the grain commission firm of Rumsey & Co., whose business was founded by the elder Rumsey more than forty years ago, is a son of Israel Parsons and Mary (Axtell) Rumsey, and was born in Chicago on the 15th of December, 1871. He received his early education in the public schools of this city, and in 1887, when the family removed to Lake Forest, Illinois, became a student at the university academy. In 1890 he was graduated from the Lake Forest Academy, after which he entered the university itself, finishing there his sophomore year. Mr. Rumsey then entered Williams College, at Williamstown, Massachusetts, and at the creditable completion of his course there in 1894 obtained his degree of A. B. During this period he became a member of Chi Psi fraternity.

After leaving college Mr. Rumsey entered the employ of the Holt Lumber Company, of Oconto, Wisconsin. In 1898 he located in this city as manager of the Chicago sales department, and subsequently

assisted in the organization of the American Lumber Company. Of the latter he was elected treasurer and held that office until 1901, when he became identified with the Wabash Screen Door Company as secretary. This position he resigned in 1903, in order to join his father in the firm of Rumsey & Co., of which, at its incorporation, December 13, 1904, he was chosen treasurer. He also holds the same office in the Prairie State Grain and Elevator Company, grain shippers, with an elevator at Kankakee, Illinois. The latter company was incorporated January 27, 1905. It may be added that he is treasurer of the Illinois Granaries Company, incorporated September 28, 1906, and operating elevators throughout Illinois.

On June 12, 1906, Mr. Rumsey married Miss Marion E. Doud, daughter of the late Levi B. Doud, one of the oldest and best known live stock merchants in Chicago. The family residence is in Lake Forest, Illinois. Mr. Rumsey has taken deep and prominent interest in the improvement and public affairs of his residence city, having served one term as alderman and been otherwise honored. His religious affiliations are with the Lake Forest Presbyterian church, and he is prominent in its work, as well as in general charitable movements. For the past few years he has been especially interested in the Children's Home and Aid Society, of which he is a director. His politics are Republican, and he enjoys membership in the Union League, University and Lake Forest Winter clubs.

Joseph Russell Jones, the subject of this sketch,* was born at Conneaut, Ashtabula county, Ohio, on February 17, 1823. His father, Joel Jones, was born at Hebron, Connecticut, May 14, 1792, and after marrying Maria Dart, the daughter of Joseph Dart, of Middle Haddam, Connecticut, removed with his young family to Conneaut, Ohio, in 1819.

Joel Jones, the father, was the sixth son of Captain Samuel Jones, of Hebron, who served with credit as a commissioned officer during the French and Indian War. That the latter was a man of consideration is shown by the fact that he held two commissions under King George the Second. One of these, now in possession of his descendant, is dated March 27, 1758. In early manhood, Samuel Jones established himself at Hebron, where he married Lydia Tarbox, by

* By James Harrison Wilson, LL. D., late Major General, U. S. V.



J. R. Mus.



whom he had six sons and four daughters. Nine of these children grew up and became useful citizens. Samuel, the eldest son, was a lawyer, and practiced his profession for many years at Stockbridge, Massachusetts. He was a person of eminent learning and cultivation, and in 1842 published a treatise on the "Right of Suffrage," which was probably the first work of this kind from the pen of an American writer.

From another son, Joel Jones, the first president of Girard College, Samuel Jones, a doctor of medicine, and Matthew Hale Jones, all of Philadelphia, were descended. A kinsman of theirs, Anson Jones, the descendant of a third son, was the second president of the Republic of Texas.

The family possesses a letter written at Fort Edward by Captain Samuel Jones, to his wife, dated August 18, 1758, in which it appears that 110 years prior to that date, his ancestor, Colonel John Jones, was one of the judges who tried and condemned Charles the First. This Colonel John Jones married Henrietta Catharine, the second sister of Oliver Cromwell, in 1623, and was executed on October 17, 1660, after the restoration of Charles the Second. His son, William Jones, survived him, and before his father's death married Hannah Eaton, then of the Parish of St. Andrew, Holden. Later he came to America with his father-in-law, Theophilus Eaton, the first governor of the colony of New Haven, where he filled the office of deputy governor for many years. He died October 17, 1776, and he and his wife lie buried together at New Haven under the same stone that covers Governor Eaton.

From this brief family sketch it will be seen that J. Russell Jones is a direct descendant from the best Puritan blood of both England and America, and therefore comes naturally by the high qualities which, from the first, have characterized and ornamented his private and official life.

His father died while he was still a child, leaving his mother, with slender means to care for and educate a numerous family, which, before the period of public schools, was no easy task.

At the age of thirteen, young Russell Jones (for by this name he has always been known to his intimate friends) became a clerk in a dry goods store at Conneaut, while his mother and the other members of his family removed to Pecatonica (now Rockton), in Winne-

bago county, Illinois. Russell remained for two years with his employers, giving them the greatest satisfaction by the fidelity, the industry and the careful attention to details which have always been his most noted characteristics.

At fifteen years of age he decided to rejoin his family and seek his fortune in the west. When this became known to the influential members of the Presbyterian church, they endeavored to persuade him to remain at Conneaut, and offered as an inducement to pay all the expenses of his education for the ministry. But young Jones, with a sincere gratitude for their partiality and benevolence, declined their offer, and taking passage, August 12th, on board the schooner "J. G. King," he landed at Chicago on August 19, 1838. From there he finished his journey to Pecatonica by private conveyance, the stage coach for that week having already gone west. He remained with his family for two years, rendering such service to his mother as his youth and delicate constitution would permit.

In 1840, when seventeen years of age, he made his way to Galena, then the largest and most flourishing city in the northwest. It was the commercial center of the lead mines region, then rapidly filling up with immigrants from the older states. His purpose, of course, was to better his condition, but as his entire disposable resources did not exceed a single dollar, his first appearance in the scene of his future successes was far from encouraging; but, full of hope and confidence, he was glad to accept a clerkship at a mere nominal salary for a few months. His activity, industry and modesty made him many new acquaintances, and through the kindness of the late Captain Edward Hempstead he secured a similar place in the house of Benjamin H. Campbell, who, a few years later, became one of the leading merchants of the northwest, and many years afterwards Jones' successor as United States marshal for the northern district of Illinois.

Young Jones found in Mr. Campbell's employment a kindly, appreciative and agreeable social environment which he valued highly. He also found a cordial encouragement in his work and an ample field for his activities, his talents and his aspirations. This region was at that time filled with a spirit of enterprise of which he fully partook and which developed in him the qualities which have so highly distinguished him since as a man of keen perceptions, ster-

ling worth and remarkable abilities. Of course, his employer soon became his friend, and noting his self-control, his great aptitude, his unerring judgment and his singular capacity for discovering and initiating new business, advanced him gradually until he became a partner in the concern.

Russell Jones continued in this partnership with success and profit until 1856, when the firm was dissolved. By this time he had come to be regarded as an influential man of affairs throughout the surrounding region. In 1846, while still engaged in mercantile business, he was elected secretary and treasurer of the Galena and Minnesota Packet Company, which important position he filled with entire satisfaction to the company for fifteen years.

Galena early became an important center of political as well as of business activity, and during the great contest over slavery in the territories, which resulted in the organization of the Republican party, it was the home of E. B. Washburne, a radical of the radicals, as well as of other strong partisans, both pro-slavery and anti-slavery. Ulysses S. Grant was at that time a clerk in the leather store of Simpson and Grant, and it was while thus employed that Russell Jones made his acquaintance. They afterwards became close friends, and this relation continued throughout Grant's life. In its earlier stages Jones acted as trustee and financial agent for the investment of Grant's savings, and always with such care and prudence as to ensure both safety and profit. But Jones was more than a financial adviser. Through Rawlins, Grant's adjutant general and Secretary of War, with whom he was intimate, he was from the start a trusted and sagacious counsellor in all that pertained to Grant's earlier political career, and his election to the presidency. Even while abroad as Minister, Jones found means of making himself felt in behalf of honest men and honest measures. Living correctly himself, he gave his advice with entire frankness and independence, and always in the interest of good government and his friend's true fame.

As an instance of their intimate relations and of the rare humor which but few of Grant's most intimate friends suspected he possessed, Mr. Jones tells the following story:

Just before Grant's inauguration, in 1869, Jones went to Galena with a private car to conduct the General to Washington. Their train stopped at Altoona and when seated in the car after breakfast, Grant

lit a cigar, and turning to Jones, said: "The indications are, Jones, that I shall have several appointments to make within a few days, and I am a little surprised that I have not yet heard what you are going to want. In fact, I have been considerably exercised over the matter, fearing you might ask for something that I might not think you were entitled to, and would be compelled to refuse, which, of course, would embarrass me. But I have made up my mind what I shall do when I get to it."

"Well, General," said Jones, "I am a little curious to know about how you have measured me up," to which Grant replied very gravely: "I am going to offer you the postoffice at Vincennes, Indiana!"

A man of serious convictions and independent political principles, Russell Jones early identified himself with the free-soil movement, and in 1860 he was elected as a Republican to the thirty-second general assembly of Illinois for the district composed of Jo Daviess and Carroll counties. A member of but few words and fewer speeches, he soon became an active and influential participant in the actual work of that important body, exerting a decisive influence in all its measures of public interest, thereby winning for himself the approval not only of his own section, but of the entire state.

At Springfield he made the acquaintance of Abraham Lincoln, David Davis, Richard Yates, and many other leading men of the state, and this in turn naturally resulted in his appointment by the president, shortly after his inauguration, to the post of United States marshal for the northern district of Illinois. At that time this was one of the most important offices in the state, and was actively sought by many influential men. Jones' appointment necessarily changed his residence to Chicago, and promptly brought him into contact with much larger interests than those which had previously engaged his attention. It made him known to all the principal journalists and politicians of that important city, and in due time led to an acquaintance with the public enterprises centering there. His office, which in those days was largely used by the president as a means of communicating with important politicians, brought him also in contact with many of the leading professional and business men.

Soon after removing to Chicago, Jones organized the Chicago West Division Railway Company, and was for twenty-five years, except while residing abroad, its president. Being a man with a talent

for looking after details, his management was both efficient and economical, and soon brought the system of street roads under his control to a high degree of prosperity. It is much to his credit that when the period of cable and elevated tramways arrived, his lines were amongst the most prosperous in the city. They were, therefore, at once sought for by promoters as an important adjunct to the system which they sought to control and extend; but so firm was the hold and so exact the knowledge of Mr. Jones as to the true value of the properties, that he obtained for a majority of the stock \$600 per share, in which every interest had an equal right to participate, and he then negotiated a lease which fully protected the smallest as well as the largest stockholder. In all the vexatious complications which have since arisen, the rights of the original stockholders in this company have been safeguarded and, in substance, fully recognized.

In the midst of his official duties, both private and public, he still found time to interest himself in commercial and manufacturing enterprises, which increased his standing as one of the most skillful and influential citizens of Chicago.

Notwithstanding his business activities, he neglected none of his duties as marshal, but performed them all so successfully and so much to the gratification of the federal judges and the government that Mr. Lincoln, at the beginning of his second term, reappointed him to the position, which he held till called by General Grant to a much more eminent one—that of minister to Belgium.

Naturally enough, on account of his personal merits, his political influence, and his fine sense of discretion, Russell Jones became one of Mr. Lincoln's trusted friends, and throughout life enjoyed his entire confidence. He was frequently called to Washington for consultation on matters of public interest as well as upon subjects of personal importance to the president.

During the war of the Rebellion, Jones made several visits to the army under General Grant, in which many of his Illinois friends held positions of commanding influence. Shortly after Grant's great victory over Bragg at Chattanooga, a movement was begun by a number of leading men at New York for the purpose of making the victorious general the Republican nominee for president. This set Jones to thinking, and he wrote to Grant substantially as follow: "I have no disposition to meddle with your affairs, but cannot resist

saying that I very much hope you will pay no attention to what is being said about your being a presidential candidate to succeed Lincoln." Shortly after this Mr. Jones was telegraphed to come to Washington, as the president wished to see him. On his way to the train he stopped at his office, which was in the postoffice building, and in passing his box took out several letters, which he did not look at until he had boarded the train. One of these communications he found was from General Grant in reply to the letter referred to above in which the General said: "I am receiving a great deal of that kind of literature, but it very soon finds its way into the waste basket. I already have a pretty big job on my hands, and my only ambition is to see this rebellion suppressed. Nothing would induce me to think of being a presidential candidate, particularly so long as there is a possibility of having Mr. Lincoln re-elected."

Upon reaching Washington, Mr. Jones notified the president of his arrival, saying he would call when it was most convenient for the president to receive him. He was told to come to the White House that evening at eight o'clock, which he did. As soon as the president was disengaged, he took Mr. Jones to his private office. He seemed to want information in regard to the general feeling out west, and to assume that Jones was fairly well informed. It was not very long before Jones thought he could see that the president wanted to learn what he could about Grant, whereupon he took from his pocket the letter from Grant referred to above, and handing it to the president, said: "I have an idea, Mr. President, that this letter will interest you. I received it on my way to the train as I left home." The president read the letter, and when he came to that part which said: "Nothing would induce me to think of being a presidential candidate particularly so long as there is a possibility of having Mr. Lincoln re-elected," he laid down the letter and, rising, put his hand on Jones' shoulder and said: "You will never know how gratifying that is to me. No man knows how deeply that presidential grub gnaws unless he has had it himself."

This characteristic incident was equally important to Lincoln and to Grant, as it established a perfect understanding between those distinguished men.

Shortly after General Grant's election to the presidency, four years later, he nominated his friend Jones to the senate for the post

of minister resident at Brussels, and this was no less a recognition of his prudence and fitness for the work of diplomacy than of the patriotic services which he rendered to the government during the entire period of the Civil war.

It should be noted that Jones had early been chosen as the member of the national Republican committee from Illinois, and that he held this position for the entire period of the Civil war, during which he gave many proofs of his capacity as a politician, a man of affairs, and a loyal citizen.

The senate ratified his appointment as a minister, and Mr. Jones set out, with his entire family, for his new post at Brussels, of which he took possession July 21, 1869. He was there received with every mark of respect and confidence. A close and attentive student, and blessed with a remarkably retentive memory, he rapidly acquired a knowledge of French, which is the language of the country. This, together with his extended business experience, soon enabled him to become accurately informed in regard to the great interests of the country and people to which he was accredited. His first important duty was to make an elaborate report on the cereal productions of Belgium, which he did to the entire satisfaction of the department of state. This was followed by the release of an American citizen from prison, which he obtained without friction or noise, and by the negotiation through his help of an extradition treaty between the two countries. Later he lent his official assistance to the establishment of a steamship line between Antwerp and New York, and made an extensive report on the rail and canal transportation of Belgium.

It was during Mr. Jones' stay abroad that the adjustment of "The Alabama Claims" against Great Britain, under the Treaty of Washington, became a question which arrested the attention of the world. It was a time of great anxiety to every American representative in Europe, and it is but fair to say that in this emergency no minister was more active or effective than Mr. Jones in giving European opinion a favorable turn.

A peculiar combination of circumstances that existed during the Franco-German war placed Mr. Jones in the unique position of being the only man outside of Paris, not connected with the German army, who could get a communication through the lines into Paris. It so happened that Mr. Washburne, our minister to France, was an inti-

mate personal friend of Prince Bismarck, and was the only representative of any country who remained in Paris during the entire siege. On one occasion, in conversation with Prince Bismarck, Mr. Washburne remarked that being unable to correspond with Jones, United States minister to Belgium, was working a hardship on him, as they were the most intimate friends and for thirty years had never been separated. Whereupon the Prince said: "If your friend will say to you that he will not allow anything contraband of war in his correspondence, I will arrange matters so that you can correspond with him with perfect freedom." The result of this arrangement was that even the King of Belgium, when he desired to communicate with his minister in Paris, was compelled to send his messages through Mr. Jones, the United States minister at his court.

But it would give a false impression if the reader were left to infer that Mr. Jones was entirely given up to affairs of state during this period of his life. While he neglected no public duty, it was a period of rest, recreation and study for himself and his family. Having ample means of his own, he not only kept open house and entertained liberally, but gave much time to the study of literature and art, in consequence of which he became a critic and collector of excellent taste and judgment. Devoting himself principally to the French, Dutch and Flemish schools, he made a collection of paintings for his residence in Brussels, which he afterwards transferred to his permanent home at 2108 Michigan avenue, Chicago. It is rich in examples from the easels of such artists as Ruysdael, Verbockhoeven, Madou, La Jeune, Koekkoek, Blommers, Cussow, Binet, Schreyer, Jacque, Clays, Van Luppen, Pérignon, Verdyen, DeConinck, Robbe, Rotta, De Haas, Fourmois, Plumot and Lamorinière.

In the summer of 1875 Mr. Jones resigned his ministerial post and returned to Chicago, but had hardly arrived when President Grant offered him the post of secretary of the interior, a position for which he was admirably fitted, but which he felt compelled to decline, his business interests demanding his presence at home; but when he made this known, Secretary Bristow and the President united in insisting that he should become collector of customs for the port of Chicago. Yielding to the call of duty, he accepted this important office, and held it to the entire satisfaction of the merchants of the section

tributary thereto till his successor was appointed by the next administration.

This ended his career as an office holder, but he remained president of the street railway company till 1888, when he negotiated the lease which turned the property over to another company, which lease provided for each stockholder getting \$600 per share for half his holdings and thirty-five per cent annual dividend on the other half.

Although well advanced in life, he enjoys excellent health, and is a director in the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, the Guarantee Company of North America, the Chicago Telephone Company and the Central Union Telephone Company. As such he takes an active interest in the great business carried on by those corporations. In addition to these interests, for several years he was president of the Pelee Club on Pelee Island, in Lake Erie, and he is also a member of the Society of Sons of the American Revolution and the Chicago Historical Society.

A gentleman of the old school, modest, self-contained and prudent, at all times and in all places; loyal to his friends; devoted to his family; a good husband, a good father and a good citizen, he has lived the simple life and gained the affectionate regard of all who have come within the circle of his acquaintance and influence. Industrious and methodical to an unusual degree, he probably can give a correct statement of his receipts and expenditures for every year of his life since boyhood. Blessed by a sound and discriminating judgment in business, he has acquired a comfortable fortune, and it is just to say for him, what he could not be induced to say for himself, that while he never appeared anxious to be rich, and still less to make a show, he has always treated the riches which came to him as though they were a sacred trust to be used for his kinsmen of every degree who might be surrounded by circumstances less fortunate than his own. To the chosen few who have been permitted to know his inner life nothing can be more beautiful than the spirit of justice and generosity which has always controlled both his private and public conduct, and which has won for him the respect and friendship not only of Lincoln, Washburne, Grant and Rawlins, but of such men as Judge Drummond, Judge Gresham, George M. Pullman and Marshall Field. Happy is the state and city that can show such an

array of civil, military and business leaders, and fortunate is the man whom they loved and honored.

Russell Jones, on September 14, 1848, at Galena, Illinois, married Elizabeth Ann Scott, the daughter of Judge Andrew Scott, for many years a distinguished citizen of Arkansas. Blessed by a family of six children, three sons, Russell Sheldon (deceased), Ben Campbell (deceased), and Frank Ormsby (deceased), and three daughters, Lizzie Scott, Rebecca Fulkerson and Eliza Maria (deceased), this worthy couple have had their share of joys and sorrows, and through it all their home has always been the abode of peace and plenty, as well as of art, hospitality and refinement. Husband and wife, they have lived together sixty years in mutual confidence and love, and in their declining years are not only comfortable in this world's goods, but rich in the affectionate regard and honor of their children, grandchildren and a host of faithful friends.

Walter John Raymer, prominent in the business and civic affairs of Chicago, is a native of Woodstock, Ontario, Canada, born on the 21st of June, 1864, son of Robert and Mercy Raymer. After receiving a grammar school education in his home schools he came to Chicago in 1881, being then seventeen years of age, and at once obtained employment with Gibson, Parish & Co. Since that time he has been engaged in various commercial pursuits, and since October 20, 1890, has been resident manager of the American Pin Company, manufacturers of all varieties of brass goods, whose manufactory is in Waterbury, Connecticut. In this capacity he is manager of the company's interests in all that section of the country west of Cleveland, his position calling for rare judgment and broad and prompt business abilities.

Always deeply interested in the public affairs of his section of the city (formerly the Fifteenth ward), Mr. Raymer's substantial and honorable qualities as a citizen were turned to public account by his election as alderman in 1898. His Republican associates of the council soon discovered his value as a municipal legislator, and he was chosen to many important committees. On April 5, 1904, he was elected for his fourth term, having ably served as a member of the finance, health department, elections, civil service and police stations and bridewell committees, as well as chairman of the committees





Edw Bailey

on railroad and river improvements. He was a member of the railway commission from the time of its organization until he left the council. As an alderman he assumed a firm attitude on the subject of municipal ownership, holding that the city should not own the street railway tracks, but only such property as the water works, whose operation had a direct bearing upon public hygiene. He was especially opposed to municipal ownership of the street railway system, claiming that thereby the dominant party would virtually control 25,000 or 30,000 employes and create a dangerous political machine. Mr. Raymer left the city council with a reputation for broad and useful service, earnestness, straightforwardness and substantial ability, which has since caused his name to be prominently mentioned for the mayoralty. During the first six months of Mayor Busse's term he served as purchasing agent for the city, and afterward was appointed superintendent of track elevation, performing valuable work for Chicago in both capacities. He is a leading member of the Hamilton Club, popular, a good organizer, and a dependable man in every sense of the word. Besides ably carrying his responsibilities as manager of the American Pin Company, he is vice president of the Northwestern Trust and Savings Bank.

On the 3rd of November, 1885, Mr. Raymer was united in marriage with Miss Mary Gallagher, and the three children born to their union are Abigail Mercy, Alice Veronica and Ellen May Raymer. A lover of the domestic circle, he also enjoys a broad social intercourse through his identification with such organizations as the Illinois Athletic (director), Mid-Day and Westward Ho clubs, and the Chicago Association of Commerce.

For nearly thirty years Edward William Bailey has been the head of the leading commission, grain and provision business styled E. W.

EDWARD W. Bailey & Co., with headquarters in Chicago, and
BAILEY. a branch at Montpelier, Vermont. He is sole proprietor of the Chicago house, but has partners in

the Vermont branch, whose business embraces a wholesale and retail trade in flour and grain and the operation of grain mills at Montpelier and Swanton, Vermont.

Mr. Bailey is a Vermonter, born at Elmore, LaMoille county, on the 31st of August, 1843, being the son of George W. and Rebecca (Warren) Bailey, who were both natives of Berlin, in the Green

Mountain state. The Bailey family is of Scotch lineage. The youngest of ten children, Edward W. Bailey obtained his education in the public and Washington county grammar schools of Montpelier, and at the age of seventeen commenced to assist his father in the management of the home farm, on which he remained until 1869. In that year he purchased a grocery store at Montpelier, and, in the following year, added a grain mill to his business.

In 1879 Mr. Bailey came to Chicago and formed a partnership with V. W. Bullock for dealing in grain on commission, and three years thereafter he became sole proprietor of the business, retaining his connection with his Montpelier enterprises. In Chicago Mr. Bailey occupies large and convenient offices at No. 72 Board of Trade. During the panic of 1893 he met with business reverses, but has since cleared off all indebtedness, and is stronger than ever both as a commercial factor and a citizen. His high standing on the Board of Trade has been signally acknowledged in many ways, but in no more forcible manner than by his election to a directorship and vice presidency of that body.

On May 26, 1870, Mr. Bailey was united in marriage with Miss Jennie Carter, the ceremony occurring at Montpelier, Vermont, and the children born to them have been as follows: George C. and Mrs. Mary Blanchard (Bailey) Meyer. The family residence is at No. 23 Oakwood avenue. In politics Mr. Bailey is a Republican. He is a member of the Union League and South Shore Country clubs, and is also identified with the New England Society. His religious views are liberal, and he was for many years an earnest member of Professor David Swing's church.

Paul Blatchford, secretary of the Central Supply Association (manufacturers and jobbers in water, steam and gas supplies) and of the Chicago Metal Trades Association, is a native of Chicago, eldest son of Eliphalet W. and Mary E. (Williams) Blatchford. After obtaining a preparatory education in this city, he became a student at Amherst College, Massachusetts, from which he graduated in 1882 with the degree of A. B. For eighteen years after leaving college he was actively engaged in the lead works of E. W. Blatchford & Co., as secretary and assistant manager, withdrawing in 1900 to assume his present office as secretary of the Central Supply and other em-



Paul Hatchford.

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ployers' and manufacturers' associations. He also enjoys the following official connection with the institutions named: Secretary of the Chicago Metal Trades Association (since 1903), also holding a similar position with the Employers' Association of Hotel Men of Chicago, and the Paper Box Manufacturers' Club.

In 1887 Mr. Blatchford was united in marriage with Miss Frances V. Lord, of Bangor, Maine, and the following children have been born to them: John, Dorothy L., Barbara and Charles L. The pleasant family residence is on North Euclid avenue, Oak Park, Illinois. In view of his genealogy, Mr. Blatchford is a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, being its governor in 1907-8, also Sons of Colonial Wars and Sons of the American Revolution. He is an old and prominent Mason, and is identified with Oak Park Lodge, Cicero Chapter, R. A. M., Siloam Commandery, K. T., and Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the University, Westward Ho, Caxton and Amherst clubs of Chicago, being a director in the last named. In politics he is a Republican.

Joy Morton, a leading merchant, financier and director of large and varied commercial interests in the west, and a well known resident of Chicago for nearly thirty years, is the eldest son of the late Hon. J. Sterling Morton, a pioneer in the development of the western Mississippi valley, originator of Arbor Day, now generally observed by all states of the Union, and which has done so much to clothe their broad expanses with refreshing, ornamental and valuable groves, of untold benefit both to the present and the future.

When twenty-two years of age the elder Morton wedded Caroline Joy French, of Detroit, and in November, 1854, migrated to Nebraska, near Nebraska City, and there founded a frontier homestead, which came to be known as Arbor Lodge. It was here that their son Joy, who was born on the 27th of September, 1855, was educated and reared, his early schooling being received at Talbot Hall, an Episcopalian boarding school near his home. While still a lad he engaged with his brothers as freighter on the plains, and at the age of sixteen became an errand boy in the Merchants' National Bank of Nebraska City. He had been promoted to the tellership of that institution at the age of nineteen, and soon acquired an interest in the bank, which he still retains. Railroading next claimed his attention,

and for several years he was identified with the treasurer's office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at Omaha, and the supply department (of which he was the head) at Aurora, Illinois. In 1879 he came to Chicago as a member of the firm of E. I. Wheeler & Co., then the oldest and largest salt house in Chicago. Upon the death of Mr. Wheeler in 1885, he became the head of the firm, whose name was changed to Joy Morton & Co., the "company" being Mark Morton, a brother. For more than twenty-nine years this extensive and constantly increasing business has been Mr. Morton's main concern, although he has enjoyed a wide and prominent connection with the management and promotion of many other extensive enterprises. He is president and director of the Great Western Cereal Company, director of the American Trust and Savings Bank and the Railway Exchange Bank, president and director of the Morton-Gregson Company, director of the Western Cold Storage Company, director of the Corn Products Refining Company, the American Hominy Company and the Chicago & Alton Railway Company, and president of the International Salt Company of Illinois and the Hutchinson-Kansas Salt Company.

Mr. Morton was married in Omaha, Nebraska, September 23, 1880, to Miss Carrie Lake, daughter of Judge B. Lake, and they have two children—Jean, born in 1883, and Sterling, in 1885. Mr. Morton is a member of the Chicago Historical Society, and is also identified with the Commercial, Chicago, Midlothian, South Shore and Caxton clubs, of Chicago; Chicago Golf, of Wheaton, Illinois, and the Lawyers' and Transportation clubs, of New York. His business office is in the Railway Exchange building, Chicago.

Thomas Edward Wilder, president of Wilder & Co. (incorporated in 1907), leading tanners and wholesale jobbers of leather, is a native of Lancaster, Massachusetts, born on the 15th of August, 1855, being a son of Charles Lewis and Harriet Ellen (Harris) Wilder. He obtained the foundation of his education in his native town, chiefly at the Lancaster Academy, afterward pursuing a course at the Worcester (Mass.) Polytechnic Institute, from which he graduated with the degree of B. S.

Mr. Wilder never entered into practice as an engineer, but after teaching school for about a year came to Chicago in 1875 and ob-



Sincerely Yours.
T. Edward Wilder



tained a clerkship with Walker, Oakley & Co., well known tanners. Under the style of T. E. Wilder he established a leather commission business in 1878, and in the following year formed the firm of Johnson & Wilder, manufacturers of cut soles. This was succeeded by Wilder & Hale in 1880, and in 1887 the business assumed its present name, Wilder & Co., with himself as senior partner and John E. Wilder as junior. The business covers a number of specialties, as besides tanning and wholesale jobbing the firm manufactures cut sole and shoe bottom stock. For years the Wilder brothers had followed the co-operative plan in the conduct of their business with the best financial and most harmonious results, making it a practice to see that their employes prospered with them. In December, 1906, they announced a dissolution of partnership, stating the following: "The purpose of the dissolution is for the formation of a stock company, the better to enable the recognition of meritorious service rendered by the young men who will become interested in the new company as stockholders and directors, and, besides such, to recognize in a profit sharing proposition those whose service and loyalty to the business may warrant." On January 2, 1907, Wilder & Co. was transformed into a corporation, with a paid-in capital of \$400,000, and the following officers: T. Edward Wilder, president; John E. Wilder, vice president; Charles Perkins, treasurer; Ralph D. Griffin, secretary; Messrs. Wilder and Perkins, Frank A. Gould and Louis W. Crush, directors. Besides being president of the business which he founded, he is vice-president of the Wilder-Manning Tanning Company, of Waukegan, Illinois, and chairman of the J. W. & A. P. Howard Company, Limited, of Corry, Pennsylvania, tanners of sole leather. In February, 1908, he was elected general secretary of the Chicago Association of Commerce, having since the organization of that body been a member of its publicity and other important committees. No public spirited citizen of Chicago need be informed of the good work which has been accomplished by the association named.

Mr. Wilder is also vice president for the state of Illinois of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, and in view of this office, as well as of his position as member of the executive committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce, he has been very active in promoting the great project of a deep waterway from the Great

Lakes to the Mississippi valley. He is one of Chicago's far-seeing citizens who has long realized its vast possibilities, and is also confident that the project will be fully realized within the span of his life.

In 1880 Mr. Wilder was united in marriage with Miss Anna G. Tucker, daughter of William F. Tucker, of Chicago, and the children born to them have been as follows: Marjorie, now Mrs. William H. Emery, whose husband is also engaged in leather manufacturing; Edward Tucker, Erskine Phelps, Harold, Paul and Harris Emory. The family has long resided in Elmhurst, Illinois, where Mr. Wilder is most popular as a citizen and a social factor. He has served as president of the school board at Elmhurst, and is now president of the New England Society of Chicago, and otherwise has been active in public affairs. He has also been president of the Elmhurst Golf Club, and, as to city clubs, has long been identified with the Union League and Chicago Athletic Association. In politics he has always been a Republican, and his religious faith is Unitarianism.

Edward Burgess Butler, one of the founders of the firm of Butler Brothers, is the pioneer of what has come to be known as the wholesale mail order business. Mr. Butler is a native of Lewiston, Maine, born on the 16th of December, 1853, the son of Manly Orville and Elizabeth (Howe) Butler. When he was six years of age the family removed to Boston, where he obtained a grammar and high school education, working between school hours in a grocery store. At the age of sixteen he left school and after filling various minor positions with a wholesale dry goods and notion house became a commercial traveler, being at this time but eighteen years of age. For the succeeding five years he received a thorough training in selling merchandise in the United States and Canada.

In 1877 Edward B. Butler formed a partnership with his brother, George H., and under the title of Butler Brothers, they started business as wholesalers of notions and small wares. In the following year they were joined by the third brother, Charles H. Butler. Their early inauguration of the "five-cent counter plan," by which thousands of articles were retailed at a uniform price, has proved the foundation of the modern department store. Their second radical departure from the business methods then prevailing was the selling

of their goods by catalogue. Instead of sending out traveling men to solicit trade, they issued a comprehensive catalogue styled "Our Drummer," which, being the first of its kind, and growing with the business, has been the most original and complete of all mercantile publications, and has taught hundreds of jobbers the use of printer's ink.

Mr. Butler is president of the corporation formed in 1887 and still known as Butler Brothers, although the brothers who were associated with him in the establishment of the great business are both deceased. There are now great distributing houses in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Minneapolis, these four establishments employing more than six thousand men and transacting an annual business of nearly \$40,000,000. Coolness and clearness of judgment and a remarkable power of organization and management are imperatively demanded in the chief executive of such a business—qualities eminently developed in Edward B. Butler. He is also a director in the Corn Exchange Bank, is a trustee in the Art Institute of Chicago and the Municipal Museum, and has always been active and influential in the broad movements of public education and charity. In 1893 he served as chairman of the ways and means committee of the World's Columbian Exposition, being also chairman of the Bureau of Admissions and Collections. Later, for two years, he was the active head of the Civic Federation of Chicago. For many years he has served as president of the Illinois Manual Training School Farm for Boys at Glenwood, and is a director of the Chicago Orphan Asylum, City Homes Association, Chicago Bureau of Associated Charities, Chicago Refuge for Girls, First State Pawnors' Society and the Hull House Social Settlement. He was one of the first supporters of Hull House, in the early nineties having erected and donated a building in the furtherance of its objects, which contained a picture gallery, a reading room and a branch of the public library. Besides being identified with the Commercial and Merchants' clubs, Mr. Butler also belongs to such social organizations as the Chicago, Union League, University, Midlothian, Cliff Dwellers and the South Shore Country clubs.

In 1880 Mr. Butler was united in marriage with Miss Jane Holley, of Norwalk, Connecticut, and their residence is at No. 3408 Michigan avenue.

James Elliott Defebaugh, editor and proprietor of the *American Lumberman*, has been prominently connected with trade journalism

JAMES ELLIOTT
DEFebaugh. in Chicago for more than twenty-five years, and for nearly the entire period with publications identified with the lumbering interests. He is a native of Williamsburg, Blair county, Pennsylvania, born on the 28th of March, 1854, son of James Elliott and Elizabeth Ann (Kinney) Defebaugh. After receiving a common school education, at the age of fourteen he commenced to learn the printer's trade, spending three years in its mastery. From 1869 to 1875 he held a case on the *Pittsburg Gazette*, was afterward in the office of the *Daily Patriot* at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, for a time, and in 1876 was assistant cashier of the *Philadelphia Times*.

In 1877 Mr. Defebaugh came to Chicago, first working at his trade in the offices of R. R. Donnelley and the *Chicago Inter-Ocean*, and after four years in his old field of employment accepted a position with the Young Men's Christian Association as secretary of the Burlington (Iowa) branch. In 1882 he returned to Chicago, where, for the succeeding three years, he acted as representative of the *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, of New York, and other eastern trade publications. In 1885 he became acting secretary of the Lumberman's Exchange of Chicago and Lumber Manufacturers' Association of the Northwest, during the absence in Europe of George W. Hotchkiss, the regular official, continuing his connection with eastern and southern trade journalism.

In 1886 Mr. Defebaugh founded *The Timberman*, a weekly trade journal, and in connection therewith in 1893 to 1906 became responsible for the business and editorial management of *The Young Men's Era*, the international official organ of the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Defebaugh also acquired by purchase, in 1887, the weekly *Lumberman's Gazette*, of Bay City, Michigan, established in 1873, and the same was absorbed by *The Timberman*. On January 1, 1899, a consolidation of *The Timberman* and *The Northwestern Lumberman*, owned by W. B. Judson, was accomplished, and Mr. Defebaugh became president and editor and Mr. Judson manager of the consolidated paper, which became known as *The American Lumberman*. In the spring of 1906 Mr. Defebaugh acquired, by purchase, Mr. Judson's half interest in the property and has since

been owner and director of its business and editorial policy. As at present constituted, the journal is one of the world leaders in its special province of journalism.

In 1883 Mr. Defebaugh married Miss Annie E. Carhart, of Chicago, and of the three children born to them—Carl W., Jay Carhart and Harold Elliott—the last two mentioned are now deceased. The family residence is at No. 5344 Ellis avenue. Mr. Defebaugh has, since its organization, been identified with the work of the Chicago Commercial Association. He is also identified with the Midlothian. South Shore, Press, Union League, Hamilton, City and Illinois Athletic clubs, and has for many years been a member of the board of managers of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Chicago. Presbyterianism is his religious faith, and he has been for twenty-seven years a member, and for many years an elder and trustee, in the Forty-first Street church. He is a trustee of the Illinois College, located at Jacksonville, Illinois.

Charles Henry McConnell is president and proprietor of the Economical Drug Company, one of the largest houses of the kind in the country. He is a native of Dublin, Ireland, where he was born on the 12th of October, 1841, a son of James Kenny and Sarah (O'Neill) McConnell. The father was an expert accountant and bookkeeper. The family, consisting of the parents, two sons and a daughter, emigrated to New York City in 1847, remaining there a year and then removing to Charleston, South Carolina. After remaining in that city about the same length of time, the home was again transferred, the residence being in Ann Arbor, Michigan, for some five years. Then the family located in Detroit, and there the homestead remained for a period of twenty years.

Charles H. McConnell was educated in the public schools of Detroit, and also served his apprenticeship in the *Tribune* office, under Henry Barns, one of the pioneer newspaper men of the west, as well as an influential Republican politician. In 1862, however, the young man was drawn from that field to the more exciting theater of the Civil war, and went to the front as a private in Company B, Twenty-fourth Michigan Volunteer Infantry. For three years the command with which he was identified was a portion of the famous Iron Brigade, Army of the Potomac, the records of the war department show-

ing that for the entire period of the Rebellion no other brigade in the Union armies suffered so great a loss in killed and wounded, in proportion to the actual strength of the organization. Mr. McConnell received an honorable discharge in Detroit, Michigan, on the 8th of July, 1865, and retains as a priceless memento of that memorable period, a handsome diamond set in a gold pendant, recording the fact that he carried the colors of his company from Gettysburg into the Wilderness.

Mr. McConnell reached home from the war at eight o'clock at night, and the following morning at seven o'clock was working at his "case," later in the day assisting in the "make-up," and doing whatever else was required of a master of his craft. In 1866 he took charge of the job rooms of the *Detroit Post*, in which capacity he developed a fine trade, especially in the specialty of show printing.

On the 4th of March, 1873, Mr. McConnell came to Chicago and established the National Printing Company, whose leading specialty was also show printing. Of this concern, which employed fifty men, he was secretary, treasurer and active manager, and in 1883 (the most successful year) the business amounted to \$200,000. J. H. Haverly, the famous amusement manager, was one of its first and heaviest patrons. Unfortunately he invested too extensively in Colorado mines, and in the year named his ventures in that line culminated in the swamping of his legitimate business. In self-preservation Mr. McConnell was compelled to assume the management of Haverly's Theater in Chicago, the California Theater in San Francisco, Haverly's Theater in Brooklyn, and several other houses of amusement controlled by Mr. Haverly. This enormous responsibility in an unfamiliar field netted to Mr. McConnell a total loss of \$320,000, and in 1884 he met with another loss of \$250,000 by the burning of his printing establishment. But he had learned a lesson in the Civil war, which was never to acknowledge permanent defeat; so that within a few years he was again firmly on his feet, and in June, 1892, established the Economical Drug Company, which was the first in the city, and perhaps in the west, to retail drugs at cut prices. In the founding and development of this policy Mr. McConnell has established one of the leading houses of Chicago.

On May 31, 1868, Mr. McConnell married Miss Clara Virginia Chope, and one child, Cora Edith, has been born of this union. The

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R. 2



Arthur M. Barnhart-

family residence is at No. 4417 Ellis avenue. Mr. McConnell is a member of the Pharmaceutical Association, is identified with the Chicago and Illinois Athletic clubs, and is prominent in the Grand Army of the Republic. In the fraternity named he is past commander of Columbia Post, and in 1904-5 served as chief of staff to John C. Black, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Arthur Middleton Barnhart, president of Barnhart Brothers & Spindler, proprietors of one of the largest and most complete type

foundries in the world, was born at Hartfield, CHAUTAUQUA county, New York, and is a son of ARTHUR M. BARNHART. Peter and Sarah (Herrick) Barnhart (deceased).

In 1865, with his brothers, George W., Warren and Alson E., he established himself in Iowa as a newspaper publisher, continuing in that field for about eight years. During that period the four brothers founded the *Iowa State Leader*, at Des Moines, which, about two years ago, was consolidated with the *Iowa State Register*, and at the same time owned the *Muscatine Courier*, *Marshalltown Advance* and *Independence Conservative*, all Iowa newspapers.

In 1868, with the above mentioned brothers, Mr. Barnhart established himself in Chicago, although for five years thereafter he and his brothers continued actively in the Iowa newspaper field. First establishing himself in Chicago in the newspaper advertising business, he soon perceived that there would be a great field for a thoroughly equipped and well managed type foundry, which should meet the rapidly increasing demand for type and printers' supplies from newspapers, publishing houses, and many other sources originating in such an expanding territory as Chicago and the west. In 1869, with his brothers, George W., Warren and A. E. Barnhart, and Charles E. Spindler, he purchased a small plant known as the Great Western Type Foundry, the business being later incorporated as Barnhart Brothers & Spindler. The enterprise has had a phenomenal growth, and its business and reputation extend throughout the world. The present officers of Barnhart Brothers & Spindler are as follows: Arthur M. Barnhart, president; Alson E. Barnhart, vice president; W. H. French, secretary, and M. W. Barnhart, treasurer. The house has branches in St. Paul, Seattle, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Dallas, Washington (D. C.) and New York; also representatives in Nottingham (England), Manila (Philippines), India, China, Africa,

Australia, New Zealand, Cuba, Mexico and the Latin Americas, and manufactures type in all modern languages.

Besides being president of this great business, both domestic and foreign, founded more than forty years ago by Barnhart Brothers & Spindler, Arthur M. Barnhart is president of the Great Western Type Foundry Company, of Kansas City, Missouri, and of the Great Western Building Company of the same city, as well as a director in the National Type and Paper Company, of New York, whose operations extend to Mexico, Cuba and the Latin Americas, in whose important cities large stocks of goods are on sale. Mr. Barnhart is also a director in the following corporations: Barnhart Type Foundry, New York; Minnesota Type Foundry, St. Paul, Minnesota; Great Western Type Foundry, Omaha, Nebraska; Great Western Type Foundry, Kansas City, Missouri; St. Louis Printers' Supply Company, St. Louis, Missouri; Barnhart Type Foundry, Dallas, Texas; Southern Printers' Supply Company, Washington, District of Columbia, and the Pacific Printers' Supply Company, Seattle, Washington. It will thus be seen that Mr. Barnhart's interests in the great field of printers' supplies are world-wide.

Mr. Barnhart has shown his breadth of character by maintaining, through the years of his residence in Chicago, a deep interest in many of its public movements. He is on the board of governors of the Chicago Art Institute; is a member of the Municipal Art League, and long served on the advisory board of the Civic Federation, and on the executive committee of the Legislative Voters' League. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, is a trustee of Wesley Hospital, St. James Methodist Episcopal church and member of the Methodist Social Union, and is also a member of the Press, Union League, City, Chicago Athletic, Cliff Dwellers, Glen View, Homewood, South Shore Country, Kenwood Country and Quadrangle clubs.

Mr. Barnhart has been a successful business man all his life, has an enviable reputation for business ability and integrity, and is now enjoying the full fruits of an active and honorable career. He has always maintained an able and conscientious force of employes about him, who have been educated up to his ideals of clean business methods. It is a fact that no business house in this country



BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER PLANT



stands higher for fair and square dealing than Barnhart Brothers & Spindler.

Benjamin F. Homer, president of the Hodge & Homer Co., is one of the oldest and most successful hardware merchants in Chicago.

BENJAMIN F. He is a native of Granville, Washington county,
HOMER. New York, born on the 19th of February, 1834,
being a son of Zenas and Rhoda (Beach) Homer.

His father was a Massachusetts man, while his mother was a native of Litchfield county, Connecticut. When a boy Benjamin F. accompanied his parents to the western part of the state, where he first received a common school education and afterward pursued a course of two years in the Wyoming Academy. At the age of eighteen he was so well advanced that he became a teacher in the public school at Warsaw, New York, but after engaging a year in that field returned to the familiar occupation of farming. He was thus engaged until 1860, when, in company with a cousin, he entered the drug trade at Warsaw. Shortly afterward he bought his partner's interest, and for eight years conducted a successful business alone.

Profitably disposing of his drug business in Warsaw, Mr. Homer came to Chicago, and May 15, 1868, bought an interest in the hardware store of Morris, Hodge & Co., and about two years later Mr. Morris sold out to his partners. The firm thereby became Hodge & Homer, and in 1890 the business was incorporated under the style of the Hodge & Homer Company, of which Mr. Homer has been president since its incorporation. The house has reached a high state of prosperity and reputation, its business embracing large transactions in builders' hardware, mechanics' supplies, machinery, agricultural implements, cutlery and similar goods. Besides being at the head of this extensive concern, Mr. Homer is a director of the Prairie State Bank, and is interested in other financial and business institutions.

In 1857 Mr. Homer was married at Richfield, New York, to Miss Emeline C. Firman, a native of that place, and the two children born to them are Florence Elizabeth and Fred Matthews Homer, the latter being engaged with his father in business. The family residence has been in Evanston for many years. The elder Homer has long been a leader in the work of the Congregational church. For many years he was a member of the Union Park Congregational

church, and for a decade was a trustee and deacon of the Evanston First Congregational church. He is also identified with the Congregational Club and the New England Society. Mr. Homer cast his first vote for the Republican party, which was organized the year after he attained his majority, and he has remained a member of the great political organization ever since.

For twenty years an active and successful commission merchant in grain, and one of the leading members of the Chicago Board of

JOHN
HILL, JR.

Trade, John Hill, Jr., has acquired prominence within the past decade as a vigorous opponent of bucket shops and all illegal trading. He is a native of Peru, Illinois, born on the 23rd of November, 1856, son of John and Elizabeth (Donahue) Hill. Being brought by his parents to Chicago when a child of five years, he was educated in the public schools of the city, and at the age of sixteen years entered the office of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, being connected with the cashier's department for four years. In 1876 Mr. Hill became identified with the grain commission house of McLandburgh & Co., and continued in their employ for some five years. In 1879 he had been elected to membership on the Board of Trade, and in 1881 established a business of his own. During this period of his career, which terminated in 1897, he became known as one of the most energetic, straightforward and able members of the Board, and for the last eight years of his active participation in its transactions he was a member of the firm of McCourtie, Hill & Co.

In 1892 Mr. Hill was first elected a director of the Chicago Board of Trade, and was re-elected in 1895, serving as chairman of the Bucket Shop committee in 1896-8. In the meantime his able and effective opposition to irregular trading had attracted earnest attention, which extended over the city and even beyond. The demand for his services in the efforts of good citizens to suppress gambling in all its forms became so insistent and general, that in 1897 he withdrew entirely from business on the board of trade to devote himself to this field of reform. In 1896 he had been chosen chairman of the committee on gambling of the Civic Federation of Chicago, and up to the present time has been one of the best known figures in the west engaged in the anti-gambling crusade. In 1905 he estab-

lished Hill's National Reporting Company, which furnishes commercial information to bankers, brokers, and investors, and has already developed an extensive business in its specialty.

In May, 1881, Mr. Hill married Miss Nellie M. Graham, daughter of Charles H. and Dorothy (Douglas) Graham, and the two children born to their union are Dorothy and Jessie. The family residence is at No. 6049 Kimbark avenue. Mr. Hill is identified with the Masonic fraternity, and is a popular as well as a noteworthy member of the community.

Augustus Alvord Carpenter, one of the founders of the vast lumber trade of Chicago and the northwest and a citizen who for more than forty-five years has also been a practical supporter of the higher life of the western metropolis, is now retired from business, and in his eighty-third year, he is justly entitled to the rest and recreation of a successful, veteran and honored member of the community. Mr. Carpenter has had the wisdom to devote much of his time and means to the furtherance of those municipal reforms which, in spite of all outside detractions, have maintained the standing of Chicago as an advanced metropolis of the world. He has been thereby wise, for he has added to his remarkable business career the honor of disinterested and elevated citizenship.

Augustus Alvord Carpenter is a native of Chateaugay, Franklin county, New York, born on the 8th of June, 1825, son of Alanson and Guialma (Nichols) Carpenter. His earlier years were spent upon the home farm and in the district schools of his neighborhood, and at the age of seventeen he commenced a career extending over a decade, which was an experimental period of his life devoted to farming and general merchandising in the Empire state. In 1852, with his brother, he joined the California gold seekers by the ocean and isthmus route. While on the coast for three years he engaged both in mining and trading, most of this period being spent at Rose's bar, on the Yuba river near Marysville. In 1855 he returned to the east and soon afterward settled at Monroe, Wisconsin, where he engaged in the dry goods and cattle business for the succeeding four years.

When the effects of the panic of 1857 had virtually subsided, Mr Carpenter entered into the field of operations of which for so many

years he was one of the great masters of the northwest. In 1859, with his brother William O., he established a retail lumber yard at Monroe, and in the following year the two purchased an interest in the business of Kirby and Stephenson, who were then operating a mulay mill at Menominee, Michigan, and a retail yard at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The members of the original firm were Abner Kirby, a pioneer of the Cream City, and S. M. Stephenson, of Menominee, who afterward became one of the largest lumbermen in the northwest and very prominent in Michigan politics. The addition of the Carpenter brothers changed the firm name to Kirby, Carpenter & Company, which in 1872 was incorporated under Illinois laws as "The Kirby-Carpenter Company," and notwithstanding that Mr. Kirby withdrew in 1880, the corporate name remains the same and Augustus A. Carpenter is still president of the company. The original mill at Menominee consisted of a single saw, with a yearly capacity of 2,000,000 feet, and the first stock of the incorporated company amounted to \$500,000, with a surplus of \$362,000 and timber resources of 400,000,000 feet. In the early nineties three large mills were in operation with a cutting capacity of 115,000,000 feet per year; the surplus had reached \$3,871,000 and the company held some 800,000,000 feet of standing timber. About a thousand men were employed on an average, and a large grist mill was constantly running to supply feed for the 400 horses and mules used in the various departments. In addition, there was a planing mill and several dry kilns, and the vast lumber yards in Chicago formed a leading feature of the city's industries.

In 1862 Mr. Carpenter took up his residence in Chicago and soon afterward a lumber yard was opened at the junction of the north branch with the main river, and soon much of the Milwaukee trade was attracted to this point. At the outset the sales amounted to about 10,000,000 feet per annum. In 1868 a new mill was erected, its capacity increased from time to time, and in 1892 the sales at the Chicago yards had reached 134,000,000 feet annually. From the time of his coming to Chicago Mr. Carpenter made this city the headquarters of all his interests, the manufacturing portion of which has been actively conducted at Menominee for many years. Long prior to that time a large yard was maintained in the lumber district

of Twenty-second street, where the bulk of the mill product was sold to country dealers.

Mr. Carpenter was for many years a broad and active figure in the great lumber interests which center at Menominee, Michigan, and was one of the earliest and most successful developers of the mineral resources of the Superior region. For years he was president of the Lumbermen's Mining Company of Iron Mountain, Michigan; was for some time president of the Lumbermen's National Bank of Menominee, and was largely interested in the Electric Light Railway and Power Company of Menominee. In Chicago he became one of the incorporators of the Lumbermen's Exchange, was elected vice-president in 1876 and president in 1882, and served continuously on the executive committee until 1888.

Although Chicago was abandoned as a distributing point by the Kirby-Carpenter Company, it remained the executive and financial center of Mr. Carpenter's widely extended interests and he continued to be identified with the city in many lines of activity. He has served for many years as a director of the First National Bank of Chicago and has been president of the Citizens' Association, as well as of the Union and Commercial clubs of that city. In 1863 Mr. Carpenter was wedded to Miss Elizabeth K. Kempton, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, and the children born to them were: Augustus A. Carpenter, Jr., now prominently engaged in the lumber and tie business; and Amie, wife of John E. Newell, a resident of Chicago.

Augustus A. Carpenter, Jr., who for years was one of the prominent members of the younger generation of lumbermen in the west, is

AUGUSTUS A. CARPENTER, JR. a native of Chicago, born on the 9th of February, 1868, son of Augustus A. and Elizabeth (Kempton) Carpenter. His father is one of the business

pioneers of the northwest, a founder both of its lumber trade and its mineral industries, having been a resident of Chicago since 1862 and a leader in both its commercial and civic development. In view of the wide influence of the elder man, his biographical record is published preceding this.

The junior Carpenter received his education in the private schools of Chicago, and when nineteen years of age entered the yard of the Kirby-Carpenter Company at Menominee, Michigan, to learn the business "from the bottom up." This was his literal experience, for

he commenced his career at the bottom, gradually mastering all the details of sorting, piling and shipping, with the later responsibilities of superintendent of the mills, and finally those of general manager of the entire business. In 1896 he became associated with the Texas Tie and Lumber Preserving Company, of which he was the vice-president and manager. He held the same office with the Tonty Lumber Company, and in 1903 was elected vice-president of the Ayer & Lord Tie Company. At the present time Mr. Carpenter is also a director of the First National and Security banks of Chicago and president of the Grueby Faience Company of Boston, Massachusetts.

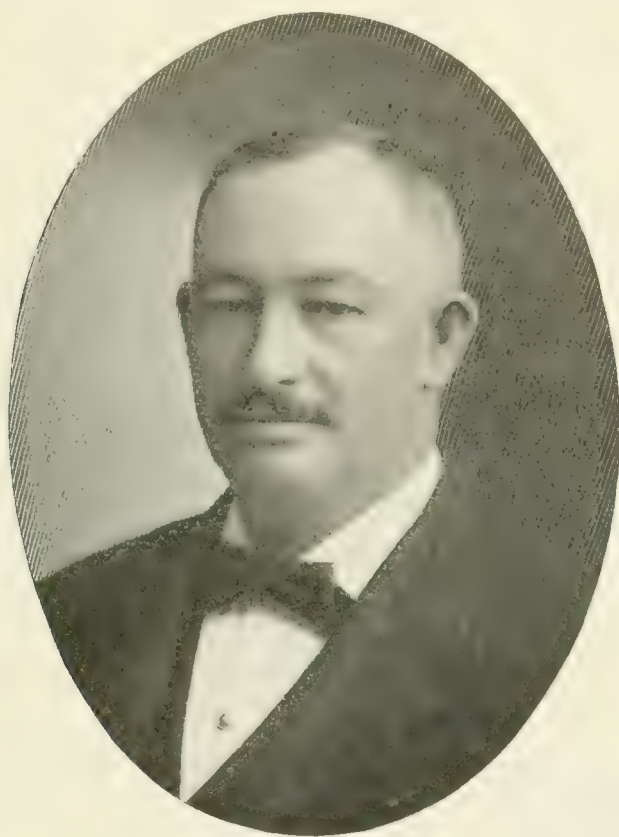
On November 17, 1897, Mr. Carpenter was married to Miss Alice Keith, and two children have been born to them, Keith and Alice Elizabeth Carpenter. The family residence is in Lake Forest, Illinois, and Mr. Carpenter has membership in the Onwentsia, Saddle and Cycle, University and Chicago clubs.

George Tyler Burroughs, president of the American Battery Company, was born in Warren, Massachusetts, on the 13th of October, 1833, being a son of Abner Tyler and Mary (Rice) Burroughs. He obtained his education entirely in the Old Bay state—first, in the public schools of his native town, then at Munson Academy and finally at Quaboag Academy, the last named also a Warren institution. At the outbreak of the Civil war he joined the Union forces as a private of the Seventy-first Regiment, New York State Militia, and thus served at the first battle of Bull Run. At the first and second engagements at Fredericksburg he served on the general brigade staff at headquarters. Later he enlisted in the Forty-third Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, was elected first lieutenant, and before the conclusion of the war Mr. Burroughs had been promoted successively to captain, assistant commissary of subsistence, staff captain and brevet major.

In 1868 Mr. Burroughs came to Chicago and engaged in business as a distiller of alcohol and spirits, distilling and rectifying under the name of the Phoenix Distilling Company and Abel Ames & Co. He was thus engaged for twenty-seven years, or until 1895. For the last two years of this period he had been identified with the American Storage Battery Company, and in 1896 was elected president of the company.

On February 23, 1863, Mr. Burroughs was united in marriage with Miss Mary Evelyn Zieger, of Columbus City, Iowa, and the following are their children: George Tyler, Jr., Henry Studley, Frank Coleman and Edgar Rice. The family residence is at No. 493 Jackson boulevard. In politics Mr. Burroughs is a Republican. He is a Mason of the Knight Templar degree, and a charter member of the Loyal Legion, a member of an Illinois club and of George H. Thomas Post, No. 5, G. A. R.

Those who are familiar with the details of the operations of the



JAMES H. ASHBY.

great Chicago stock yards are ready to admit that their superintendence must involve executive ability of the highest order, while those who are more thoroughly posted are filled with admiration at the clock-like regularity and facility with which business is transacted through them. The strong and active brain of James H. Ashby is largely responsible for this remarkable work, of which he has been in charge for twenty years, as superintendent of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company.

James H. Ashby is a native of the Empire state, born in Dutchess

county, on the 17th of November, 1847. He is a son of James N. and Sarah (Van Benschoten) Ashby, and remained with his parents upon the home farm until 1880. In the year named he came to Chicago and entered the employ of the Union Stock Yards as yardmaster, a position he held for about six years. In 1886 he was appointed assistant superintendent, but so readily proved his ability in that position that in the following year he was advanced to the superintendency. He not only holds that position, but is president and director of the North Avenue Manufacturing Company and Amity Building and Loan Association, and director of the Live Stock Exchange National Bank, Stock Yards Savings Bank and Union Rendering Company.

In 1872 Mr. Ashby was united in marriage with Miss Maria S. Rogers, of Dutchess county, New York, and their residence is at No. 361 Oakwood boulevard. Mr. Ashby is fond of driving and all forms of outdoor recreation, being a member of the Kenwood, South Shore Country, Saddle and Sirloin, and the Gentlemen's Driving clubs, the last named an organization of Wheaton, Illinois. In politics, he is an independent Republican.

Alfred Landon Baker, senior member of the firm of Alfred L. Baker & Co., stock and bond brokers, is a native of Boston, Massachusetts, born on the 30th of April, 1859, his parents being Addison and Maria (Mudge) Baker. He was educated in Lynn, Massachusetts, graduating from the local high school in 1876. After studying law in the office of George W. Smith, of Boston, in 1881 he was admitted to the bar of Essex county. At first he formed a partnership with John R. Baldwin, and under the firm name of Baldwin and Baker practiced his profession in Lynn for some three years. During this period of his career he served as a member both of the city council and school board, and was interested in public enterprises of every kind.

In 1886 Mr. Baker became a resident of Chicago, associating himself with Louis M. Greeley and, as senior member of the firm, Baker and Greeley, engaging successfully in the practice of law until 1895, when he retired to enter the financial field.

Since the year above named Mr. Baker has been either a banker, or a stock and bond broker. He at once became a member of the Chicago Stock Exchange, and later of the Chicago Board of Trade and the New York Stock Exchange. In January, 1899, he was joined

by Solomon Sturges and Hugh McB. Johnston in the formation of the present firm of Alfred L. Baker & Co., which has always been one of the prominent stock brokerage firms of the city. From 1898 to 1900 inclusive, Mr. Baker served as president of the Chicago Stock Exchange, and personally is widely known and honored. He is popular socially, and is a member in such standard organizations as the Chicago, Union League and University clubs, and was for five years president of the Onwentsia Club in Lake Forest; also president of the Merchants' Club in 1905. He is vice president of the National City Bank.

Mr. Baker's wife was formerly Miss Mary Corwith, of Chicago, to whom he was married in 1894, and two daughters have been born to them, Isabelle and Mary. The family residence is at Lake Forest, Illinois.

Myron Jay Carpenter, president of the La Grange Stone Company, saw service for many years as a railway employe and official.

MYRON J.
CARPENTER.

He is a native of Illinois, born in Caledonia, on the 12th of April, 1850. When he was nineteen years of age he commenced his railroad career as a telegraphic operator with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. Subsequently he served as cashier and still later as agent of the Chicago & North-Western Railway Company, at Chicago, this period of his career covering fourteen years. He was then advanced to the division superintendency of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway, and in 1888 he became general manager, and in 1889 president of the Duluth & Iron Range Railroad.

In 1892 Mr. Carpenter was chosen president of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway, remaining at the head of its affairs for ten years, and from 1902 until September, 1904, he held the office of vice president and general manager of the Pere Marquette Railroad Company. In 1906 he purchased the business of the La Grange Stone Company, of which he is the president and owner.

Mr. Carpenter's wife was formerly Miss Rebecca Whittlesey, daughter of Rev. John E. Whittlesey. Her father was a native of New Britain, Connecticut, was educated in the east, and at an early day went to Iowa as a home missionary. Mrs. Carpenter has naturally taken a deep and active interest in mission work. Mr. Carpenter has been a strong and constant factor in the activities of the Young Men's

Christian Association, especially in the railway branch of the work, and is a director and assistant treasurer of the Chicago Central Young Men's Christian Association. He is a member of the Chicago Club, and his home is at La Grange, one of Chicago's most attractive suburbs.

George Mackensie Brill, consulting mechanical and electrical engineer, has been actively engaged in his profession since his graduation from the engineering department of Cornell University in 1891, with the degree of M. E. From 1891 to 1896 he was Engineer of Tests for the Solvay Process Company at Syracuse, New York; was chief engineer Solvay Process Company, Detroit, Michigan, 1896-97; was general engineer with Swift & Co., 1897 to 1900, and since the latter date has been located in Chicago practicing as consulting engineer.

GEORGE M.
BRILL.

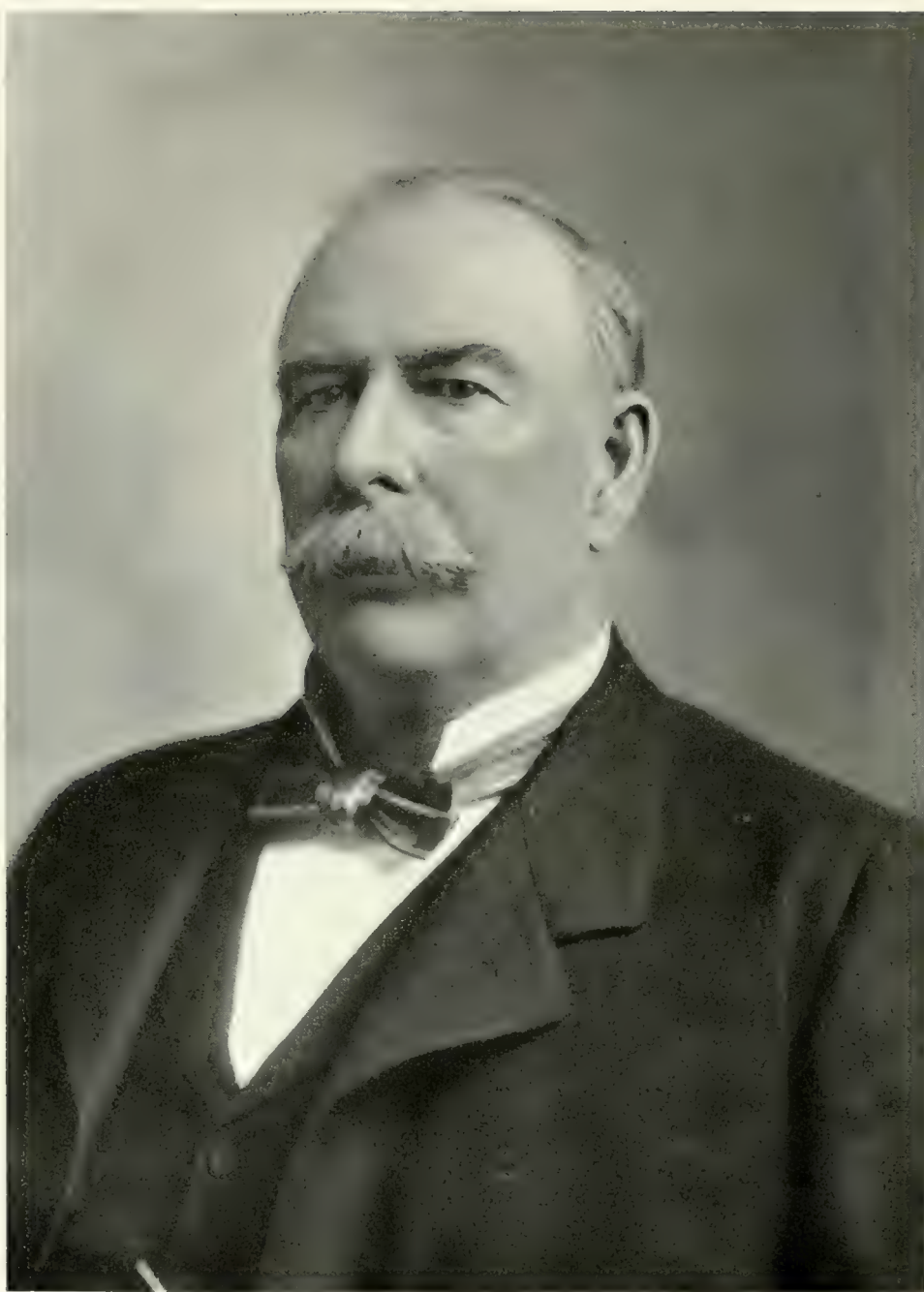
Mr. Brill, whose career as an engineer may be said to have begun with the period of most phenomenal development in technical professions, and whose fifteen years of successful experience gives him a place of prominence in his line, was born in Poughquag, New York, March 24, 1866, a son of Thomas and Mary Jane (Hurd) Brill, his lineage being Dutch on the paternal and Scotch on the maternal. After a common school education he attended Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Massachusetts, and later entered Cornell University.

Mr. Brill is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, being manager of the same from 1904 to 1907. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, and of the Western Society of Engineers. Also a member of the Union League Club and Engineers' Club of Chicago, and the Columbia Club of Indianapolis. His wife, to whom he was married June 1, 1892, was Achsah Angeline Quick. They have three children, Elliot M., Meredith and Roland. Their home is 6613 Harvard avenue. Mr. Brill's office is in the Marquette building.

John Joseph Stream, widely known for his prominence in the grain and elevator business, is a native of Chicago, born on the 1st of February, 1870, son of Joseph and Mary Stream. He was educated in the public schools of the city, and while engaging in business affairs pursued a course at the Chicago College of Law, from which she graduated in 1892.

JOHN J.
STREAM.





Geo. A. Philbrick

Mr. Stream's business career was begun as an office boy for Charles Counselman & Co., brokers and elevator men, and has ever since been identified with the Counselman interests, through all changes of partnership and name. He is now the practical manager of their affairs, in this capacity being president of the South Chicago Elevator Company and of the Chicago Grain and Elevator Company (operating elevators along the line of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway in Iowa). In the wide prosecution of these interests he utilizes his membership in the Chicago Board of Trade, Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce and St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, and is a leading figure in the commerce of the west.

Mr. Stream's wife was formerly Martha Avery Clarke, to whom he was married in Rock Island, Illinois, and one child, Edna, has been born to their union. The family resides at No. 48 Groveland Park. Mr. Stream's political affiliations are with the Republican party, and he is a member of the Union League and Illinois Athletic clubs. In his religious faith he is an Episcopalian.

George Albert Philbrick, for many years intimately and prominently identified with the public and industrial affairs of the town of Cicero, is of English origin, the family name being descended from De Philbrique, the Norman ancestor who fought at Hastings (1060). In both England and the United States the Philbricks have always been identified with the conservative, substantial middle class, which has proved the ultimate salvation of both great nations. The American founder of the family was Thomas Philbrick, a ship carpenter who in 1630 came from Lincolnshire and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts. One branch of the family was afterward planted in New Hampshire, Simon, the father of our subject, being born in Ossipee, that state, in 1801. From Ossipee he removed to Corinna, Maine, where he passed the remainder of his life as a farmer, and a moral and deeply religious man. He was a prominent Free Will Baptist, his house being thrown open freely to the clergymen of that denomination. As he was amiable and lovable, as well as just, substantial and religious in the highest sense of the word, his death on June 19, 1876, was deeply and widely mourned. Three children were born to his marriage with Lovica Young, who survived him until 1888.

George A. Philbrick, son of the above mentioned couple, was

born at Corinna, Maine, on the 28th of January, 1832. He obtained his education in the schools of Corinna and Foxcroft, teaching for several years in Maine, Delaware and Maryland before coming to Illinois to follow the same vocation in this state.

Mr. Philbrick came to Illinois in 1857, and for seven years taught in the state—one year in Adams county and six years as principal at Hamilton, Hancock county. In 1864 he became a bookkeeper for Gafford & Co., Iowa pork packers, and in 1865 located in Chicago. In 1868-9 he taught school in that portion of Cicero now included within the city, and during a portion of the time filled the office of town clerk. From that time until the present, or for a period of four decades, he has been one of Cicero's most influential citizens. His services as town clerk extended over four and a half years, and he has served either as treasurer of the school board, or treasurer of the school fund, since April, 1874. During this unusual term of service as school treasurer Mr. Philbrick has handled something like \$8,000,000 of the public funds without a serious complaint as to promptness, and none whatever as to honesty.

Says one account of Mr. Philbrick's services: "Investiture with office of public responsibility and trust is, however, but one of many ways in which his fellow-citizens have attested their faith in his keen intelligence, his sound business sense and his unquestionable integrity. Upon the organization of the Cicero Building and Loan Association in 1886, Mr. Philbrick was elected a director. For four years he was the company's treasurer, and was its secretary from 1891 to 1901, when he resigned. He is a man of rare mental endowment, his perspicacity and memory being particularly remarkable. At the time of the great Chicago holocaust of 1871, he was invested with many financial responsibilities of weighty and intricate character, and during the months which followed that disaster these qualities were exemplified in a notable degree. At that time he was town clerk and ex-officio secretary of the Board of Trustees of Cicero; secretary of the Chicago Asphalt Company, secretary of the treasurer of the Chicago & Joliet Gravel Company; secretary, treasurer and supervisor of the town; and secretary of the Union Park Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Chicago. In all these capacities he was the principal keeper of accounts, and in the fateful blaze of October, 1871, more than \$1,500,000 evidences of indebtedness, in the form of books of original entry and negotiable or as-

signable documents which had been under his care, were destroyed. Yet so accurate was his recollection that he was able to name both debtors and the amounts of their obligations, and, while there were necessarily many uncollectable accounts, in no case was the accuracy of his statement of the same, from memory, seriously or successfully disputed. This may fairly be called a triumph of mind over matter, and its parallel can scarcely be found in the commercial annals of any city in the world."

On October 25, 1855, Mr. Philbrick wedded Miss Mary Hinds Stevens, daughter of Nathaniel H. and Betsy (Hinds) Stevens, of Dover, Maine. Mary A. Philbrick, the child of this union, is now the wife of Oliver W. Marble, an architect of Sandusky, Ohio. Mrs. Philbrick passed away May 30, 1906. The deceased was a firm believer in Christian Science, and her husband retains his faith in its tenets. The wife and mother was also an ardent worker in the temperance cause, and was one of the three women who prevented the introduction of the saloon in Austin. In 1855 Mr. Philbrick was initiated as a Mason in Penobscot Lodge, at Dexter, Maine. For ten years he was connected with Union Park Lodge of Chicago, and is at present a member of Cicero Chapter No. 180, R. A. M., and of Siloam Commandery. He was treasurer of Cicero Chapter from 1878 to 1903.

The financing of large enterprises has become a noteworthy specialty in metropolitan communities, and few stand higher in the Chicago field than Clement Laverne Boon. By the logic of education and experience he has attained such standing, for he has not only enjoyed a training in the law but in the detailed handling of investments and securities. He is a native of Hamilton, Madison county, New York, being the son of William H. and Sarah C. (Staples) Boon. Clement L. graduated from the Hamilton public schools and later became principal of Lowell's Commercial College, of that place. This position he held for two years, devoting all his spare time to the study of law under Hon. Neri Pine, of Binghamton. Later he entered the law office of Hon. Alexander Cummings, and in May, 1877, was admitted to the New York bar.

After engaging in general practice for some time Mr. Boon accepted the position of private secretary and general agent for Hon.

Sherman D. Phelps, of Binghamton, and thus became familiar with his large banking and other interests, acquiring at the same time valuable general information as to the judicious and successful conduct of such affairs. After the death of Mr. Phelps he removed to the west and was engaged until 1893 in the handling of investments for large English and Scotch companies. In the year mentioned Mr. Boon came to Chicago and has since conducted a large business in the handling of municipal bonds and the capitalization of gas, electric light and traction companies. For several years he has been engaged almost exclusively in financing traction and steam railways and handling high-grade securities, the style of his house being C. L. Boon & Company.

Frederic William Upham has been long recognized as a Chicagoan not only of substantial and broad usefulness, but possessed of those special talents founded on common sense which the community can always rely upon for the furtherance of its best practical interests. Irrespective of politics or occupation, his ethical standard of life is high, while as a business man and an exponent of Republicanism his personal character has had a tendency to honor both fields of activities.

FREDERIC W. UPHAM. Mr. Upham was born in Racine, Wisconsin, on the 29th of January, 1861, a son of Calvin H. and Amanda E. (Gibbs) Upham. The early educational advantages which he received in his native city were supplemented by attendance at Ripon (Wisconsin) College, and leaving that institution in 1880 he entered the employ of the Upham Manufacturing Company, of which his uncle, William H. Upham (governor of Wisconsin from 1895 to 1897) was president. His relations with that corporation were continued until 1894, during which period he served in all capacities from lumber inspector to general manager. In the last named year he removed to Chicago and organized the Fred. W. Upham Lumber Company, of which he has since been the president. He is also senior member of the firm Upham and Agler, hardwood lumber merchants; vice-president of the Peabody Coal Company and the Pawnee Railroad Company, the Peabody Mining Company and the Southern Illinois Mining & Washing Company.

As a Republican, Mr. Upham is an active, honorable and reliable worker in party and public affairs, and has served as its representative



Frederic W. Upham





Your old friend
D. H. Barry

in many important positions, both in Wisconsin and Illinois. He was a delegate from the Eighth Wisconsin district to the National Republican convention at Minneapolis in 1892, and served as alderman from the Thirty-second ward of Chicago in 1898. He resigned the latter office at the following November election, by which he became a member of the Cook County Board of Review. He entered upon the duties of that position on the 1st of January, 1899, and has continued as its incumbent by subsequent elections to the present time. No property owner needs to be told that there are few positions which require greater patience, fairness and broad judgment than that which Mr. Upham has so creditably filled. His firm and high standing with the Republican party has been further verified by his recent selection as chairman of the local committee of the national managing body.

The family relations of Mr. Upham connect him with the Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the American Revolution and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and he belongs to the following clubs: Mid-Day, Union League, Chicago, Chicago Athletic, Hamilton, Lincoln, Marquette, Commercial, Germania, Press, Glen View and South Shore. Mr. Upham's wife was formerly Miss Helen Hall, to whom he was married at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. His residence is at No. 100 Astor street.

In the reorganization of the Chicago Board of Education following the election of Mayor Busse in 1907, no appointment gave more

DANIEL R. CAMERON.	general satisfaction than that of Daniel Ross Cameron, who for twenty-two years had been closely and influentially identified with the public systems of education, both of the city and the county. As a man his mind had always been open to the consideration of proposed improvements in methods of teaching and general administration, and, as one of the staunch business men of the city who for nearly forty years had guided a rapidly expanding business through perils both usual and unusual, he had faithfully considered all educational questions from the standpoint of general utility. For the sake of being thought radical or original Mr. Cameron never pursued a course which might jeopardize the best interests of practical education for the masses of the children who depended upon the public systems of instruction; therefore because of his long and valuable experience and his thought-
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ful conservatism the public generally hailed his appointment as a wise municipal act.

As is demonstrated by his name, Mr. Cameron is of ancient Scotch ancestry, but was born in Summerstown, Ontario, Canada, on the 19th of August, 1836, his parents, who were also natives of the Dominion, being Daniel and Isabella (Ross) Cameron. Various members of his mother's family have also been conspicuous in the annals of Scotland, and both Camerons and Rosses number some of the great divines, scientists, educators and statesmen of America and Great Britain. In 1848 the parents removed with their family to Fort Covington, Franklin county, New York, where they spent the remainder of their long and honorable lives, the father dying at the age of eighty-four and the mother at seventy-three.

Owing to the better educational advantages which he could there obtain, Daniel R. Cameron was educated in the schools of Williamstown, Ontario, until he was sixteen years of age, evincing in his youth those qualities which distinguish his nationality and his character as a man—marked mental power, indomitable perseverance and a faculty of inspiring in others the confidence of success which he always felt himself. At the age of sixteen he returned to Fort Covington and there taught school for a year; then became a clerk in the store of W. L. Streeter, and after Mr. Streeter's retirement from business, he entered the employ of Manning & Tuthill, of that place. After being connected with this firm for five years he resigned his position and formed a partnership with James Cameron, his brother, and under the style of James and D. R. Cameron a business in general merchandise was profitably conducted from 1857 to 1860, when the latter formed similar relations with Mr. Ware. In 1863 D. R. Cameron closed his business at Fort Covington and came to Chicago.

Mr. Cameron's first business connection in Chicago, formed soon after his arrival, was for a short time with the Chicago & North-Western Railway and then with Culver, Page and Hoyne, the stationers, and he remained with them as a salesman until 1870. His experience with this house covered the uncertain periods both of the later years of the Civil war and Reconstruction, when the fluctuations of values and the alternate depressions and "booms" tested the ingenuity and endurance of the best business men of the country. The training was invaluable, and in 1870 he determined to test his own

capabilities in an independent venture by forming partnership in the same line with William A. Amberg, who, for several years, had been a bookkeeper for Culver, Page and Hoyne. At No. 111 Madison street they established the firm of Cameron, Amberg & Company, and in October of the following year their stock of stationery, tools, type, implements and machines were all swept away by the great fire. But after three days they resumed business at Nos. 12 and 14 West Randolph street, where they remained two years and became well established. In 1873 the establishment was again removed to 84 Lake street, and in 1878 their growing business was again interrupted by fire.

Cameron, Amberg & Company then re-established themselves at Nos. 71-3 Lake street, where they have since remained, increasing their manufacturing facilities with the growing demands, improving their machinery, keeping pace with the various new conveniences introduced to the business world in the lines of record books and furnishings, and in every way meeting and, in many respects, overtaking their keenest competitors. The building is 40 by 170 feet in dimensions and five stories high, and is wholly occupied by the various departments of the concern, the trade of the house being both retail and wholesale.

For the average man the founding and development of a stationery, printing and book-manufacturing business, which has reached a commanding position in those lines, would be considered a sufficient achievement for the employment of all his energies of mind and body. But Mr. Cameron is not an average man, and during his residence in Chicago has never failed to reserve a portion of his strength and means for the furtherance of elevating public movements. He was long interested in the cause of public education, and proved its useful friend in many ways before receiving official recognition from the county and city authorities. He was for six years a member of the Cook County Board of Education, and his longer service on the city board commenced in 1890, under appointment by Mayor Cregier. Since then he has served almost continuously on the Chicago Board of Education, having been twice its president, chairman of the high school for many years, vice-president, chairman of school management, and a member of every committee of importance within the organization. Is it any wonder that there is no man on

the board whose services and judgment are considered of higher value to the progress of higher education than those of Daniel R. Cameron?

Mr. Cameron is a staunch Democrat and takes a constant interest in the political issues of the times. He was a charter member of the Iroquois Club, although not now identified with the organization. At the present time he has membership in the Chicago Athletic Association and the St. Andrew's Society, of the latter having twice served as president. He stands very high in the social circles and associations of the Scottish elements of the city, and, as must be inferred from the above brief review of his work, is one of Chicago's most prominent business men and useful public characters. Besides his city residence, he has a beautiful home in Altadena, California, where he spends his winters.

Charles Ambrose Plamondon is one of those citizens of the younger generation who has always been proud to give his best talents and

CHARLES A. most faithful service to the upbuilding of his
PLAMONDON. adopted city, and as Chicago is one of the great
cities typical of modern progress his broad and use-

ful work therein stamps him as a representative American. Neither has he been cramped as a money maker and simple business man, but has given his strength and clear thoughts to the higher cause of public education and enlightenment.

Mr. Plamondon is a native of Ottawa, Illinois, born on the 14th of September, 1856, his parents being Ambrose and Cecelia (Higgins) Plamondon. At the age of sixteen, after he had passed through the public and high schools of Chicago, he entered the employ of his father, who was a leading business man of the city and founder of the A. Plamondon Manufacturing Company, established in 1859 and large manufacturers of machinery. Ambrose Plamondon was so closely concerned with the founding of Chicago's infant industrial life that a sketch of him follows this.

When the elder Plamondon died, February 19, 1896, Charles A. Plamondon was chosen head of the A. Plamondon Manufacturing Company, and has continued to be its president, his brother George having served as vice-president. Charles A. is also vice-president of the Saladin Pneumatic Malting Construction Company, and is a director of the Fort Dearborn National Bank. His father was one

of the incorporators of the latter institution, serving on its directorate until his death, when he was succeeded by the son. For a year Charles A. Plamondon also acted as president of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, of which he has long been a director, and, besides his identification with the public library and the school board, has been honored with prominence as a representative Chicagoan upon several noteworthy occasions. In May, 1900, following the sinking of the Spanish fleet in Manila bay, he was made chairman of the Dewey reception committee, and in 1903 served as chairman of the Chicago Centennial committee, which so fittingly observed the one hundredth anniversary of the settlement of the first white men on the site of the city.

Mr. Plamondon commenced his four years' service as a member of the Chicago Public Library Board in 1899, and was president in 1901 and 1902, being re-appointed in 1902 and serving until December of that year. His work in this capacity was of the utmost practical value. Resigning from the library management, he at once became identified with the working members of the Chicago Board of Education. He served as chairman of the Finance committee, was a member of various other important committees, was vice president of the board for one year and many times mentioned for the presidency. In all the perplexing problems of mingled education and finance which have come before that body he has evinced an enthusiasm in their right adjustment and a broad grasp of situations which have always earned attention and leadership.

In May, 1879, Mr. Plamondon married Miss Mary L. Mackin, daughter of James Mackin, of Leland, Illinois, one of the honored pioneers of Illinois. The five children of this union are Marie, Charlotte, Blanche, Charles Ambrose, Jr., and Harold. Mr. Plamondon is a Republican in politics, and identified with the Union League, South Shore Country and Chicago Automobile clubs, and the Chicago Athletic Association.

Ambrose Plamondon, the father of Charles A., was one of the most prominent characters associated with the formative period of Chicago's business and industrial activities; and it is to the everlasting credit of such pioneers that they were faithful to the rugged work of laying the foundations of its industrial development and its commercial greatness, to

AMBROSE
PLAMONDON.

the utmost limit of their strength and capabilities. In stanch material prosperity, they thereby formed a firm basis for the expansion of the higher life, as illustrated in the development of educational, charitable and benevolent institutions, whose wide and continued usefulness rests, after all, on the solid foundation of money. The thoughtful reader of local history cannot but observe that the later-day contributions to this higher municipal life—contributions both of means and sterling personality—have come largely from the descendants of the early business men of Chicago. So that in more ways than one their work will be pronounced good by generations of the present and future.

Ambrose Plamondon, who was of this type and class, was born in Quebec, Canada, in the year 1833, and after there receiving a liberal education settled at Oswego, New York, where he learned the millwright's trade and, in 1853, married Miss Cecelia Higgins. Three years later he came west and superintended the erection of the Ottawa (Illinois) Starch Works, subsequently building several flour mills in the western states. In 1859, at the age of twenty-six, he formed a partnership with a Mr. Palmer, as Palmer and Plamondon, millwrights, the business being established in a small building on West Water street, Chicago, and the joint capital of the firm was one thousand dollars, experience, ability and determination. The combination won. At first their millwright work was largely among the distilleries and grain elevators, but with time, incessant effort and the natural expansion of a rapidly growing city, the business extended to the manufacture of pulleys, gearing and shafting. In 1864 the firm moved into quarters now included in the site of the Plamondon Company's great plant, Mr. Palmer severing his connection with the business four years later. The style was then (1868) changed to A. Plamondon & Co., and retained until 1877, when the A. Plamondon Manufacturing Company was incorporated, with A. Plamondon as president, Charles A. Plamondon as vice president, and George Plamondon as secretary and treasurer. As stated, at the death of his father in 1896, Charles A. became president and his brother, George, vice president.

During the later years of his life, Mr. Plamondon permitted the active duties of the management to be assumed by his sons, under whose management the works have been vastly extended and the specialty of power-transmitting machinery developed into a strong feature

of the business. The elder Plamondon also became widely known as the organizer and president of the Saladin Pneumatic Malting Construction Company, which developed an extensive business in the erection of malt houses under a new system, for which the company took its name. As president of the Chicago Pneumatic Malting Company he himself engaged in the malting industry, in which his younger son, Alfred D., was actively associated with him.

Besides the three sons mentioned, Ambrose Plamondon was the father of two daughters—Mary Emily, wife of John H. Amberg, of Cameron, Amberg & Co., the widely known stationers and manufacturers of office devices; and Charlotte Jeannette, wife of Dr. J. B. Murphy, the eminent surgeon. Thus the name of the deceased lives in the honored children who survive him, as well as in the broad and useful work which he has accomplished for Chicago. One noteworthy evidence of its deep appreciation by the public was the erection, in 1905, of the fine public school at West Fifteenth Place and Washtenaw avenue, which, in honor of the deceased, was christened the Ambrose Plamondon school.

For the past thirty-three years Henry Styer Burkhardt has been connected with the National Malleable Castings Company, having held responsible positions in the business world since he was nineteen years of age. Henry S. Burkhardt is widely known and universally respected both in the South, the West and in all other sections of the country where the lines of his life have been cast. In the fraternal field his reputation is also national, especially in the ranks of the Masons and among the members of the Royal Arcanum.

Henry Styer Burkhardt is a native of the City of Brotherly Love, where he was born July 10, 1842, and the place of his birth may partially account for his eminence as a fraternalist. His parents were Henry and Elizabeth C. (Styer) Burkhardt, both born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. His father was a druggist for many years in Philadelphia, but he died in Louisville, Kentucky, at the age of seventy-three years, his wife having previously passed away at the age of sixty-seven years.

Henry S. was educated in the Quaker schools of his native city and in the public schools of Louisville, Kentucky, whither the family had removed in 1853. When quite young he became identified with

the grocery business of the latter city, and from 1861 to 1867 was a member of the firm of Dow & Burkhardt, engaged in that line, and, as a partner of Hall, Moore and Burkhardt, was a manufacturer of agricultural implements in Louisville for about a year prior to locating in Chicago.

In 1874 Mr. Burkhardt settled in this city as sales agent for the National Malleable Casting Company of Chicago, and thoroughly proved his capacity for getting business, retaining it and continually adding to it. His executive ability was also so evident that he was made assistant manager of the company, and still holds that important position. The concern which he thus represents has many plants throughout the country, with all of which Mr. Burkhardt keeps in close touch, as well as with thousands of customers who are his friends as well as admirers. Mr. Burkhardt was also one of the founders of the Chicago Railway Equipment Company, of which he was president from its organization in 1890 until 1906, when he resigned on account of the pressure of his duties in connection with the National Malleable Casting Company, but still retains an interest in the former concern.

Mr. Burkhardt became identified with the Royal Arcanum in March, 1880, his first office being as treasurer of Fort Dearborn Council No. 278. He was elected Regent in December, 1881; representative of the Grand Council in December, 1882; Grand Regent of the Grand Council of Illinois in April, 1884; Representative to the Supreme Council in 1885; Supreme Chaplain of the Supreme Council in 1886, and Supreme Guide in 1887. After filling the last named office for five years he resigned it, to the great regret of the order, which subsequently returned him to the same position. In 1898 Mr. Burkhardt was appointed a member of the committee for council work of the Supreme Council, in 1899 was again elected Supreme Guide, and has since been continuously retained in this exalted office. He was also one of the organizers of the Royal Arcanum Hospital Bed Fund Association, in 1902, and is now serving as its president.

In Masonry Mr. Burkhardt has attained the full thirty-second degree (K. T.), and in consideration of his eminent services for the order in Kentucky was elected to the thirty-third degree. But as he was living north at the time the honor was conferred, and, in thirty-third degree Masonry there are both Northern and Southern jurisdictions, he allowed the honor to go to a resident southern member.

Outside of the fraternities Mr. Burkhardt is widely identified with benevolent and charitable work. For the past twenty years he has been a member of the board of directors of the Central Free Dispensary, and for the past ten years its president. Organized in 1875, this is a well known city institution of a charitable nature, designed to throw medical and surgical relief within reach of those too poor to pay for the services of physician and surgeon. For twelve years Mr. Burkhardt has also served as a director of the West Side Bureau of Charities, and is thus influentially identified with several of the most practical organizations of Chicago, which do so much to uphold its good municipal name.

In politics a Republican, Mr. Burkhardt served as a West Chicago Park Commissioner from 1884 to 1891, but has never strongly figured as a partisan.

On the 30th of March, 1863, Henry S. Burkhardt married Miss Elizabeth Brent Montgomery, at Cincinnati, Ohio. Mrs. Burkhardt was a native of Danville, Kentucky, where her father, Robert Montgomery, was a leading merchant. The six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Burkhardt are as follows: Alice Cary, now Mrs. David C. Walker, of Louisville, Kentucky; Ella Virginia, Mrs. George E. Ambuhl, her husband being a Pittsburg, (Pa.) merchant; Henry, in the hotel business at Aurora, Illinois; Robert M., identified with fire insurance at Chicago, Illinois; William, with Henry O. Shepard & Co., Chicago, and Abby T., living at home.

Mrs. Burkhardt, whose death occurred February 6, 1907, was born in the year 1843, and represented a family which was really noteworthy in American history. One of her great-great-grandfathers, Dr. Thomas Walkes, was related to George Washington, and was Thomas Jefferson's guardian, while another great-great-grandfather, J. Fry, was commander at Fort Pitt, Pennsylvania, before Colonel Washington assumed the direction of affairs at this strategic point. Mrs. Burkhardt removed to Chicago in 1874, and became widely known and much beloved throughout the city because of her strong and womanly character, her thorough culture and her many works of benevolence and charity. She was early identified with the Daughters of the American Revolution, and was long prominent in the best work of the West End Woman's Club, Chicago Culture Club and the Mary Thompson Hospital for Women and Children, serving for some time

as a director of the last named institution. Mrs. Burkhardt's religious faith was Presbyterianism, and at her death the Third Church lost one of its most earnest and beloved members, and the beautiful family home at No. 677 West Adams street, was bereft of its mainstay and its brightest light.

Charles Henry Wacker was born in Chicago, August 29, 1856, and is a son of Frederick and Catherine (Hummel) Wacker. He attended the public schools of Chicago, and the Lake Forest (Ill.) Academy. From 1873 until 1876 he was employed by a local Board of Trade firm. For the three years immediately following this, he attended school in Germany, traveled through Europe and made a trip to Africa. In 1880 his father organized the malting firm of F. Wacker and Son, which afterward developed into the Wacker and Birk Brewing and Malting Company. Of this latter firm Mr. Wacker was the president from 1884 until 1901. Mr. Wacker is President and Treasurer of the Chicago Heights Land Association, and is on the directorate of a number of corporations, including the Corn Exchange National Bank, Chicago Title and Trust Company, Chicago South Side Elevated Railway and others. He was also a director and a member of the Committee on Ways and Means of the World's Columbian Exposition, is president of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, and governing member of the Chicago Art Institute.

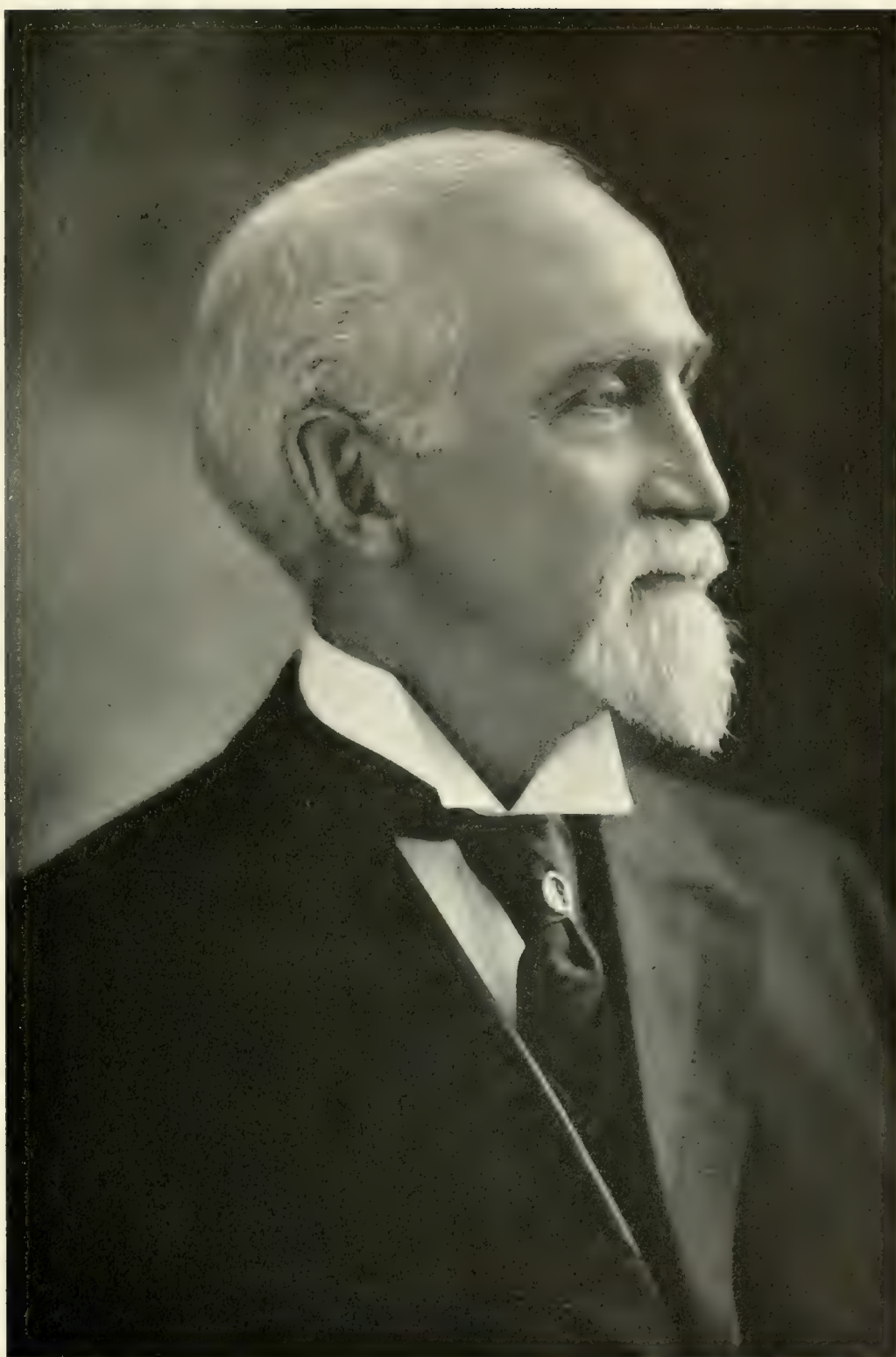
In 1887 Mr. Wacker was married to Miss Otilie M. Glade, now deceased; there are three children: Frederick G., Charles H., Jr., and Rosalie.

Mr. Wacker is a member of the University, Chicago, Commercial, Union League, Bankers', Iroquois, Germania, City, Chicago Athletic, Mid-Day and Onwentsia clubs; Chicago Association of Commerce, Chicago Turngemeinde, Schwaben Verein, and others. His residence is No. 483 North State street.

George Mark Clark, manager of the George M. Clark & Company Division of the American Stove Company and president of the consolidated organization, is one of the best known manufacturers of stoves in the country. He was born at Westminster West, Windham county, Vermont, on the 10th of June, 1841, son of Mark and Sarah (Hall) Clark. He received a public school education. In 1856, when fifteen

CHARLES H.
WACKER.

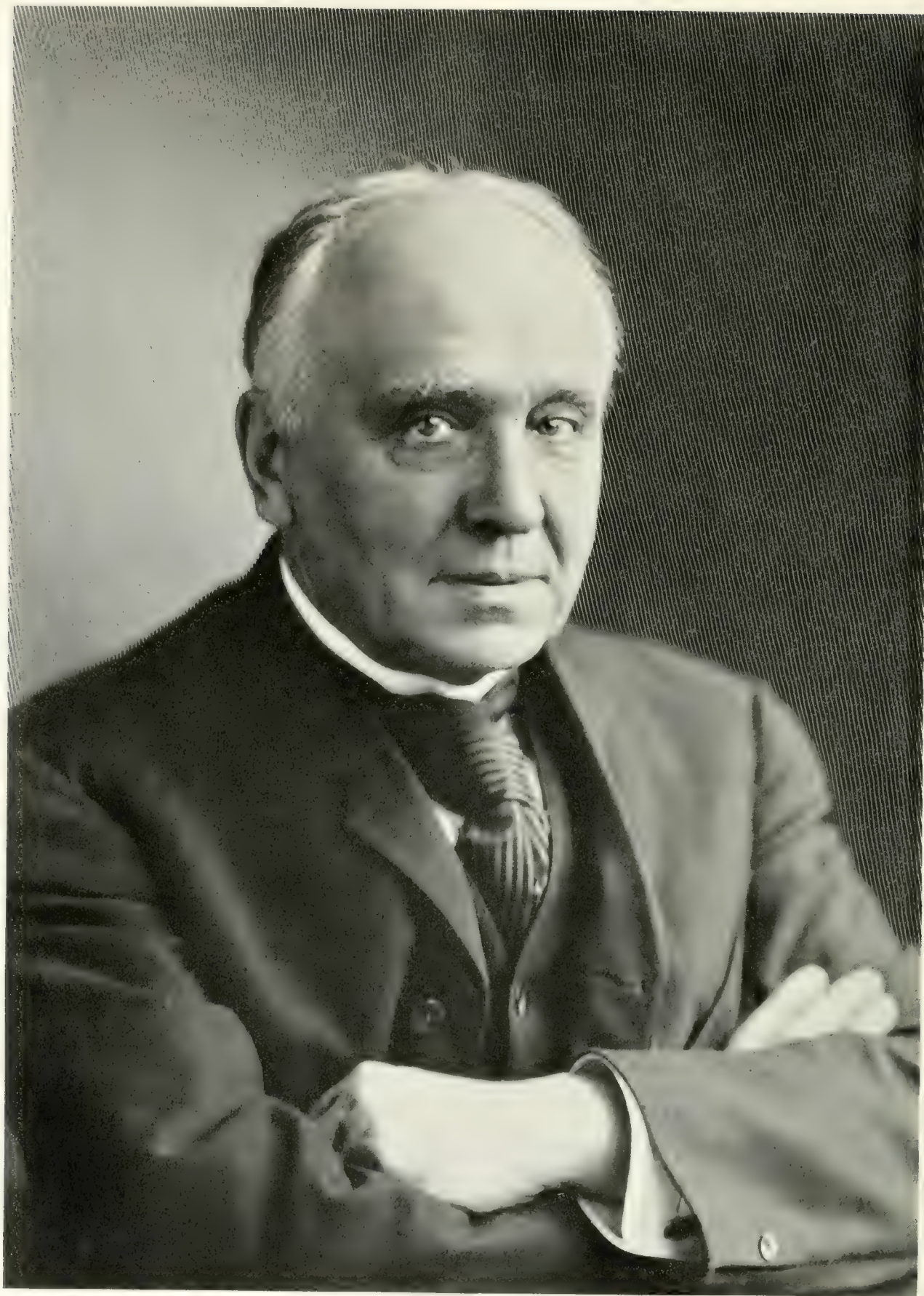
GEORGE M.
CLARK.



George M. Clark







John M. Larn

years of age, he took a position as clerk in a general store in Brattleboro, Vermont, and remained there until 1864, when he came to Chicago. Here he entered the employ as superintendent of Jessup, Kennedy & Company, manufacturers of railway supplies, continuing with their successors, Crerar, Adams & Company, and later going with the outgrowth of this concern, the Adams & Westlake Company. He held the position of superintendent for twenty-one years, from 1864 to 1885.

In 1881 Mr. Clark incorporated the Myers Manufacturing Company for the manufacture of Jewel gasoline vapor stoves, changing the corporate name in 1886 to George M. Clark & Company. Gas stoves and appliances were added to the product and as the business expanded and more room was needed, the factory was removed, in 1897, to Harvey, Illinois. Mr. Clark was president of this business, which he started, from its inception until 1902, when it became part of the American Stove Company.

He remained as manager of the George M. Clark & Company Division and was also a director and first vice-president of the large company. In 1907 he was elected president.

On the 18th of June, 1872, Mr. Clark was married to Miss Elizabeth M. Keep of Oberlin, Ohio, and the children born to them have been Alice Keep, Robert Keep, and two children who died in infancy.

For nearly forty-four years Mr. Clark has lived on the north side and has been a member of the New England Congregational church. In politics he is a Republican and he is a member of the Union League and the Congregational clubs.

His residence is now 1217 Forest avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

To have made an unusually strong impress upon Chicago, the most cosmopolitan city in the world, is proof positive of marked stamina and breadth of character; and it is especially typical of her most successful business men and financiers that they eagerly offer to the causes of public education and charity their strong support of means, time and personal character, the last being in many respects their most valued donation. Chicago has always been proud of the fact that her strongest men of so-called practical affairs have been the foremost in

JOHN
McLAREN.

leading and propelling the higher movements and institutions. It shows that their hearts and heads not only work in unison, but that their good practical judgment does not desert them in the view of the great sociologists of the world that the development of all such elevating influences is the most effective deterrent to vice and poverty. One of the finest representatives of this type of American citizenship offered by Chicago is found in the person of John McLaren, whose special position at present is president of the International Audit Company.

An active citizen of Chicago for more than fifty-five years, Mr. McLaren was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, on the 11th of September, 1836, being the son of William and Helen (Hume) McLaren. His father was a cabinetmaker, and in 1852 brought his wife and five children to Chicago. In 1855 they removed to Dubuque, Iowa, where two children were born and where both parents died, the father in 1870 and the mother in 1859. John McLaren received a good education before coming to Chicago with other members of the family, learning the carpenter's trade here under the direction of Sanford Johnson, one of the pioneers in this line. Completing his apprenticeship in 1857, he went to Dubuque, where he followed his trade until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he returned to Chicago, where he has since continued to reside.

In 1865 Mr. McLaren, after being mustered out of the army, became bookkeeper for Colonel John Mason Loomis, who was then engaged in the commission lumber business. In 1870 he became a partner in the business, under the name of John Mason Loomis & Company, and under a joint management of energy and ability their sales reached 80,000,000 feet of lumber annually, then the most extensive trade of the kind in the city. In 1885 Colonel Loomis retired from the firm. He was also president of the Pere Marquette Lumber Company, and at his death Mr. McLaren succeeded him. After the retirement of Colonel Loomis from the firm, Mr. McLaren formed a partnership with Thomas G. Morris, under the firm name of McLaren & Morris, their business during the three years of its existence reaching annual sales of 120,000,000 feet of lumber. For a long time Mr. McLaren was also vice-president of the A. R. Beck Lumber Company of Chicago. For many years he was a director of the Chicago Lumber Exchange, serving both as treasurer and

vice-president of that body for several years, prior to his election to the presidency in 1887.

Mr. McLaren's financial prominence covers a career as one of the organizers and directors of the Fort Dearborn National Bank and of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank, a director of the Industrial Bank of Chicago, president of the Hide and Leather National Bank (1894-7), and vice-president of the Union National Bank until its merging with the First National Bank. He has held his present office as president of the International Audit Company since December, 1901, and his broad experience in business and finances, with his well known Scotch qualities, broad intelligence and rugged honesty, admirably fit him to be the head of such an institution, which has peculiarly intimate relations with its customers.

As stated, Mr. McLaren has given generously of his means and abilities in the support of educational and charitable institutions. In 1891-2 he served as president of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, and has taken a deep and leading part in its work since its organization immediately after the fire of 1871. He was a member of the Chicago Board of Education from 1887 to 1893, was during the entire period chairman of the committee on buildings and grounds, served as president of the board in 1892-3, and his associates finally honored him by giving his name to the public school located on the corner of Laflin and York streets, west side. In May, 1894, Mr. McLaren was appointed by Judge O. H. Horton of the Circuit Court a trustee of the important fund created by the late Allen C. Lewis for the purpose of founding a polytechnic school, now known as the Lewis Institute. The original fund amounted to nearly \$1,500,000, and to Mr. McLaren's faithfulness and good judgment is largely due the founding of one of the most complete technical schools of the west, especially in the great department of electrical engineering. Of this well developed and practical institute of learning he has always served as secretary and treasurer. He has also done a most useful work in connection with the Mary Thompson Hospital for Women and Children, of which he is trustee.

Mr. McLaren's creditable military record has earned him membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, Army of the Tennessee, and he was among the first to join this great patriotic fraternity. He is one of those who know the meaning of war in its most democratic

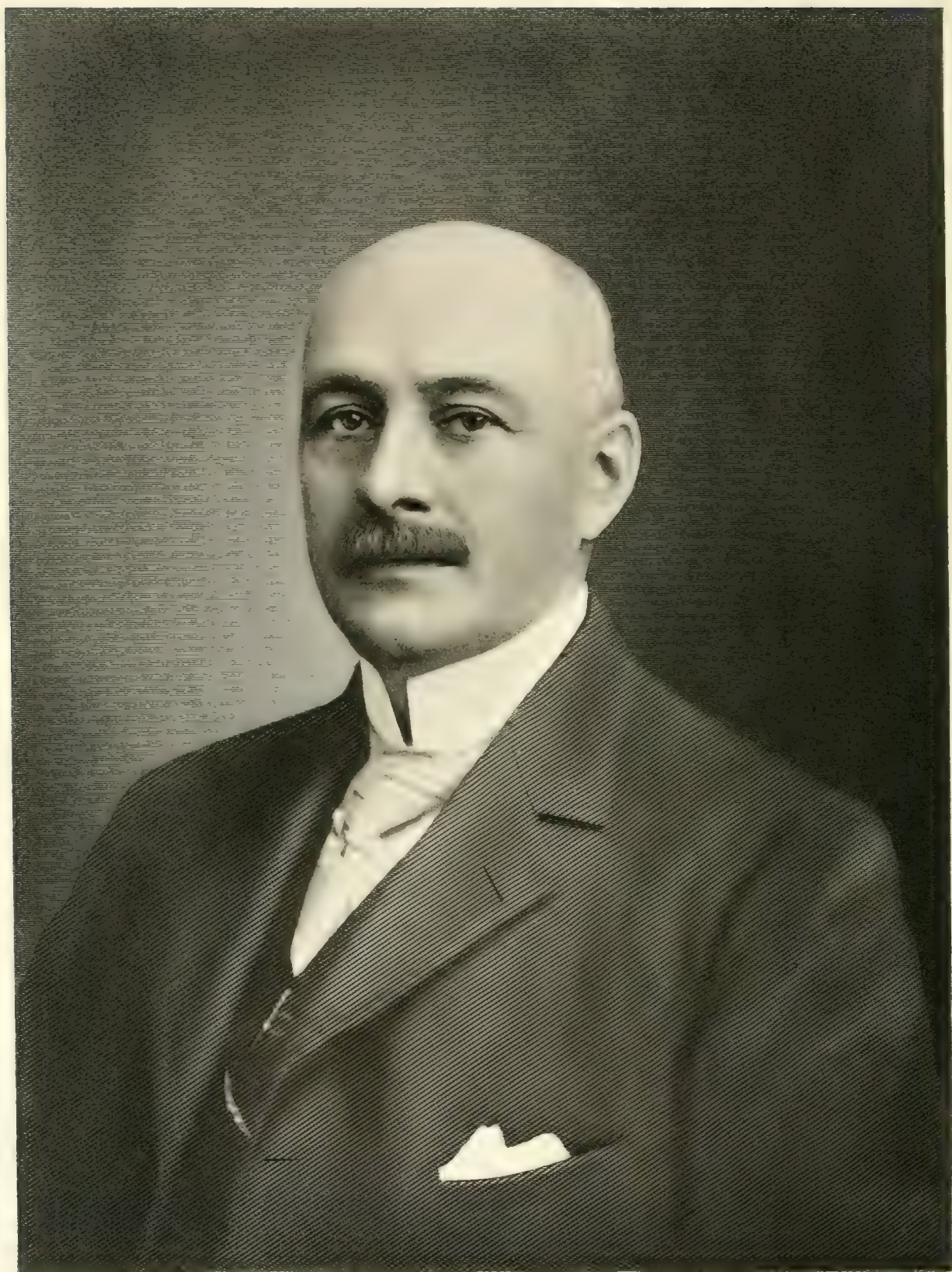
form, having joined the Union army as a private and risen through the grades to orderly sergeant, sergeant major, second lieutenant and first lieutenant, in December, 1864, being mustered out at Savannah, Georgia, as adjutant of his regiment. Mr. McLaren is also identified with the Order of the Loyal Legion in Illinois, being one of the original members of the Illinois Commandery, and has served as vice-commander of that Commandery. He is a thirty-third degree Mason; was worshipful master of Cleveland Lodge No. 211, in 1870-1; high priest of Washington Chapter in 1874, and eminent commander of the Chicago Commandery, K. T., in 1875-6. He is also a member of the Illinois and Union League clubs, and a life member of the St. Andrew's Society, and an honorary member of the Bankers Association. In his political life Mr. McLaren has always been an uncompromising Republican, and a fearless defender of the flag, whether in times of war or peace. As an earnest citizen, he has been identified with the executive committee of the Citizens' Association for many years, and has served for one term as president of that useful body.

On May 26, 1868, Mr. McLaren wedded Miss Hattie A. Studley, daughter of Captain David Studley, of Cook county, Illinois, and of their four children three are still living, as follows: J. Loomis; Grace, now the wife of Philip B. Hosmer, and Jessie, Mrs. James Simpson. Since 1870 the family has been identified with the Third Presbyterian church.

Since June, 1901, the office of superintendent of public service for Cook county has been held by William McLaren, a man of recog-

WILLIAM
McLAREN. nized ability and efficiency both as a business man
and in public service. Like his older brother, John

McLaren, he is a well known figure in lumber circles in Chicago, and from a successful career in this business transferred his attention to the public life of the county and city. He was born in Dubuque, Iowa, October 20, 1856, during the residence of his parents, William and Helen (Hume) McLaren in that city. He received a common school education in his native city, and then came to Chicago to join his older brother John and began his connection with business life when only fourteen years of age as an office boy. From 1876 to 1884 he was with the John Mason Loomis & Company, lumber merchants, rising from a minor position to a



W. J. Barney

placed on the sales force. In 1884 he was elected secretary and treasurer of the A. R. Beck Lumber Company, and held that office till the firm went out of business about 1900. Throughout this time he was associated with his brother, who was one of the pioneers in the lumber business of Chicago.

Mr. McLaren first became interested in politics in 1884. In March, 1901, he became chairman of the civil service commission of the county, but served only until June 10 of the same year, when he was appointed to the office of superintendent of public service. Each succeeding president of the board of county commissioners has re-appointed him to this office, as a proper acknowledgment of his official fitness and the record he has made. He is a fine business man and executive, and although he performs in regular course an immense amount of work, is always courteous and approachable, so that the machinery of his department runs without friction. In his home district in South Chicago he has been president of the South Chicago Improvement Association since its organization in 1893, and president of the South Chicago Hospital Association since it was organized in 1898. His principal business connection at the present time is with the Rudolph-Hagenes Manufacturing Company of Chicago, of which he is secretary. He is a member of the Hamilton and the Illinois Athletic clubs, and is a thirty-second degree Mason; is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, and has been identified with the Royal Arcanum since 1881.

William James Carney, controlling and developing some of the largest lumber and coal interests in the northwest, is a native of Ireland, born in Castlebar, County Mayo, on the 20th of September, 1855, son of John and Bridget (Fahey) Carney. When the boy was eleven years of age the family located in Chicago, and he was educated at the old Kinzie school and Drew's Business College. Quite early in youth he was thrown on his own resources, entering business life as a tally boy for the lumber concern of W. J. Frawley & Company, his wages being four dollars per week. He remained with the firm until 1874, when he resigned a good position to become bookkeeper for Eggleston, Hazelton & Company, also dealers in lumber. After remaining in the service of that company for three years, he joined the Mackinaw

Lumber Company (of which W. D. Houghteling was president), with which he continued for eight years, or until 1885.

While still in the employ of the Mackinaw Lumber Company, Mr. Carney took his first step in the establishment of an independent business by joining his brother, the late B. J. Carney, in the formation of Carney Brothers, of Grinnell, Iowa. In 1885 he severed his connection with the Mackinaw concern, and devoted his time thereafter to the firm establishment and continuous development of the business of his firm. The brothers established yards at Grinnell, Marshalltown, Des Moines and other points in Iowa, and in 1900, when the business had grown to very large proportions, the establishment was incorporated as the Carney Brothers Company, of which William J. has been continuously president. At the time of the death of Bernard J., the elder brother, in 1908, the firm employed four thousand men in the operation and development of its various lumber and coal interests.

The late Bernard J. Carney, who passed away May 4, 1908, at his home in Grinnell, Iowa, had for years been classed as among the strongest business men and most honorable citizens of that state, and his death brought forth from press and people many admiring and warm testimonials as to the ability and manly worth of his character. He was also a native of Ireland, born on the 24th of June, 1852. Coming to Chicago when he was ten years of age, he received his education in that city, and from the time of his early manhood until his decease was virtually engaged in business with his brother, William J. There are few instances of such deep and unshaken brotherly affection, withstanding through the years all the annoyances and wearing stress of an active business career. The deceased became a resident of Grinnell in 1880, and that city remained his family homestead until his death. In 1883 he was married to Miss Ellen M. Tibbitts, of Plymouth, Indiana, and the widow and five children survive him. To the last Mr. Carney was a devout member of the Catholic church.

In further tracing the business interests and connections of William J. Carney, the surviving brother, it may be stated that in 1885 he became a partner in the firm of McElwee and Carney and McElwee & Company, of Chicago, Illinois. In 1892 he assisted in the organization of the Edward Hines Lumber Company, in which he was for

some time a director, and in 1902 founded the Whatcom Timber Company and United Shingle Company, both of Washington state, of which he is president, and which together employ about one hundred men. He established the Carney Coal Company, of Carneyville, Wyoming, in 1903, and the town, which he founded the year before, now has a population of two thousand. About half of the inhabitants are in the employ of the coal company of which he is president. He is also president of the Saylor Coal Company, with 1,000 employes, and of the Coaldale and Scandia Coal Companies, each of the last two employing 500 men and all of the companies named having their headquarters at Des Moines, Iowa. All of which goes conclusively to show that Mr. Carney is a leading factor in the fuel and lumber supply companies of the west. He is also interested with his younger brother, Thomas J. Carney, in the Manhattan Lumber Company of South Chicago.

In 1883, at Chicago, Mr. Carney was united in marriage with Miss Teresa E. Cunningham, daughter of Peter F. Cunningham, and two children have been born to them: Otis P., who died in 1899, and William Roy, who is a student at the University of Chicago. In politics, Mr. Carney holds an independent position. In religion, he is a staunch Roman Catholic, and is active in the social and artistic circles of the city. He is a member of the Chicago Art Institute and identified with the Colonial, Hamilton, Chicago Athletic and South Shore Country clubs. Mr. Carney resides at No. 4411 Grand boulevard in one of the handsomest residences on the south side, which in its architecture and appointments reflects both his substantial success in the world and his tastes and talents as a cultured gentleman.

The Crighton family has long enjoyed a close and leading connection with the grain trade of Chicago, the development of which is so vital to the substantial prosperity of the city and its tributary territory. JAMES
CRIGHTON. James Crighton is a native of Longforgan, Perthshire, Scotland, born in March, 1851, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Duncan) Crighton. He obtained his education in the public schools of his native place previous to coming to Chicago in 1867, and in 1877 he became an employe in the grain commission house of Low Brothers & Co.

The house mentioned, with which Mr. Crighton thus commenced his career in the grain business, had been established since 1856. In

1848 John Crighton, the uncle of James, had become a resident of Chicago and entered the employ of Rumsey and Dole, as a clerk in their grain and forwarding business. Later, for many years he served as flour inspector of the board of trade. In March, 1881, he became senior partner in the firm of John Crighton & Co., which assumed the interests of the old house of Low Brothers & Co. His partner in the business was Sanford A. Scribner, a member of Low Brothers & Co., the style of the firm afterward becoming Crighton and Scribner.

James Crighton remained with Crighton and Scribner until the death of his uncle in 1887, when he was received by Mr. Scribner into partnership, the style becoming Scribner, Crighton & Co. Mr. Scribner died in 1901, but the business was conducted under the old name until December, 1903, when the firm of Crighton & Co. was organized, with Fred D. Austin, who had been with the house for many years, as junior partner. The business includes dealings in grain, seeds and provisions. For many years Mr. Crighton has been a member of the Chicago Board of Trade and the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, having been a director of the local body and served on some of its important committees. In Masonic circles he is a member of Blair Lodge, No. 393, A. F. & A. M.; a life member of York Chapter, and identified with Columbia Commandery and Medinah Temple.

In August, 1882, Mr. Crighton married Miss Mary Wade Hanna, and the children born to them are Charles Hanna and James Millar Crighton. His wife is a daughter of William J. and Jane (Wilson) Hanna, of Chicago, her father being an influential citizen of its early period. Both Mr. and Mrs. Crighton have long taken a deep interest in the church work of the Presbyterian denomination. The former has been especially prominent in Sunday school work, Erie chapel of the Third Presbyterian church receiving his liberal support.

Smith Herbert Bracey, actively engaged in the promotion of various railroad enterprises throughout the country and in the administration of several valuable properties in the Ohio valley and the state of Missouri, for the past three decades has also been one of the largest railroad contractors in the United States. In his early life he laid the foundation of his success as a workman and a manager in the field. Mr. Bracey is a native of Clinton county, New York, born on the 4th of August, 1859, son of A. S. and Ann (Roberts) Bracey. When he

SMITH H.
BRACEY.



Smith St. Bracey

was six years of age he was brought west by his parents, the family locating at Galesburg, Illinois, in 1865, and there the boy received a common school education. At Galesburg he also began railroad work as a water boy among the laborers, advancing successively to be section hand, road master and general manager. His services were with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the St. Louis & Grand Tower railroads, and in 1879 he graduated from the position of an employe to that of a railroad contractor.

Mr. Bracey has conducted a business alone during nearly all the intervening period, having constructed more than three thousand miles of railroad (both steam and electric) in the United States and about five hundred miles in Canada. As a builder of prominence and enterprise he was associated with the late Jay Gould, the eminent promoter and financier, constructing for him the important section of the Missouri Pacific system from Kansas City to Pueblo, a distance of 700 miles. He also built the Cheyenne & Northern road, 180 miles, and the Chicago & Atlantic (now the Erie), from Hammond to Marion, Ohio; the Aurora, Elgin & Chicago third rail system; the Lake street elevated road, of Chicago, and many other lines, especially in the middle west. He is president of the Cincinnati, Bluffton & Chicago railroad, extending from Huntington to Union City, Indiana, seventy-five miles; holds the presidency of the Portland, Columbus & Eastern railroad, an extension of the Cincinnati, Bluffton & Chicago road, 125 miles in length and in course of construction; and is the head of the Interstate Railway Company, operating a double track line (electricity and steam) fifty miles in length, extending from Kansas City to St. Joseph, Missouri. For five years past Mr. Bracey has been chiefly devoted to the organization of railroads—bonding them, raising the necessary funds for their construction, and, in every way, founding them on a substantial and permanent basis.

On the 30th of November, 1879, Mr. Bracey wedded Miss Nellie A. Speyer, of Bridgeport, Vermont, and their daughter, Gertrude S., born to them April 17, 1881, is now Mrs. Charles Blackburn, of Longwood, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Blackburn have three children—Ethel Maude, Charles Bracey and Marjorie Adele Blackburn. The only son, Smith H. Bracey, Jr., was born August 8, 1885, and died in the brightness of his youth, December 12, 1901. Mr. Bracey is a Republican in politics; is identified with the Masonic fraternity and the Indepen-

dent Order of Odd Fellows, and also belongs to the Kenwood Club and the new Illinois Athletic Club.

John Fitch Lincoln Curtis, a stock and grain broker of high reputation, member of the firm of Clement, Curtis & Company, with headquarters at No. 219 LaSalle street (Rookery building), was born in Chicago on the 20th of December, 1865, being a son of John F. and Harriet S. (Wilson) Curtis. After obtaining a public school education, he began his business career as an office boy for Franklin MacVeagh & Co., and while in the employ of that house was advanced to the position of cashier. Resigning the latter position, he became a salesman with the firm of W. S. Knight & Co., wholesale grocers, and later was placed in charge of the dried fruit department of the house.

In 1900 Mr. Curtis entered a new field by becoming identified with Raymond, Pynchon & Co., stock brokers, as manager of a branch office on Wabash avenue. In 1901 the firm mentioned disposed of its business to Lester, Kneeland & Co., and transferred its house to New York. Upon the death of the senior partner the firm became Kneeland, Clement & Curtis, and upon the retirement of L. D. Kneeland in 1906, Clement, Curtis & Company. As a strong and conservative member of this firm, Mr. Curtis holds memberships in the New York and Chicago Stock exchanges, New York Coffee Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade.

In June, 1897, Mr. Curtis was united in marriage with Miss Frances E. Witbeck, and they have become the parents of two children—John Guernsey and Dorothy Frances Curtis. The family resides at Highland Park. In his capacity as a voter Mr. Curtis has always been a Republican, while as a social factor of the community he is identified with the Union League, Chicago Athletic, Exmoor and South Shore Country clubs.

Allan Montgomery Clement, senior member of the firm of Clement, Curtis & Company, with offices in the Rookery, No. 219 LaSalle street, is a typical representative of the modern school of brokerage, basing the progress and enterprise of his house upon a thorough knowledge of the business; so that, while conservative, he has never hesitated over a legitimate expansion of his house. Mr. Clement is a native of Chicago, born on the 31st of October, 1869, son of Austin and Sarah (Montgomery)

Clement. He received an education which fitted him for the practical side of life by pursuing courses in the city schools and at the Chicago Manual Training School, graduating from the latter in 1886.

Mr. Clement passed almost directly from school into the clothing house of Clement, Bane & Company, continuing to be identified with that firm for a period of fifteen years. In 1900 he became a partner in the firm of Raymond, Pynchon & Company, and, after being thus identified for three years, was associated with Lester, Kneeland & Company for a year. Upon the death of the senior partner the style changed to Kneeland, Clement & Curtis, and upon the retirement of L. D. Kneeland in 1906 it became Clement, Curtis & Company. The partners in the firm are members of the New York and Chicago Stock exchanges, Chicago Board of Trade, and the New York Cotton and New York Coffee exchanges. Outside of his leading identification with these financial and commercial organizations, Mr. Clement is well known for the deep interest which he has long taken in the Illinois Western Hospital for the Insane, of which he is a trustee. In politics he is a Republican, and belongs to the Union League, Glen View, Exmoor, Chicago Athletic and South Shore Country clubs, being a director in the last two organizations.

Mr. Clement's wife was formerly known as Miss Grace Groves, and the children born to them are as follows: Austin Arthur and Franklin Groves Clement. The family resides at No. 3967 Lake avenue.

William Alden Fuller, for forty-five years a leading manufacturer of this city and now retired from active business, was born in Lancaster,

WILLIAM A. ter, Massachusetts, on the 31st of August, 1836,
FULLER. being a son of Ephraim and Judith (Goss) Fuller.

The common schools of his native place afforded him his mental training, while his physical condition was maintained by the work of the home farm. The combination made a sturdy man of him, with eyes open to the opportunities which lie at hand, and mind divorced from romance. When sixteen years of age he began business life as station agent for the Worcester & Nashua Railroad, being located at South Lancaster. The road which thus gave him his first experience in the real work of the outside world is now a section of the well known Boston & Maine Railroad Company.

In 1854, after two years of railroad work in the above mentioned connection, Mr. Fuller came to Chicago and secured a position as bookkeeper with the firm of Goss & Phillips, sash and door manufacturers, at the corner of Clark and Twelfth streets. At the time of his identification with the industry of manufacturing lumber and building material, in this specialty Chicago was the first in the United States. At this early period, also, the term "bookkeeper" covered a multitude of duties, including not only the care of the books and accounts, but the general office work, as well (even to the sweeping), and assisting in the tallying and handling of the raw material and the finished product. But this was the kind of training that gave a broad, as well as a detailed knowledge of the business, and the twelve years thus spent by Mr. Fuller placed him in line for the assumption of any responsibilities in the field which might come to him. In 1866, with Azariah R. Palmer, he was admitted to a partnership in the firm, which now became Goss, Phillips & Company. This continued but a little more than a year, when Messrs. Goss and Phillips sold the business to the junior partners, and the house of Palmer, Fuller & Company was established. Of this flourishing co-partnership Mr. Fuller remained president until his retirement from business in 1899. Up to that time the changes in the firm had included the reception of George B. Marsh as a new member in 1869, the retirement of Mr. Palmer in 1872 and the withdrawal of Mr. Marsh in 1885. At the time of Mr. Fuller's retirement the business had developed not only into one of the most extensive manufactories of building material in the city, but into a large trade in lumber and shingles. He had been prominent in the Sash, Door and Blind Association of the Northwest, serving as its treasurer for several years, and had repeatedly been elected a director in the Lumberman's Exchange, so that for more than thirty years he had been one of the strongest factors in the northwestern field.

Although retired from the lumber field, both as a dealer and a manufacturer, Mr. Fuller retains his directorship in the Northern Trust Company, with whose management he has been identified for many years. His membership in the clubs is confined to the Chicago, Commercial, Union League and Onwentsia. Mr. Fuller is a widower and has two children—Leroy W. and Ginevra (now Mrs. Charles Garfield King, of Chicago).

For a quarter of a century Edward Payson Bailey has been a large factor in the upbuilding of the business and substantial reputation of the National Malleable Castings Company in the west, since 1882 having successively been treasurer and president of the Chicago Malleable Iron Company, and since 1901 manager of the Chicago works of the corporation named. He is a native of Almont, Lapeer county, Michigan, born on the 28th of December, 1841, and is a son of Frederick Kinsman and Sarah (Shaw) Bailey. Educated in the public schools of his birthplace and of Joliet, Illinois, he came to Chicago as a youth of eighteen, but before entering business wisely pursued a thorough commercial course at Bryant & Stratton's Business College, thus placing himself in a position to develop his abilities on a broad foundation.

In 1860 Mr. Bailey first became known to the business circles of the city as a clerk for Densmore & Rice, and after serving in a similar capacity for Cooley, Farwell & Company became a bookkeeper for a leading firm at Odell, Illinois. In 1863-4 he served as a clerk in the United States quartermaster's department, and spent the decade from 1865 to 1875 as cashier of a bank at Knoxville, Tennessee. In 1875-82 he was identified with A. T. Stewart & Company, of New York, and since 1882 has resided in Chicago, associated with the business of the Chicago Malleable Iron Company and the National Malleable Castings Company. He is also a director of the C. B. Cattle Company and the Coonley Manufacturing Company, and vice-president and director of the Chicago Savings Bank and Trust Company.

Mr. Bailey has been twice married—first, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on the 26th of December, 1866, to Miss Katharine Baxter, and the following children have been born to them: Delia Augusta, now Mrs. Arthur H. Day, of New Haven, Connecticut, and Annie Baxter Bailey, who died in infancy. His first wife was the daughter of John Baxter, an eminent lawyer of Knoxville, Tennessee, and at the time of his death in 1886 was a judge of the Sixth Circuit court of the United States.

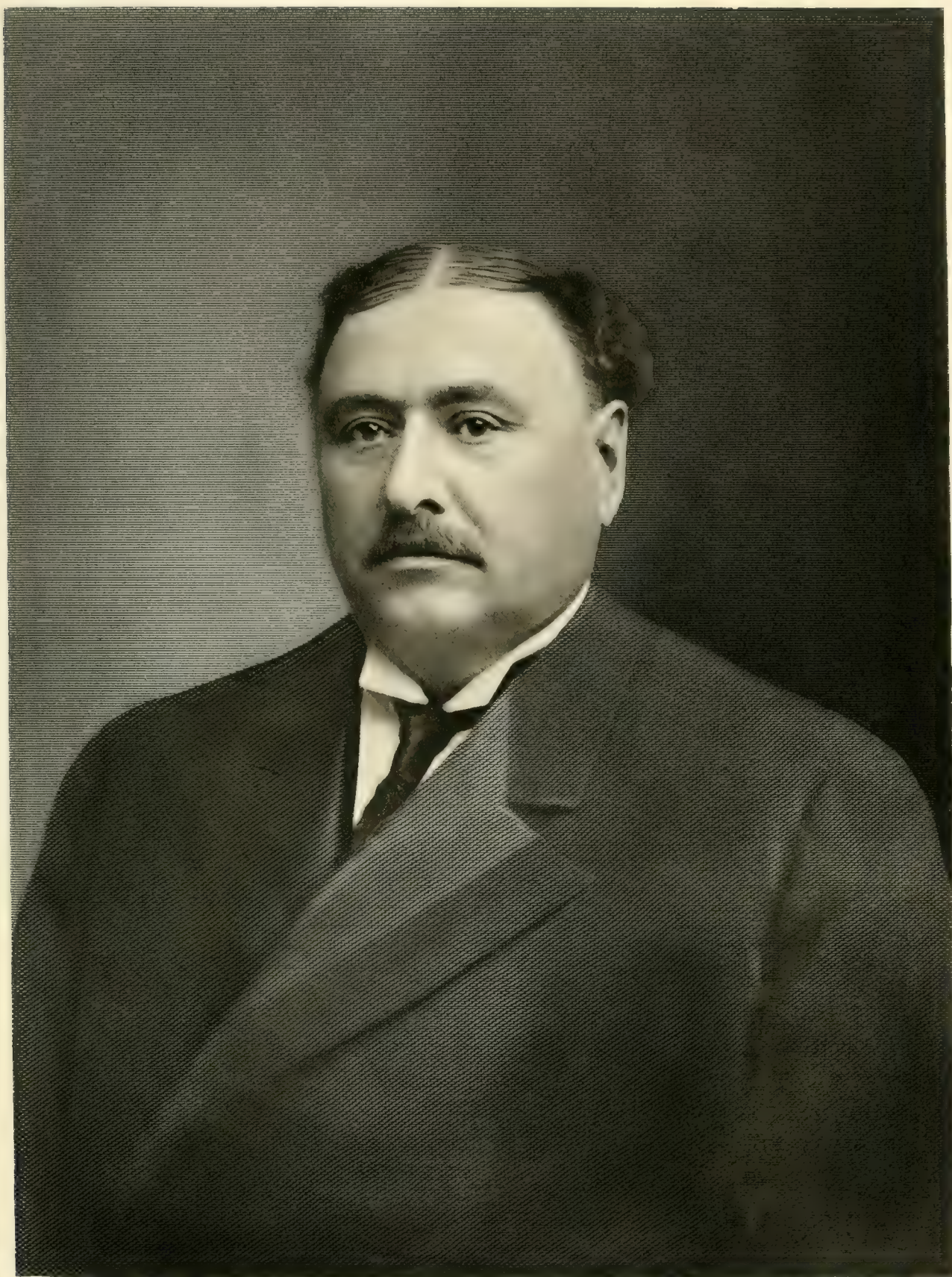
Mr. Bailey's second marriage was celebrated in Chicago, on the 9th of May, 1889, with Miss Minerva Spruance, daughter of Harmon Spruance, for many years a prominent operator of the Chicago Board

of Trade. Mr. Spruance died in 1905. He was a native of Pennsylvania, but came to Illinois in his infancy, was reared in the state and was a thorough westerner and Chicagoan in character and accomplishments. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bailey, as follows: Edward Payson, Harmon (a daughter), Frederick Spruance and Vaughn Bailey.

As Mr. Bailey is a representative of an old historic family, he enjoys membership in both the Society of Colonial Wars and the Sons of the Revolution. He is a member of the Union League, Twentieth Century, Chicago Literary, Midlothian, South Shore Country and Church clubs. In churchmanship he is an Episcopalian of long and prominent standing, having been a vestryman of Grace church for more than twenty years; a warden for about seven years; for a long time a deputy to the diocesan convention and a deputy to the general convention in 1901, 1904 and 1907. He has also been a leader in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, during the past four years having served as president of the Chicago association and being honored with a re-election in January, 1908.

John Child Barber, president of the Standard Car Truck Company, was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, on the 12th of December, 1844, son of Alonson and Emeline (Child) Barber. From 1852 to 1860 he was passing through the public schools of his native county, with those of Rock, Wisconsin, and in September, 1861, commenced his service as a Union soldier in a regiment of the Badger state. He received his honorable discharge in August, 1865, and in the following month secured employment with the Chicago & North-Western Railway Company, in its car building department at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, filling various positions therein for six years.

In April, 1871, Mr. Barber assumed an important position in the mechanical department of the Northern Pacific Railway shops at St. Paul, Minnesota, and thus served for two years. In 1873 he became superintendent of the car department of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, and the decade during which he was an incumbent of that position was spent at Sedalia, Missouri. In 1883-5 he was superintendent of the Rio Grande division of the Texas Pacific Railway, with headquarters at Fort Worth, Texas, and returned to the



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service of the Northern Pacific Railway at St. Paul in charge of the car department, continuing thus for twelve years, or until 1897.

Since the year named above Mr. Barber has given his entire time to his various inventions of railway appliances, fifty-four of which he has patented and successfully placed upon the market. The most important of the list has proved to be the well known all-steel Barber truck for locomotive, passenger and freight equipment. In 1898 Mr. Barber organized the Standard Car Truck Company for the manufacture and sale of his various patented trucks, and of this organization he remains president. Within the past five years he has equipped over 200,000 cars in the United States and Canada, on the leading railroads of both countries.

Mr. Barber's career is almost unique in the history of industrial development, for he has been both a successful inventor and a manufacturer of his own patents. It is seldom that the inventor is the one who gathers the rich fruits of his ingenuity, since the studious and thoughtful mind which originates new mechanisms is apt to tire at their slow and practical application to the uses of trade and commerce. But from boyhood Mr. Barber possessed the fortunate combination of ingenuity, industry, and a persistency which never flagged under the stress of adverse conditions. In the field of which he became a practical master he not only saw the possibilities of improvement, but after working out the problems mentally was able to put his solutions into such shapes that there would be a large and profitable demand for his inventions. In a most eminent degree he possesses both practical ingenuity and business ability. His executive talents are shown also in that he manages, with success, large interests outside those of the Standard Truck Company. One of the enterprises in which he takes unusual pride is an extensive stock farm and game and fish preserve in Crow Wing County, Minnesota.

On March 3, 1869, Mr. Barber was united in marriage with Miss Fannie M. Craig, and the children of their union are Annie C., Franklin L. and Lee W. The last named is prominently identified with the company in an official capacity. John C. Barber is a thirty-second degree Mason, his membership being still with the St. Paul bodies. He also belongs to the South Shore Country Club, of Chicago.

Lee W. Barber, secretary of the Standard Car Truck Company, is a native of Pettis county, Missouri, where he was born on the 12th of June, 1874. He is the youngest son of John Child and Mary Frances (Craig) Barber, his father being an inventor of railroad appliances with a national reputation, and a detailed biography of whom will be found preceding this. The son was nine years of age when the elder Barber removed to Fort Worth, Texas, as superintendent of the Rio Grande division of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, but as his father remained there only about a year and subsequently passed twelve years at St. Paul, Minnesota, as master car builder of the Northern Pacific, it was in the latter city that Lee W. obtained his education and practical knowledge of car construction. He passed through the public schools and afterward enjoyed three years of study in the Minnesota State University. For two years after leaving school he was employed in the car inspecting department of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

In 1900 Lee W. Barber became assistant to the president of the Standard Truck Company, which had been organized in Chicago; was promoted to the vice-presidency in 1904, and upon the death of Lyman W. Barber, his uncle, in 1908, succeeded him as secretary of the company.

On the 25th of November, 1903, Mr. Barber was united in marriage with Miss Marion Bell Barber, his cousin, daughter of the late Lyman W. Barber, and they reside at No. 5628 Washington avenue. Mr. Barber is not only a widely known business man of the younger and decidedly progressive generation, but is an active figure in the historic fraternity of Masonry, with which he has been identified for some ten years.

Williard T. Block, a capitalist of the constructive type, who was born at Columbia, Pennsylvania, January 6, 1853, and educated in the grammar and high schools of that place, began his career at the age of fourteen when he became an employe of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad. With a varied and detailed experience in railroading gained during the next ten years, his first position of large responsibility was with the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad in 1878-82, when he accom-

plished the task of successfully reorganizing the accounts of that road. He was an employe of R. T. Wilson & Company of New York, in charge of the construction of the Wisconsin, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad, serving successively as auditor, treasurer, traffic manager and superintendent, from 1882 to 1887.

When in charge of the above named railroad in Iowa, Colonel Block located and started several prosperous towns in the central part of the state, between Waterloo and its southern limits, one of which is known as Blockton, Taylor county. It is a most promising place, being in the center of a rich farming section, and is peopled by an industrious and energetic class of citizens. While connected with the traffic department of the railroad, he was quite prominent in all questions and adjustments which came before the classification committees. For several years he was a member of the executive committee of the General Passenger Agents Association.

Soon after his connection with the Wisconsin, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad, Colonel Block bought under foreclosure the Fort Madison & Northwestern Railroad, and reorganized, rebuilt and extended it. He promoted the Grant Locomotive Works, of which he was secretary and treasurer; also the Siemens & Halske Electric Company, in which he held similar positions until 1902. In 1890 he organized the Grant Land Association, of which he has since been secretary and treasurer, and has otherwise negotiated the purchase of many valuable land tracts, among them the Sturges farm of 380 acres for \$570,000, and the Hetty Green tract of 651 acres for \$1,500,000. At one time Colonel Block was president of the Chicago & Southwestern Railroad, a part of the Chicago Terminal system. In 1904 he took up the affairs of the Caswell Car Company, then bankrupt, and, as president, brought the business to a point where it paid good dividends and so attracted the attention of the car trust as to become finally absorbed by the latter. In fact, his ability and energy have never failed to achieve success, even in enterprises which previous to his connection with them seemed destined to fail. As another illustration along this line of thought: In 1899 he bought some mining property in Keweenaw county, upper Michigan. For the preceding twenty years the extraction of ores from that county had been almost abandoned, but the development of the industry during the last few

years, largely under the stimulus of Colonel Block's personality, has made that the most famous copper-mining section in the country. Nearly the entire mineral district of Keweenaw county is now controlled by the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company and other associates of the "trust," and the only large tract not thus controlled is an area of seven square miles owned by Colonel Block. His property is now surrounded by the mining plants of his mighty rivals.

Colonel Block has a distinguished ancestry, including some men whose inventive genius and constructive achievements entitle them to high rank among the Americans who have accomplished works of enduring importance and originality. His parents were A. B. and Barbara A. (Brobst) Block. His great-grandfather on his mother's side, Christian Brobst, surveyed the route and was a member of the company which constructed the Little Schuylkill & Susquehanna Railroad, one of the first railroad lines in the country and now a part of the Reading system. Living at Catawissa on the Susquehanna river he recognized, as did few men of that time, the tremendous influence of transportation over population and industry. As the navigation of the river at that point was almost impossible on account of the strong and treacherous current, he was one of the promoters in the building of a steamboat to run up and down the stream. On the trial trip of the second of the boats constructed for this purpose its boiler exploded, resulting in the death of many of the passengers and crew, and in such severe injuries to Mr. Brobst that he was obliged to retire from active life. Several years before this, Mr. Brobst had demonstrated the practicability of a railroad through this section of Pennsylvania. With only the crudest knowledge of surveying and equipped with home-made instruments, he located and leveled a line which was considered by engineers a marvel of accuracy. He succeeded in interesting such capitalists as Stephen Girard in this route, and finally in 1831 a company was organized which constructed the line above named. Christian Brobst and his brother, Valentine, were, at the time of their death, the owners of over one hundred and twenty thousand acres of anthracite coal lands in nine counties of Pennsylvania. This land is now owned by the Reading & Lehigh Valley railroads and has been in litigation for the past fifty years, the property having never legally passed out of the hands

of the family. Another ancestor on the maternal side was Peter Mellick, a Revolutionary soldier and a man of influence and wealth in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, whose descendants number many eminent men.

In 1880 Colonel Block married Miss Anna E. Scott, daughter of William P. Scott and a niece of Colonel Thomas A. Scott, who was one of the greatest railroad men of the last century, and at one time president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Union Pacific, the Kansas Pacific and the Texas & Pacific roads. Mrs. Block is also a great-granddaughter of Archibald Douglass, a grandson of Lord Douglass, whose son, Thomas Douglass, settled with three brothers in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1725. Further, she was the great-great-granddaughter of James Agnew, who settled in that county in 1729, and whose grandson, D. Hayes Agnew, was a celebrated physician of Philadelphia and married Rebecca Scott. The latter was born in 1706 and died in 1789 at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, on a farm which became a part of the great national battlefield during the Civil war. Mrs. Block is a charter member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, her great-grandfather, Colonel John Piper, having taken part in the stirring scenes of that conflict.

Colonel Block himself was one of the organizers of the Society of Sons of the American Revolution, being a member of the Illinois Chapter. He acquired his title by service on the staff of Governor Larrabee of Iowa from 1885 to 1889. He is a member of the American Historical Society and the National Biographical Society. Locally, he belongs to the Chicago Real Estate Board and the Union League Club, having been identified with the latter since 1887. Both he and his wife are influential members of the Episcopal church.

C. E. Tibbles, considered in this sketch, is a veteran plainsman and a soldier of the Civil war; but, notwithstanding the blood stirring experiences of his life, has for years been industriously engaged in the selling of patents, and is now the active and successful manager of the Hawk-Eye Boiler Compound Company. He is a native son of Illinois, born at Mendon, near Quincy, July 19, 1843, and is the son of William and Martha (Cooley) Tibbles. Both of his parents were natives of

Ohio, their homes being near Zanesville. The father was a farmer and a millwright, and died when C. E. was eight years of age. The mother was highly educated, before her marriage having been a teacher in an Ohio seminary, and she therefore educated her children thoroughly after they had passed beyond the curriculum of the district school. This talented, brave and self-sacrificing mother lived to be eighty-four years old, and died only a few years ago.

When the man of whom this narrative chiefly deals was thirteen years of age, his mother brought the family (with the assistance of two yoke of oxen) from Mendon to Putnam county, Missouri. Accompanying them were four cows and six sheep. The two weeks' journey from Illinois was by way of Keokuk to Memphis, Missouri, and thence to Hartford, Putnam county. The first winter was passed in an abandoned log school house, after which the family moved into the house which had been erected, and the mother and older boy commenced to "improve" their forty acres of swamp land, which had been purchased from the state of Missouri at twelve cents per acre. A year's experience in this locality induced a removal to Winterset, Iowa, where they remained for the succeeding winter.

In the spring of 1859, before he was sixteen years of age, the youth made an overland trip alone, going from Omaha to Pike's Peak and delivering a load of provisions to that point. He was thirty days on the way, and the dangers of the journey from Indians and "bad men" cannot be overstated. Arriving at his destination, he sold his flour at \$20 for a 100-pound sack, and eggs at \$1 a dozen. In 1860 he made a similar trip, and returned to Winterset the following two winters.

In the spring of 1861, with his brother (Mr. George N. Tibbles), Mr. Tibbles enlisted in the Fourth Iowa Infantry, which was commanded by Colonel G. M. Dodge, afterward promoted to be major general. They fought together at Pea Ridge under General Curtis, who was a cousin of their mother; thence marched to Helena, Arkansas, where they took boat for Vicksburg, and participated in the historic siege of that place, as well as the great engagements at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. The troops went into winter quarters at Woodville, Alabama, and while out on scout duty Mr. Tibbles was captured by the Confederates, stripped of his clothing and footwear,

and started toward Atlanta, thence being shipped by rail to Andersonville prison. After being confined six months he attempted to escape west to Chattanooga and rejoin Sherman's army, but was recaptured by a squad of thirty-two bloodhounds and Confederates and brought back to Andersonville. When Sherman captured Atlanta the Union prisoners were sent to Florence, South Carolina, the Tibbles brothers breaking through the guard line en route, and again making their escape, although many were shot in making a similar attempt. Through woods and swamps and across rivers, the bedraggled men finally made their way to Newbern, North Carolina, and, as they were not able to rejoin their regiment at Atlanta, accepted a furlough, and in December, 1864, received their honorable discharge at Davenport, Iowa.

For several months thereafter Mr. Tibbles was unable to work, but finally engaged in the sewing machine business, continuing with one company for seventeen years. Later he invented a machine himself, and sold various patents for a number of years, his aggregate sales amounting to some \$150,000. After selling his interest in this company he engaged in the boiler compound business, his present occupation. The company sells direct to customers, manufacturing boilers to meet the requirements of special plants.

John Secord Belden, who was senior member of Belden & Bush, general insurance agents and managers of the western department of the Fire Association of Philadelphia, is a native of
JOHN S. Warsaw, New York, born September 8, 1839, the
BELDEN. son of Dr. Charles W. and Frances (Cummings)
Belden. The schools of Alexander and Warsaw, in his native state, furnished him with his education.

Mr. Belden was actively identified with the fire insurance business of Chicago since March 1, 1865, and acted as representative, during these forty-two years, of several of the leading companies of the United States and England. His connection with Henry W. Bush, under the name of Belden & Bush, was formed January 1, 1902. Mr. Belden was also a director and treasurer of the Rialto Company, and was on the directorate of the Belden Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of insulated wire.

On the 17th of December, 1868, Mr. Belden married Miss Amanda W. Pool, and they became the parents of four children—Charles P.,

John S., Jr., Joseph C. and Elizabeth. Joseph C. Belden married Miss Mary C. Rew of Chicago, whose father, a well known manufacturer, is now deceased. The daughter Elizabeth is the wife of Roy McWilliams, a Chicago lawyer. Mrs. John S. Belden died May 26, 1907, Mr. Belden surviving her till July 18, 1908. She was widely known in social and charitable circles, having for many years been a member of the Woman's Club. In politics Mr. Belden was a Republican, and his club membership was with the Union League.

Joseph C. Belden, president of the Belden Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of insulated wire for telephone and electrical apparatus, was born in Chicago, on the 11th of June, 1876, son of John S. and Amanda W. (Pool) Belden. He is descended from an old and substantial family of the Empire state, and his father was one of the oldest and most prominent insurance men in this city, having represented leading American and British companies in Chicago since 1865. Joseph C. received a thorough preliminary education in the schools of this city, going to Yale University for his collegiate courses and graduating therefrom in 1897, with the degree of Ph. B.

After leaving college Mr. Belden entered the employ of the Kellogg Switchboard and Manufacturing Company, with which he remained until 1902, when he organized the company of which he has since been president. Originally founded with a capital of \$50,000, this amount has since been increased to \$200,000, and the plant at No. 194 Michigan street is rapidly acquiring importance among the industries of the city.

On June 7, 1902, Mr. Belden was united in marriage with Miss Mary Campbell Rew, daughter of Francis Rew, a well known manufacturer. One child has been born to their union, Joseph C. Belden, Jr. As to his social connections, Mr. Belden is identified with the University and Saddle and Cycle clubs, and the Chicago Athletic Association, as well as with the Yale Club of New York.

There are more victims to the virtue of faithfulness than the world knows of. Despite the physical dangers in continuous work, there are not a few rare characters whose conscience is so keen and whose natures are so self-sacrificing, that they first bring to a conclusion every task before they turn aside to pleasure, and even take upon themselves burdens

FLOYD T.
LOGAN.

for others beyond their strength to carry. Faithfulness and consideration for others were the key-notes of the life which passed away in the death of Floyd Tighman Logan, on July 26, 1906. So assiduously did he devote himself to business that he seldom had little time for recreation, although his honesty and strong character made him one of the most popular of those connected with the sash and door industry of Chicago.



Floyd T. Logan

Floyd T. Logan, the son of Captain Floyd Logan and Augusta (Hayman) Logan, was born at Newport, Kentucky, February 20, 1860, and was therefore in the very prime of life when death claimed him. His father was a well known steamboat captain along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and in 1865 the family settled in St. Louis, Missouri, where Floyd obtained a public school education and then commenced to strike toward independent manhood. At the age of

eighteen he became connected with the N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Company, plumbers' supplies, in the capacity of traveling representative. In 1884 he removed to Kansas City, in the same line, making his home with the head of the firm and traveling throughout the Southwest.

Mr. Logan's first identification with the sash and door business was as commercial traveler for the Western Sash and Door Company, of Kansas City, and his previous experience upon the road was the means of rapidly advancing his prospects in the new line. William Huttig, the president of the company, soon gauged his value, and in 1889 promoted him to the management of the Wichita (Kan.) Sash and Door Company, the manufacturing branch of the parent concern. There he remained until July 1, 1892, when he came to Chicago and was placed in charge of a department with the firm of John A. Gauger & Company, in the following January being given an interest in the business and assuming the management of the sales department. On January 1, 1906, the firm was incorporated as John A. Gauger & Company, and Mr. Logan was elected to the position of secretary, treasurer and general manager. His advancement was fully merited, since for several years he had borne the greater burden of the active management of the extensive business. During that period he came into only limited contact with the business world, but those with whom he was intimately associated—his partner, his office employees and the factory force—gave him their hearty co-operation and admiration, and at his death had only affectionate remembrance for his faithful personal labors and invariable consideration for those over whom he wielded such firm but kind authority.

In 1886, the deceased was married to Miss Laura Hackett, daughter of Thomas Hackett, of Kansas City, Missouri, and the widow with their only child, Floyd, survives him. The latter, who was born September 11, 1890, is now being educated at Racine College, Wisconsin, and is a most promising young man who bids fair to perpetuate the family name. The other members of the family who survive are an aged mother, who resides at Denver, Colorado, and two sisters, Mrs. L. G. McCormick, of that city, and Mrs. Samuel Leathe, of St. Louis, Missouri. Although a member of the A. F. & A. M. (Normal Park Lodge No. 797, of Englewood), the Royal Arcanum, and the new South Shore Country, the Athletic, the Calumet and the Hamilton

clubs, although formally connected with these fraternal and social organizations, and always welcome at their sessions and gatherings, Mr. Logan was so strongly bound by domestic ties that he seldom spent an evening from home. It is therefore to his household, to the home circle, to the wife for whom he so fondly and faithfully cared, that his loss reverts the keenest and heaviest.

James Mackay, secretary of the Kellogg-Mackay-Cameron Company, manufacturers of boilers and radiators for heating and power purposes, is a native of Montréal, Canada, born on the 24th of November, 1856, being a son of Andrew and Jannette (Manson) Mackay. He was educated in common and high schools of his native city and, instead of going at once into business, followed the common-sense course of entering an apprenticeship in plumbing and the manipulation of heating apparatus.

From 1870 to 1878 Mr. Mackay resided in Boston, there following his trade, gaining both money and experience, and becoming well grounded in every detail of the business. He then removed to Baltimore, where he remained for four years, and whence he was called to assume the superintendency of the Steam Evaporator Company of Charlotte, Michigan. The seven years—from 1882-89—which covered his service in this capacity gave him a broader outlook in business management and admirably fitted him to occupy a larger field in Chicago.

In 1889 Mr. Mackay located in Chicago as salesman for the Richardson & Boynton Company, whose principal business was the manufacture and installation of furnaces and heating plants, and, after a successful four years with that concern, in 1893 he identified himself with the American Boiler Company, with which he remained until 1898. In the latter year he became a member of the firm known as the Kellogg-Mackay-Cameron Company, whose business is extensive in bulk and broad in scope, for it not only embraces the manufacture of boilers and radiators, but the jobbing of heating and steam-fitters' supplies. The branches of the company are in New York, Minneapolis, Kansas City and Seattle, and the officers as follows: Clarence V. Kellogg, president; James Mackay, secretary, and W. A. Cameron, treasurer. Mr. Mackay is also director of the Kewanee

Boiler Company and of the Federal Boiler & Supply Company, being prominent in the field which he has so long occupied.

In 1876 Mr. Mackay married Miss Christina E. Imrie, at Montreal, Canada, and one child, Elizabeth Scott Mackay, has been born to them. Mr. Mackay is a Shriner in Masonry, a member of St. Bernard Commandery and Medinah Temple. In religion, he is a Presbyterian.

As a manufacturer of packing boxes and a dealer in all kinds of lumber, Charles William Tegtmeier is a large figure in the Chicago field, being in the active management and development of a business which was established by his father more than thirty-five years ago. He is a native Chicagoan, born on the 15th of December, 1866, being a son of Christopher and Christina (Meyerding) Tegtmeier. After receiving a public school education and a training in Bryant & Stratton's Business College, at the age of fifteen he entered his father's factory, and in succeeding years learned all the details both of the manufacture of boxes and the office management of the business.

The business was continued by Christopher Tegtmeier and his three sons until the death of his father in 1886. At that time it was incorporated as the Tegtmeier Lumber & Box Company, with Charles W. as secretary, and thus continued until 1893, when, on account of the ill health of one brother and the death of another, the former became sole proprietor of the business, as at present. He is not only a large manufacturer of packing boxes, but a dealer in all kinds of lumber, lath and shingles, and no member of the trade is more popular or has a more substantial standing. He is also a leading member of the Builders' & Traders' Exchange and other business associations. He belongs to the Order of the Hoo Hoo and the Royal Arcanum (Garden City Council), and is a member of the Illinois Athletic Association. In his religious faith, he is an earnest Lutheran, having long been a trustee of the Zion German Lutheran church.

Mr. Tegtmeier's wife was known before marriage as Miss Henrietta Nachtway, and by their union, which occurred in Chicago, April 21, 1897, three children have been born to them: Mildred, Henrietta and Charlotte. The family reside at No. 1151 Douglas boulevard, on the west side.





H. Bliss

Samuel Eugene Bliss, senior partner of Bliss & Laughlin, manufacturers of shafting, is a native of Jericho, Vermont, born on the 31st of January, 1846, son of Samuel Butler and Sally Clarissa (Cadwell) Bliss. After graduating from the academy at Underhill, that state, in 1862, he commenced his life of industry by entering his father's shop and engaging as a blacksmith and carriage builder until 1864. During the succeeding four years he was employed as a clerk in a hardware store at Burlington, Vermont, and on the 23rd of March, 1868, arrived in Chicago.

Mr. Bliss has therefore been a resident of this city for forty years, and is classed as one of its pioneer business men and industrial promoters. For a period of seventeen years he was trained in all the details of office work and the mysteries of salesmanship, both over the counter and on the road. The result was that in 1885, when he commenced business for himself as a dealer in machinery, he was thoroughly prepared both to found and develop his enterprise in all its departments. His success was quickly realized and continuously augmented, and in February, 1891, he disposed of his lucrative business to engage in the manufacture of shafting. In 1891 he associated himself with John L. Laughlin in that line of industry, and incorporated the concern in January, 1897. The manufacturing plant is located at Harvey, Illinois, and the business office at No. 10 South Canal street, Chicago, about one hundred men being employed altogether. Mr. Bliss has been president and treasurer of the establishment from the first. He is also vice-president and member of the finance committee of the Metropolitan Trust & Savings Bank, and is president of a mining corporation in Alaska. He has been a director in the Illinois Manufacturers' Association for the past five years.

At Saginaw, Michigan, on the 29th of September, 1869, Mr. Bliss was united in marriage with Miss Mary Frances Hickok, and they now reside at No. 3636 Lake avenue. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and by virtue of his patriotic ancestry is identified with the Sons of the American Revolution. He is viceroy of the Grand Imperial Council of the Red Cross of Constantine, and in 1908 will be in order of succession to the office of grand sovereign of that order. He is also president of the Illinois State Rifle Asso-

ciation, and is identified with both the Hamilton Club and the Chicago Athletic Association, having a life membership in the latter organization.

Fred M. Gale, president of the Bristol & Gale Company, has been a dealer in agricultural implements in Chicago for a period of nearly thirty-eight years, and during most of that time has been connected with a large and growing business. He is a native of Barre, Vermont, born December 29, 1839, being a son of Julius C. and Almira (Drury) Gale. His father was a farmer, and after the son had obtained an education in the public schools of his native village he became an active agriculturist himself. This training and experience eventually led him into his present field of business and ensured his success in it. In 1862, at the age of twenty-three, Mr. Gale enlisted in the Thirteenth Vermont Infantry for the nine months service, at the conclusion of which (in December, 1863) he re-enlisted in the Eighth Vermont Infantry, continuing therein until the close of the war.

At the conclusion of the Rebellion Mr. Gale returned to his home in Barre, Vermont, first engaging in farming and later in mercantile pursuits. In 1870 he located in Chicago, as the center of the great agricultural west, and securing a position with Emerson, Stafford & Company at once entered a field of salesmanship with which he was familiar. With this house, as with W. H. Banks & Company, he made a fine record in the sale of agricultural implements, and in 1877 joined E. S. Bristol in the establishment of an independent house, under the firm style of E. S. Bristol & Company. In 1887 the business, which had been developed to large proportions, was incorporated as the Bristol & Gale Company, of which Mr. Gale is now president; W. J. Bristol, son of the original senior partner, vice president; and Fred Gale, son of Fred M., secretary and treasurer.

In February, 1867, Fred M. Gale was married to Miss Helen A. Putnam, daughter of Abel Putnam, of Johnson, Vermont, and they have become the parents of three children: Fred, George B. and Helen M. Fred, the eldest, married Miss Ellis Brown, of Chicago; George B. married Miss Florence Robertson, also of this city; and Helen M. became the wife of John C. Leonard, treasurer of the Leonard Seed Company. Mr. and Mrs. Gale also adopted a daughter, Belle

G. Scribner, whom they reared and educated from the age of eleven years, and who is now the wife of Herbert E. Skinner, of this city. Mr. Gale is quiet and domestic, but social, and his religious faith has long been that of Unitarianism, and for many years he has been a member of the Third Unitarian church of the west side, of which he is still a trustee. He is a member of the George H. Thomas Post No. 5, Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Menoken Club, a west side organization. In politics he has never deviated from general Republican policies since he cast his first vote in the first year of the Civil war; but in the administration of local matters his support is given on the basis of personal fitness and sectional benefit.

William Andrew Birk, president of the Birk Brothers' Brewing Company, well-known brewers and bottlers, was born in Chicago, November 11, 1861, being the son of Jacob and Magdalena Birk. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, his first business venture being with a board of trade firm, with whom he remained until 1882. In that year he became associated with the Wacker & Birk Brewing Company, which his father had just assisted to organize, and remained in this connection until August, 1891. At that time the business of the company was sold to the English corporation known as the Chicago Breweries, Limited, and the elder Birk, with his sons, William A. and Edward J., purchased the Corper & Nockin plant on Webster avenue, and incorporated the Birk Brothers' Brewing Company. In 1895 Jacob Birk retired as a director of the company and from active business life altogether. His wife had passed away December 17, 1900.

Since the incorporation and organization of the Birk Brothers' Brewing Company, in 1891, William A. Birk has been president and Edward J. its secretary and treasurer. In politics, William A. is a Democrat. He is a member of Lincoln Park Lodge No. 611, A. F. & A. M., the Germania Maennerchor, the Chicago Athletic Association, the South Shore Country and the Industrial clubs. In September, 1903, he was married at Russells, Ohio, to Miss Rosalind Britton, and the family residence is at No. 688 Fullerton avenue.

Edward John Birk, secretary and treasurer of Birk Brothers Brewing Company, whose large brewing and bottling plant is on Webster avenue, is a native of Chicago, born April 2, 1867. He is a son of Jacob and Lena (Woelflin) Birk, his father having been born in Germany and being in early manhood a harnessmaker. He came to Chicago in 1854, prospered in trade and business, and for many years conducted a hotel on West Lake street. In 1881 he became associated with Fred Wacker & Son, then engaged in the malting business, and in the following year became associated with the firm in brewing operations under the firm name of the Wacker & Birk Brewing Company. In 1891 the business was sold to the English corporation, the Chicago Breweries, Limited, and Jacob Birk and his two sons, William A. and Edward J., incorporated the Birk Brothers' Brewing Company. Since the founding of the company, at that time, William A. has been president and Edward J. Birk, secretary and treasurer. The basis of the complete and extensive plant was the Corper & Nockin brewery, purchased in 1891, and since remodeled and enlarged. The elder Birk retired from his connection with the business in 1895. The mother of Edward J. passed away December 17, 1900.

Edward J. Birk began business life in 1882 in connection with a board of trade commission firm. He was thus engaged until 1889 when he spent eight months on the Pacific coast, and, returning to Chicago, commenced to learn the brewer's trade with the Wacker & Birk Brewing Company. In 1891, as stated, father and sons organized the Birk Brothers' Brewing Company, with which he has since been identified in his present capacity.

On October 5, 1892, Mr. Birk married Miss Amanda Markus, and one child has been born to them, Amanda Markus. In politics he is a Democrat, and is a member of the Germania Maennerchor, of which he was a director, the Illinois Athletic Association, South Shore Country, Chicago Athletic, Chicago Automobile and Steam Yacht clubs.

Charles Brockway Gibson is one of the most widely known assayers, mining experts, chemists and medico-legal witnesses in the west. He is a native of Massena, St. Lawrence county, New York, born on the 6th of August, 1854, being a son of Otis and Chloe (Brockway) Gibson. He spent the first eighteen years of his life on a Vermont

farm, working and acquiring a common and a high school education. Coming west he became a student in the University of Illinois at Champaign, graduating from that institution in 1877 in both the chemical and military courses. Prior to his entrance to the state university he had traveled for several years in New England as a salesman and assistant manager of a lyceum course. After his graduation he spent a year with a gold, silver and lead refining company, when he entered the drug business, which, with the study of medicine, he continued for about two years. He next entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and after a full course therein graduated in 1885 with the degree of M. D.

In the meantime Professor Gibson's reputation had been expanding. After three years of practical work with G. A. Mariner and C. G. Wheeler, in 1882 he had been elected to the chair of chemistry in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, which he held until 1890, or five years after his graduation in medicine. In 1888 he became professor of chemistry and metallurgy in the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, serving thus for eight years; also held the same chair for one year in the Hahnemann Medical College and the Northwestern Dental School. Since 1879, while carrying along these various professional courses and ably performing the functions of his professorships, he has also conducted a large private practice as an assayer, chemist, metallurgist and mining engineer. He has done much expert and legal work, notably in the Luetgert, Blydenberg and other cases, in which the verdicts depended so materially upon the results of chemical analyses. At the present time he confines himself almost entirely to general chemical work and the examination of mines.

Professor Gibson is a member of the American Chemical Society, Berlin Chemische Gesellschaft and Berlin Zuchverein. Well known in Chicago, he is also a familiar figure in the mining regions of the United States, Canada and Mexico, his services in the last named country being in frequent demand as an expert examiner of mining property. For years he was popular and prominent in military circles. He served in the Vermont militia for three years, and in 1877 graduated from the University of Illinois (military course) with the rank of captain and adjutant, and for seven years was identified

with the National Guard of the state, in which he still holds a captaincy, without command. Although he enlisted for the Spanish-American war, he was not called into the service. The Professor is also a Mason of high rank and long standing, being a member of Blaney Lodge No. 271, A. F. and A. M.; Lincoln Park Chapter No. 177, R. A. M.; Chicago Council No. 4, R. and S. M.; Lincoln Park Commandery No. 64, K. T., and Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine, all of Chicago. Socially he is identified with the Illinois Athletic Association and Hamilton Club. His wife was formerly Miss Eva Catherine Clapp, to whom he was married on June 29, 1891.

Charles Chauncey Curtiss, projector, and, at the present time, manager of the magnificent Fine Arts building on Michigan avenue,

CHARLES C. CURTISS. was long a prominent business man of Chicago, for nearly thirty years being especially identified with the music trade. He has always allied him-

self with that steadily growing body of independent citizens, so fully alive to municipal evils and necessities that they have ever been willing to assist in every possible way to fairly investigate them and assist in providing measures of relief. As a native of Chicago and the son of an able and public spirited father, he has had strong exterior inspirations, aside from the inclinations of a nature naturally conscientious and refined.

Mr. Curtiss was born in Chicago on the 31st day of July, 1847, son of Hon. James and Mary (Kimball) Curtiss. His father was an able pioneer of Chicago, a trained lawyer and twice mayor of the city. The boy passed his earlier years in Champaign county, Illinois, where he was educated and began his business career. In 1862 he commenced work as a messenger in the telegraph office of Champaign, and after serving two years in that capacity and as a dry goods clerk, commenced his service in the Union army. In 1864 he enlisted in company B, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving as a private from May to October of that year. He then became a clerk in the ordnance department of the government, at Nashville, Tennessee, where he served during the great battles of that year, and continued thus until April, 1866.

At the time mentioned above, Mr. Curtiss came to Chicago and

entered the employ of Field, Palmer & Leiter as salesman; after about a year in this capacity he went to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where for a time he filled a clerical position, and in 1868 returned to Chicago to enter for a brief period the city recorder's office. In 1869 commenced his long career in the music business, as a bookkeeper for Lyon & Healy. Mr. Curtiss remained with that firm until 1872, when he became a partner in the house of F. S. Chandler & Co., and later of Chandler & Curtiss. In 1875 he was appointed manager, treasurer and director of Root & Sons Music Company, and held that position of great responsibility for six years, in 1881 associating himself with Ferdinand Mayer in the formation of Curtiss & Mayer, agents for the sale throughout the northwest of the Weber pianos. After eight years of successful business, in 1890 he organized and became president of the Manufacturers' Piano Company, which he held for five years, then resigned to devote his attention to the realization of his project for the establishment of a grand house of music and art in the city which had even then acquired a cosmopolitan standing in this high domain of culture. In May, 1898, after many discouragements and after he had spent more than two years of persistent work and diplomacy, the Fine Arts building, at Nos. 203-7 Michigan avenue was completed, and thereby the cause which it represents has been immeasurably advanced both in Chicago and the entire west. It is, in truth, a home and a meeting place for the best talent of this section of the country. The Fine Arts building is a corporation, of which Mr. Curtiss is the vice president, treasurer and managing director.

As mentioned, Mr. Curtiss has always been independent in politics. He is one of the organizers of the Illinois Civil Service Reform League, and an earnest, working member of the Citizens' Association, Municipal Voters' League, Legislative Voters' League, Civic Federation, Municipal Art League and of other public organizations of a reformatory nature. He is also identified with the Archæological Institute of America, American Historical Association, Chicago Historical Society and the Loyal Legion, as well as with the following local clubs: Chicago Literary, Caxton, University, Chicago, City, Cliff Dwellers and Glen View. He is also a member of The Players' Club, of New York City.

On May 24, 1877, Mr. Curtiss married Miss Addie Louise Miller, daughter of the late Professor DeLaskie Miller, one of Chicago's most eminent physicians. Marjorie Kimball, James and Marion Curtiss are the names of the children born to them. The family reside at No. 110 Astor street.

Hans Peter Nelson, one of the most expert piano makers in the west, and at present secretary and general superintendent of the Cable & Nelson Piano Company, was born in Helsenburg, Sweden, on the 30th of December, 1867.

HANS P. NELSON. His parents are Nels Hanson and Hannah Nelson, and came to Chicago when Hans was about sixteen years of age. The youth had already served a portion of his apprenticeship at the trade of piano making, and had made good progress toward the securing of a thorough education. When the family settled in Chicago he secured employment with the Smith & Barnes Piano Company, and, while continuing to master the niceties of his trade, attended night school and became grounded in all the branches of a practical education.

Mr. Nelson remained with the Smith & Barnes Piano Company for a period of seventeen years, ten of which he spent as the superintendent and director of their factory. He then became similarly connected with the Fayette S. Cable Piano Company, and on August 1, 1904, became half owner of the Cable & Nelson Piano Company as a partner with the reorganized business. On March 1, 1906, he sold out his interest, and in June of that year organized the H. P. Nelson Company, of which he is now president and treasurer. The plant of the company is located at Marianna and Herndon streets, and aside from the storage warehouses, the manufactory consists of a brick structure, 120 by 60 feet in dimensions and four stories in height. The sales amount to about \$40,000 monthly.

On March 7, 1891, Mr. Nelson married Miss Hannah Bestrom, and the children born to them have been A. Gerhard and Lillian Margaret. The family reside at No. 209 Janssen avenue, and attend the Swedish Lutheran church. Fraternally Mr. Nelson is a member of the A. F. and A. M., Knights of Pythias and Knights of Macabees.

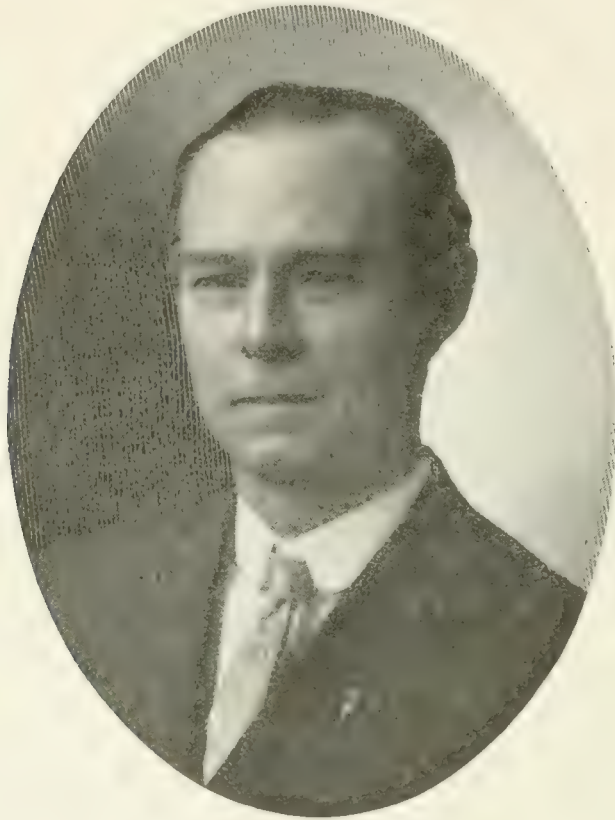
Robert Faulds Maxwell, senior member of the firm of Maxwell & Ruud, manufacturers of packing boxes, is a native of Chicago, born September 15, 1856, being a son of William and Jean (Kinleach) Maxwell. He comes of an old Scotch family, the two elder brothers, who have also been engaged in the same field for many years, being natives of the old country. His father brought his wife and family to Chicago in 1854, and was so prominent as a pioneer that one of the city streets on the west side was named in his honor.

After obtaining a public school education, Robert F. Maxwell became identified with the box-manufacturing business as a member of the firm of Maxwell Brothers. He continued as a partner from 1885 to 1901, withdrawing from the firm in the latter year to join Harold Ruud and establish a similar manufactory, under the name of Maxwell & Ruud. Shortly after the firm was organized, Mr. Ruud died, and Mr. Maxwell has since continued the business without change of style.

On March 7, 1882, Mr. Maxwell married Miss Elizabeth B. Vanderblue, and a daughter, Adelaide B. Maxwell, has been born to them. Mr. Maxwell has been a Republican of much local activity and prominence, and in 1886-90 served as alderman from the Twenty-fifth ward. As to fraternities, he is a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of the Royal Arcanum and National Union.

William Adelbert Converse, directing chemist for the Dearborn Drug and Chemical Works, began working in a retail drug store when twelve years old, and has worked his way through every grade of experience from clerk to pharmacist and chemist. He now stands foremost among the men of his profession in Chicago, and maintains the best professional connections. He is secretary of the Chicago section of the American Chemical Society, having held that office since 1902, and is a member of the council of the society at large. He is a member of the committee on standard tests for lubricants in the Society for Inspection of Materials. Besides these two societies, he is a member of the Society of Chemical Industry, the Western Society of Engineers, the Chicago Drug Trade Club, the Chemists' Club of New York, the Society for the Advancement of Science, and the Chicago Athletic Association.

Mr. Converse was born in Pioneer, Ohio, August 31, 1862, son of Ebenezer P. and Frances E. (Brower) Converse. The paternal ancestors of Mr. Converse came originally from England and settled in the New England states. He attended public schools in boyhood, and in September, 1874, became the boy clerk in a retail pharmacy. He finally began his studies in the Chicago College of Pharmacy (now the Pharmacy department of the University of Illinois), grad-



WILLIAM A. CONVERSE.

uating in 1889 with the degree of Ph. G. He followed his profession as pharmacist until 1896, and on January 12th of that year entered upon the duties of his present position. He married, September 10, 1885, Emma E. Conklin. Mrs. Converse is a daughter of Nelson and Sophia V. (Hendricks) Conklin, and was born at Angola, Indiana. They have a daughter, Ethel Fern Converse. Their home is at 4320 Greenwood avenue.

Clayton Mark, second vice president of the National Malleable Castings Company, was born in Fredericksburg, Pennsylvania, in June, 1858, son of Cyrus and Rebecca (Strohm) Mark. He was married September, 1880, to Miss Anna Griffith, and they have a family of nine children.

OLIVER O. AGLER. Oliver Oscar Agler, member of the firm of Upham & Agler, wholesale dealers in hardwood lumber, is a native of Plymouth, Indiana, born July 15, 1869, being a son of Morris and Mary (Snyder) Agler. His father, who was born in Ohio, was a farmer, and was one of the hardy sons of the field who served his country long and well in the crucial days of the Civil war. He enlisted in Company A, Forty-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and his period of service covered four years and sixteen days. He was with the intrepid and masterly Sherman in his famous march to the sea, participating in all the battles of the campaign and being wounded at Kenesaw Mountain. Including the northward movements through the Carolinas, he fought in twenty-nine battles, and was finally mustered out at the grand review at Washington in 1865. During all this season of bloodshed and weary marches he remained with the Forty-sixth Ohio, the regiment in which he enlisted at the beginning of the war.

Mr. Agler obtained his education in the common schools of Marshall county, Indiana, and at the age of sixteen commenced teaching in the country institutions himself, being thus employed for about three years. In 1887 he commenced his business career as a stenographer in the office of the Upham Manufacturing Company, at Marshfield, Wisconsin, and, after filling various positions with that concern, came to Chicago December 1, 1893, and in partnership with Fred W. Upham engaged in the hardwood lumber business under the firm name of Upham & Agler. In 1896 Mr. Agler became one of the organizers of the Fred W. Upham Lumber Company, of which he was secretary and treasurer. In 1903 a copartnership was formed with Fred W. Upham under the style of Upham & Agler, exclusive dealers in hardwood lumber, with offices in the American Trust Company building.

For two years Mr. Agler was president of the Chicago Hardwood Lumber Association and has been first vice president of the National

Hardwood Lumber Association for four years, and in June, 1908, was elected president.

Married at Plymouth, Indiana, March 17, 1892, to Miss Bessie E. Steele, Mr. Agler is the father of one child, Katherine. The family residence is at Geneva, Illinois, of whose country club Mr. Agler is an active member. He also belongs to the Minneapolis (Minn.) Club, and the Chicago Athletic, the Union League and the Mid-day clubs of Chicago. He is a K. T. Mason, and is popular with the fraternity.

John Martin Kranz, the widely-known Chicago confectioner, is a native of Germany, was born in Doerzbach in the year 1841, and is the only son of Michael and Margaret (Nuegel) Kranz. He attended the public schools near his home, and in 1860, having obtained a good education, left the Fatherland for the United States. Arriving in Philadelphia, he apprenticed himself to a confectioner, and after eight years of faithful work and intelligent observation had mastered every detail of his trade, besides having saved a small sum of money with which to venture into business for himself.

For the purpose of following an independent career in his chosen occupation Mr. Kranz came to Chicago in 1867, and after being employed by a confectionery house for a year commenced the manufacture of candies on a small scale on the west side. In this enterprise he showed that he had not only mastered the processes of the manufacturer, but that he possessed the gifts of a business man; for he so prospered in his undertaking that in 1873 he established a retail store in connection with his manufactory and wholesale house, opening it at 78-80 State street and, by degrees, occupying the entire building. In common with other leading confectioners he also added beautiful ice cream parlors to his sales rooms, the entire establishment being furnished and embellished in the most artistic manner. The confections which he has been placing on the market these many years have a wide reputation for their purity and daintiness, and, besides appealing to a very select trade in Chicago, are shipped to nearly every state in the Union.

In 1869 Mr. Kranz married Miss Florentine Bunte, the ceremony occurring in Chicago, and their children are as follows: Laura, who is married to Frank Lehmann, a manufacturer of machinery residing



John Kransz







William J. Lafferty.

in Dresden, Germany; Ida, now Mrs. Felix J. Notz, whose husband is general manager and treasurer of Joseph Baker & Sons (American Oven Company), Chicago; Florence, Alma and Lili. The unmarried daughters reside at the pleasant family home, No. 627 Dearborn avenue, north side. Mr. Kranz is independent in politics, a Lutheran in religious belief and an old member of the Germania Club. Unassuming and courteous, but energetic, able and positive, he is both forceful and popular, representing a type of citizenship which is the basis of Chicago's fair standing as a business and civic community.

At his death in February, 1907, John Abraham Devore was president of one of the oldest and best-known men's tailoring houses in

Chicago. A. A. Devore & Son, at their headquarters in the Pullman building, have been patronized by men of taste and fashion ever since the business

was established nearly thirty years ago. John A. Devore was the son of Abraham Allfree and Rachel (Long) Devore, the establishment taking its distinctive name from the father. The late Mr. Devore was born in California, Washington county, Pennsylvania, October 7, 1858, and after receiving a public school education, at the age of fourteen began learning the tailor's trade with his father, who had, in the meantime, established a business in Pittsburg. In 1878 father and son moved from the Smoky City to Chicago, and founded the firm which has prospered so many years as one of the best in the city. The elder Devore died in 1899, and from the incorporation of the company in 1902 until his death, John A. Devore was its president.

In Chicago, October 18, 1878, Mr. John A. Devore married Miss Anna Evans, and they had one child, Miriam. A Republican in politics and a firm believer in Christian Science; the late Mr. Devore was also devoted to good citizenship and social affairs, being a member of the Union League, the Kenwood and the Midlothian clubs, although his pleasant home in Kenwood was the chief center of his recreations and social enjoyments.

With the large merchant tailoring establishment of A. A. Devore & Son, above mentioned, William J. Lafferty has been identified since

1879. Born in Brownsville, Pennsylvania, on the 19th of January, 1852, he was a son of a well-known physician, Dr. William L. Lafferty, who practiced medicine in that place and vicinity from 1829 to 1866, and

then returned to his native state of Delaware to spend the remaining twenty years of his life. He was not only a skilled physician but a leading Mason, attaining to the office of district deputy grand master of Pennsylvania. His wife (formerly Rachel W. Marshall) was a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Lafferty was reared in Pennsylvania, and in 1879, after having spent several years in mercantile pursuits, came to Chicago and at once became connected with the house of which he has become so strong a factor. In 1874 he had married Miss Anna Belle, daughter of A. A. Devore, also a native of Brownsville, Pennsylvania. They have one child, Charles C.

Like his father, Mr. Lafferty has achieved prominence in Masonry. In 1888 he joined the order as a member of South Park Lodge, No. 662, and in 1894 became one of the organizers of Woodlawn Park Lodge No. 841, and for many years was worshipful master of the latter. He was elevated to Royal Arch Masonry in 1888 in Fairview Chapter No. 161, and the same year was knighted in Apollo Commandery No. 1. In 1892 he attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in Oriental Consistory. Mr. Lafferty takes a prominent part in south side social and religious affairs, being a member of the Woodlawn Park Club and the South Shore Country Club. Of Christ Church Episcopal, in Woodlawn, he has been senior warden fifteen years, and was chairman of the building committee which erected the present church in 1894.

Arthur Heun, architect, with offices at 810 Steinway Hall, is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, born on the 23rd of July, 1866. His parents were born in Germany—his mother (formerly Fredericka Nerreter), in Nuremberg, and his father (Bernhardt Herman Heun) in Leipsic.

Charles John Connell, president of the Fitzsimons & Connell Company, is one of the best-known contractors in Chicago, and has been especially identified with some of the most important works in connection with dredging, docking, pile driving and river, harbor, canal and railroad improvements generally. He is a native of Hatley, Stanstead county, province of Quebec, Canada, born on the 31st of March, 1839, son of David and Margaret Graham (Macfarlane) Connell.

Mr. Connell was educated in the public schools of Hatley and the



Charles J. Cornell

academy at East Hatley, and obtained most of his early business and financial experience in Chicago, coming hither in 1861, when he was twenty-one years of age. He then became cashier with W. F. Coolbaugh & Co., pioneer and leading bankers of the city, and after two years assumed the same position with the Union National Bank, which he held for a period of eight years. Soon after the great fire of 1871 he became interested in the business of contracting, and since 1872 has devoted his entire attention and ability to it. In the latter year he associated himself with General C. Fitzsimons and in 1889 their extensive business was incorporated as the Fitzsimons & Connell Company, of which, after the death of Mr. Fitzsimons in 1904, Mr. Connell became president. The company is engaged in the prosecution of large public contracts, and in former years transacted an extensive trade in lumber.

Besides being the head of this important corporation, Mr. Connell is secretary-treasurer of the Great Lakes Tug & Dredge Owners' Protective Association, and of the Illinois Dredging Company. He is a Republican in politics, and identified with the Chicago (since 1869), Evanston, Evanston Country and Glen View clubs.

On September 20, 1877, Mr. Connell was united in marriage with Miss Fanny A. Mulford, of Montrose, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Sylvanus S. Mulford, a well-known general merchant of that place. Their children are Charles Mulford and Philip Graham Connell. Mr. Connell has resided for many years in Evanston, Illinois.

Fayette Shepherd Cable, president and treasurer of the Cable-Nelson Piano Company, has for nearly twenty years been prominently identified with the manufacture of musical instruments in Chicago. Few branches of the manufacturing industry have had greater development in Chicago than the production of pianos and organs, and in the history of the industry there are some names that constantly recur as leaders in the establishment and extension of factories and the broadening and upbuilding of the trade. Among these familiar names that of Cable has a deserved prominence, and Fayette S. Cable was one of those who established this reputation in piano and organ manufacture.

He was born in Cannonsville, Delaware county, New York, March 18, 1855, a son of Silas and Mary (Goodrich) Cable, whose

parents were among the first settlers of that section. The elder Cable spent the greater portion of his life there, engaged in farming, and the son, Fayette, was reared in a quiet rural community. After completing his higher education in the Delaware Literary Institute at Franklin, New York, he taught school several years, and in 1875 began his business career as an agent of the school book house of A. S. Barnes & Co., New York City. In 1880, after he had filled the position of traveling representative of that concern for some four years, he came to Chicago to assume the duties of manager of the Chicago branch of the Philadelphia book house of Porter & Coates.

The late Herman D. Cable, who was the pioneer Cable in this field of manufacturing, had already established the Chicago Cottage Organ Company, and with this successful enterprise Fayette S. Cable allied himself in 1890, as stockholder, director and the secretary of the company. He continued as one of the leading factors in the development of the business until 1903, when he severed his connection with it and organized the Fayette S. Cable Company, manufacturers of pianos. In July, 1904, the business was reorganized as the Cable-Nelson Piano Company, manufacturers of the well-known Cable-Nelson pianos, Mr. Cable being president and treasurer. The factory is located at South Haven, Michigan, and the office of the company at 209 State street.

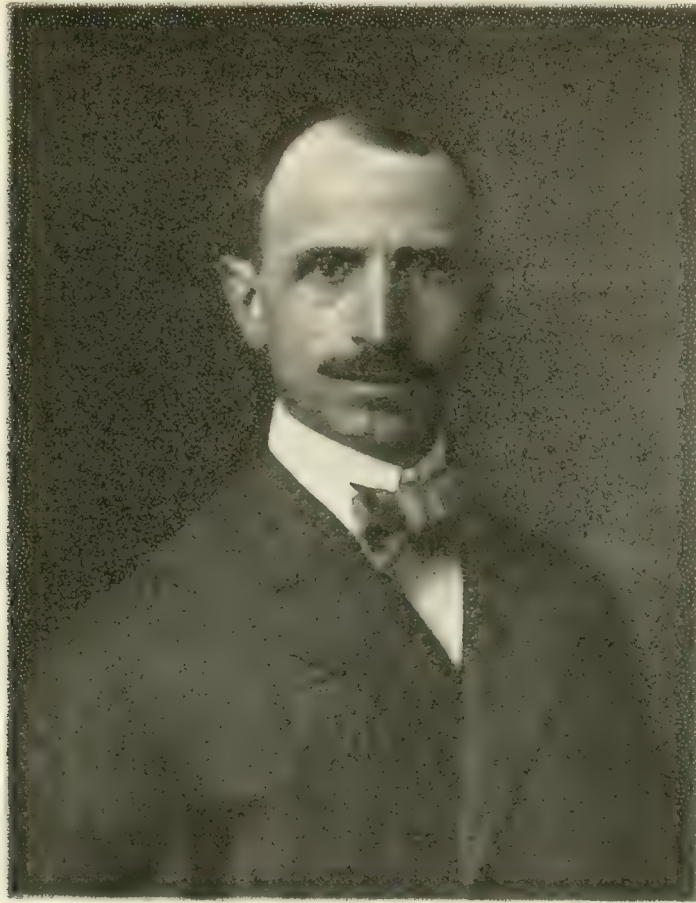
October 16, 1879, Mr. Cable married Miss Kate Elting, a daughter of Daniel Elting, of Ellenville, New York. Their children are Anne S., Rachel Elting, Gladys Goodrich and Dorothy Roselle. Mr. Cable is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Union League and Atlas clubs of Chicago. At Hinsdale, where the pleasant family home is located, he is a member of the Hinsdale Club. His religious faith is Congregationalism.

Edward D. Moeng is president of the Franklin Company, of Chicago, engaged in the varied work of designing, engraving, electro-

EDWARD D. typing, commercial photographing, embossing,
MOENG. printing and binding. He has had a training of
more than thirty-five years in every conceivable

branch of the above named fields, both as workman and manager, and is, therefore, fully qualified to conduct such an enterprise, see that the work turned out is superior, and provide for the improvements and developments in the trade. He is a native of Chicago, born on the

5th of November, 1856, being a son of Diedrich and Dora (Degenner) Moeng. He received his education in the public schools of the city, and when fifteen years of age began his business career with the house of Zeese & Rand, electrotypers, his position with them being as errand boy. Their plant was burned in the great fire, and the youth continued in the same capacity with their successor, A. Zeese. In 1872-76 he was serving an apprenticeship at the plumbing trade, was learning the trade of an electrotyper with A. Zeese & Co. from



EDWARD D. MOENG.

1876 to 1882, and during the succeeding seven years served as superintendent of the electrotype foundry of Blomgren Brothers. In 1889 Mr. Moeng became superintendent of the mechanical part of the business of A. Zeese & Co., and during his incumbency of that position, which lasted ten years, it was organized as the Franklin Engraving and Electrotyping Company, with an increase of capital stock from \$60,000 to \$180,000. He was manager of the latter company for two years, and in 1901 became its president. In 1902 the

capital stock was further increased to \$200,000, and when the Marsh & Grant printing company was purchased in 1905 the style was changed to The Franklin Company, as the scope of the business was thereby extended so as to include other specialties than engraving and electrotyping. In all its departments it now represents one of the most complete houses in the country. There are other houses which, in any one of its specialties, may enjoy a larger bulk of business, but none which are its superiors as a complete establishment in all that relates to the artistic and practical in illustrating, printing and engraving. The company now occupies eight floors at Nos. 346-350 Dearborn street.

In 1886 Mr. Moeng was united in marriage with Miss Helen Jahn. The beautiful family residence on Columbia avenue and the lake shore, was completed in the fall of 1908, and in a unique home built of cobble stones, which were secured by Mr. Moeng from his own lake shore frontage. Fraternally, Mr. Moeng is identified with the Masonic and Royal Arcanum fraternities, and is a member of the Chicago Athletic Association.

Although still in the early forties, James McDonald is the founder and president of the Interstate Coal and Coke Company. Born in Lincoln, England, on the 21st of July, 1865, son of
JAMES
McDONALD. John and Elizabeth (Halliday) McDonald, his parents were in comfortable circumstances and, like other typical English folk of their station, had a keen appreciation of the value of education to an able and ambitious boy. James McDonald, therefore, enjoyed his earlier mental training at the famous Lincoln grammar school, graduating therefrom with the degree of Associate of Arts.

For a time after leaving school Mr. McDonald remained in England engaged in the grain trade, but in the fall of 1882 realized a long cherished hope by coming to the United States and locating at Chicago. In October, 1883, he secured employment with the Chicago, Wilmington & Vermillion Coal Company as an accountant, and during the twenty years of his connection with the business abundantly proved his abilities in such positions as paymaster and general sales agent. At one time he also had charge of the company's jobbing department. On April 1, 1903, Mr. McDonald organized the Interstate Coal and Coke Company, with large interests in the In-

diana, Illinois and Ohio coal fields, and of this rapidly expanding concern he is still president. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Nelsonville Coal Company, of Hocking county, Ohio.

In 1890 Mr. McDonald married Miss Florence R. Lemmon, daughter of Thomas A. Lemmon, who, as secretary and treasurer, has been connected with the Chicago, Wilmington & Vermillion Coal Company for twenty years. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. McDonald are Paul A. and Bessie Mae McDonald. Although naturalized in 1886, and a staunch Republican in politics, Mr. McDonald has never been ambitious for public preferment. He is a member of the New Illinois Athletic Club and his religious faith is that of Congregationalism.

Charles F. Spalding, president of the Spalding Lumber Company, an organization which is among the pioneers of the north-western lumber interests, was born in Chicago, October 5, 1865, son of Jesse and Adelpia (Moody) Spalding. He comes of one of the oldest and most honorable of American and English families, the town of Spalding, founded by his ancestors in Lincolnshire, being in existence as early as the twelfth century. Between 1630 and 1633 Edward Spalding left that town and settled in Braintree, Massachusetts, and from him are descended the American members, through Joseph, Nathaniel, Joseph and John, to Jesse, the father of Charles F. Spalding.

The late Jesse Spalding was a strong factor in the development of the northwest for nearly half a century. Both his grandfather and his father were for many years active and influential in the public affairs of Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and Jesse himself was born in Athens (that county) on the 15th of April, 1833. He was trained on his father's farm, received his education in the common schools and at the home academy, and upon attaining his majority engaged in lumbering on the north branch of the Susquehanna. For two years both a woodsman and a raftsman, he then began to deal in lumber. As the restricted home market did not satisfy his ambitious plans, in 1857 he removed to Chicago, even then the acknowledged center of the most vigorous activities of the northwest. Soon after he bought a sawmill at the mouth of the Menominee river, Wisconsin, where he commenced the manufacture of lumber.

This mill was burned three times in the early seventies, and in 1871 the business, which, under various styles, had grown to immense proportions, was incorporated as the Menominee River Lumber Company. In 1882, Mr. Spalding purchased the interests of all his partners and became sole owner of the Wisconsin mills and Chicago yards, shortly afterward buying out the New York Lumber Company, whose mill was on the Menominee river, Wisconsin, and another milling property at the mouth of the Cedar river, about thirty miles above Menominee, Michigan. In the year 1882 he also organized the Spalding Lumber Company, of which he remained president until his death, March 17, 1904. Before that time, however, he bought hundreds of thousands of acres of timber lands in Wisconsin and Michigan to supply these and other mills with logs, his manufactories producing annually about one hundred million feet of lumber, and his market embracing leading cities both of the east and northwest.

Jesse Spalding was also largely identified with the transportation development of the northwest, both in the line of railways and waterways. He was associated with William B. Ogden and others in the cutting of the great Sturgeon Bay ship canal, which saved a distance of 150 miles on each round trip between Chicago and Green Bay ports. On the death of Mr. Ogden he became president of the operating company, which in 1893 turned the property over to the United States.

The deceased was largely interested in banking and other financial concerns in Chicago, was a director in many large corporations, and his advice in the conduct of important enterprises was frequently sought. Soon after the great fire he was elected to the city council, in which he served for three years, and as chairman of the finance committee aided much in the restoration of the city's credit. In 1881 he was appointed collector of the port of Chicago, and subsequently served as a government director of the Union Pacific Railroad. He was in every way a large and able man of affairs.

Charles F. Spalding received his education in the Harvard School, Chicago, and the Exeter (N. H.) Academy. After leaving school he joined his father in the Spalding Lumber Company, learning the business at the mill at the mouth of Cedar river, Michigan. He thoroughly mastered all its details of manufacture and sale, and upon





P. A. Lemmon

the death of his father was elected president. He is a director of the Hibernian Bank, resident vice president of the American Surety Company, director of the First National Bank (Marinette, Wisconsin), of the Menominee River Lumber Company, Commercial National Bank (Chicago), Commercial Bank (Iron Mountain, Michigan), vice president of the Tennessee Central Railroad, vice president of the Waccamaw Lumber Company, located in Wilmington, North Carolina, and president of the Holcomb-Hayes Company, which manufactures railway ties.

On February 1, 1888, Mr. Spalding married Miss Elizabeth Clarke, daughter of John V. Clarke, of Chicago, and the children born to them have been as follows: Jesse, Jr., Lillian, Bertrande and John Vaughn Clarke. In his religious faith Mr. Spalding is an Episcopalian; is a Republican in politics, and identified with the Chicago, Union League, St. Louis, Chicago Athletic, Germania, Forty, Glen View, Exmoor, Saddle and Cycle, Edgewater Golf, and Mid-Day clubs.

Thomas Alexander Lemmon, who for more than forty years has been identified with the coal interests of Chicago, either as employe or proprietor, is a native of Indiana, born at New Albany, April 16, 1841, son of Michael and Martha J. (Griffin) Lemmon. His mother was a grandniece of Thomas Jefferson. After passing through the public and high schools of his native city, young Lemmon scarcely had a breathing spell before he was called into military service by the outbreak of the Civil war. In 1861 he enlisted in the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, Fifteenth Army Corps, Army of Tennessee, and participated in the fighting at Shiloh, as well as at other important engagements. In the first day's conflict of that historic battle his was the only cavalry regiment engaged, and acquitted itself with promptness and bravery. After leaving the army he located at Louisville, Kentucky, where for eleven months he engaged in the clothing business.

Mr. Lemmon has been a resident of Chicago since July 5, 1866, when he entered the employ of E. D. Taylor & Son, coal dealers, as bookkeeper, and later became identified with Taylor & Thomas in a like capacity. Colonel A. L. Sweet, now president of the Chicago, Wilmington & Vermillion Coal Company, became identified with the coal business at this time, also commencing his career with Taylor

& Son. In 1871 Mr. Lemmon associated himself with S. V. Cornish, and established the firm of Lemmon & Cornish, whose property was destroyed in the fire of 1871. In the following year he entered the service of the Chicago, Wilmington & Vermillion Coal Company, of whose predecessor, the Chicago & Wilmington Coal Company, Colonel Sweet had been superintendent for several years. In 1887, after fifteen years of active and able work as an expert accountant and confidential man, he was promoted to the office of secretary and treasurer of the company, which he has since held continuously and creditably. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Eureka Coal and Dock Company.

On the 27th of April, 1865, Mr. Lemmon celebrated the conclusion of his army life by his marriage to Miss Sarah C. Berry, and their children are as follows: Florence R., now the wife of James McDonald, also a leading coal merchant; Chandler Fontaine and Albert Berry. C. F. Lemmon is sales agent for the Chicago, Wilmington & Vermillion Coal Company and resides in Chicago. A. B. Lemmon, the younger son, holds a similar position with the Northwestern Fuel Company, and also lives in this city.

In politics Thomas A. Lemmon is a firm Republican, and as a Civil war veteran is identified with Columbia Post No. 706, Grand Army of the Republic. Fraternally he is a member of the William B. Warren Lodge No. 209, A. F. and A. M., and also belongs to the Traffic Club of Chicago and the Illinois Athletic Club.

William Liston Brown, a representative business man and citizen of Chicago, is president of the firm of Pickands, Brown & Co., one of the oldest houses in the west and one of the leaders in the country, engaged in the iron and the iron ore business. He is a native of St. Joseph, Michigan, born on the 23rd of August, 1842, son of Hiram Brown. His father was born in 1804, a native of the Empire state, and was among the pioneers of western Michigan. After engaging in the grain forwarding business at St. Joseph for a number of years, in 1848 he removed to Chicago, where, in 1852, he became one of the earliest members of its Board of Trade. After the death of his first wife, he married Jane Reese Tilton Liston, a native of Pennsylvania, who became the mother of William L. The ancestors of both the

paternal and maternal families were patriots of the Revolutionary war and the war of 1812.

In 1848, then a lad of six years, William L. Brown came to Chicago with his parents, and here he received his education in both private and public schools. In 1859, at the age of seventeen, he began his business career as a clerk for a Board of Trade commission firm, but in 1862 joined the famous Chicago Mercantile Battery of light artillery and served with it during the remaining three years of the Civil war. He was in the Vicksburg campaign, the Red River expedition and the capture of Mobile, being discharged from the service in July, 1865, when he returned to Chicago.

Soon after the war Mr. Brown became interested in the pig iron and iron ore business, and increased his already strong influence in the trade by the organization of the house of Pickands, Brown & Co., in 1883, and of which he has ever since been the controlling member. In 1890 Mr. Brown became interested in Chicago shipbuilding, and, with others, organized the Chicago Shipbuilding Company. This has become one of the most important industries of the kind on the Great Lakes, and was the means of so extending Mr. Brown's reputation in this line that in 1899 he was elected president of the American Shipbuilding Company (Consolidated Lake Shipyards). He is also president of the South Chicago Furnace Company, whose extensive plant for the manufacture of pig iron is situated on the Calumet river, and also a director in the First National Bank of Chicago. He is also a director, and often an official, in a large number of steel, iron and lake navigation companies, and is a member of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers. For many years he was an active member of the Chicago Board of Trade.

On September 27, 1871, Mr. Brown married Mrs. Catharine Seymour Bigelow, daughter of Dr. Stephen Seymour, one of the first physicians of Chicago to practice homeopathy. Their pleasant home is in Evanston, Illinois. In his religious faith Mr. Brown is a Swedenborgian, and was for many years a trustee of the Chicago New Church Society, and is serving at the present time on the board of trustees of the Northwestern University. He is also a member of the Chicago, Commercial, Caxton, Tolleston, Glen View Golf, Onwentsia Golf, Evanston Country, Point Moullie and Castalia Fishing clubs, of Chicago and vicinity, as well as of the Kitchi-Gammi Club,

of Duluth, Minnesota, and the Union and Tavern clubs of Cleveland, Ohio. Further, he is a life member of the Chicago Press Club. His identification with the organizations above named fairly indicates the trend of Mr. Brown's tastes and recreations. In politics he has always been an unqualified Republican, and, although he has invariably refused to accept public office, he has faithfully contributed his personal and financial aid, in a broad way, for the good of the party and the public.

Frank J. Johnson, secretary of the American Hoist and Derrick Company, has altogether been a product of the northwest, and is

FRANK J.
JOHNSON.

one of the founders of the establishment with whose development into a great industry he has been intimately associated for more than a quarter of a century. A native of Racine, Wisconsin, he was born July 11, 1856, being a son of Joseph and Bridget M. (Gorman) Johnson. The father of Mr. Johnson was born in England, and, coming to the United States in 1848, located for a time at Troy, New York, whence he removed to Racine. In 1862 he settled in Chicago, and afterward resided successively at Duluth and St. Paul, Minnesota, his death occurring in the latter city. There, also, passed away the mother, a native of Dublin, Ireland, who since early womanhood had been a resident of the United States.

After receiving his education in the graded and high schools of Chicago, Mr. Johnson went with his family to Duluth, where he served an apprenticeship as pattern maker, afterward following his trade there and at St. Paul. In 1882 he assisted in the founding of the American Hoist and Derrick Company of the latter city, and in the twenty-six years of its operations it has become one of the leading manufacturers of heavy machinery in these lines in the world. The product of its plant, located at St. Paul, not only go to all parts of the United States, but to many foreign countries, and since 1892 the company has maintained a central office in Chicago. Since that year Mr. Johnson has been a resident of this city, in charge of the Chicago branch, whose office is now at No. 60 South Canal street. The manufacturing plant at St. Paul gives employment to 700 men, and the enterprise has been highly successful since its founding in 1882. The present officers of the company are as follows: Oliver Crosby, president; Frank J. Johnson, secretary, and W. O. Wash-

burn, treasurer. The business is incorporated under the laws of both Minnesota and Illinois.

Since coming to Chicago in 1892 Mr. Johnson has resided in Englewood, where he has become well known as an energetic, sociable and honorable member of the community. He is a Knight Templar, member of the Englewood Commandery No. 160, and is also identified with the following organizations: Builders' Exchange, Builders' Club, New Illinois Athletic Association, Press Club and the Beverly Country Club. He is a Democrat in politics, although far from being a politician. His wife, to whom he was married July 10, 1879, was Miss Hattie L. Guild, of Osceola, Wisconsin, and the children of the family are Grace, Howard, Helen, Ruth and Lora.

William P. Henneberry, president of the Henneberry Company, widely known printers and bookbinders, has been an active figure in

these lines of business, industry and art, for more
WILLIAM P. than forty years. He is a native of Chicago, born
HENNEBERRY. at No. 341 South Clinton street, on the 14th of

March, 1848, being the fifth son of John and Mary Henneberry, who settled in Chicago in the early forties. He is a Chicagoan also by education, his early training being obtained at the old Foster School, on South Union street, near Twelfth, its principal at that time being Mr. George W. Spofford, still a resident of the city. When he entered the Chicago high school, on West Monroe street, September, 1863, its head was the late Professor George Howland, who afterward became an educator of national fame, as all Chicagoans know.

On the 1st of May, 1865, young Henneberry, who was then in his eighteenth year, began his life work as an employe in a bindery. It was but natural that he should have selected some field of the publishing business, as from his earliest days he had been brought into contact with it. Several of his brothers were engaged in newspaper work, one of them having been for twenty-five years financial editor of the *Chicago Times*, when conducted by the late Wilbur F. Storey. Having mastered the business as an employe, on the 16th of October, 1871, one week after the great fire, he formed a partnership with Michael A. Donohue, his senior by several years, and the firm of Donohue & Henneberry was established. The house became one of the most prosperous and substantial in the west, and also proved to be one of the oldest, for the firm endured for thirty years,

or until 1901. In the year named the connection was dissolved, and Mr. Henneberry erected the large plant on Wabash avenue, which in facilities for printing and binding is not excelled in the west. It was at this time, also, that he organized the Henneberry Company, of which he is still president. The establishment and development of the plant, within whose walls are illustrated all the most advanced processes of bookmaking, are chiefly due to Mr. Henneberry's unusual powers of organization, sound judgment and strong will, and the unshaken loyalty displayed from the first by all his associates. Within eight months from the time he assumed the management of the new plant Mr. Henneberry had its departments so systematized that although their development has been continuous and rapid since, the great establishment has been running night and day since it was opened to the public. In its printing, electrotyping, press-room and binding departments everything is of the latest, and in every feature of the work speed and finish are jointly kept in mind. A specialty is made of edition work for publishers, in all styles of binding, and they also are engaged in manufacturing some of the largest catalogues issued in this country. There is still another branch, which partakes more of the character of the old style binding. Most of this is done by hand, and is the process by which single volumes of a miscellaneous character are bound to suit the taste of the individual. In this, as in all other features of the modern printing and binding establishment, the Henneberry plant has every facility to meet every demand.

On the 12th of May, 1874, Mr. Henneberry was married to Miss Hannah C. Neill, of Chicago, where the ceremony occurred. They are the parents of five children. Two of them died in infancy, the survivors being as follows: Marguerite C., educated at Brooks Academy; George Francis, who graduated from Harvard University, class of '02, as an S. B., and who is now vice president and treasurer of the Henneberry Company; and William P. Henneberry, Jr., a graduate from the University of Chicago, class of '08, as a Ph. B., who is also associated as secretary of the company. Mr. Henneberry's residence is at 2618 Michigan avenue. Although a leader in business and otherwise essentially domestic in his tastes, he has also a broad and varied social connection, being a life member of the Chicago Athletic Association and the Chicago Press Club, and a member of

the Chicago Golf Club. In politics he always acts independently, not confining himself to the support of the candidates of any one party.

The late William Henry Bush, for more than half a century a prominent business man and philanthropic citizen of Chicago, was of the highest character from whatever point of view his personality was considered. His business and industrious ventures were conducted energetically, intelligently and successfully, but based upon a superior standard of practical conduct. He was a man of strict moral traits, and more, was of a generous, charitable and broadly helpful nature. During the later years of his life Mr. Bush had formed a well-defined purpose of bringing into the prosaic channels of trade some of the elevating and reviving charms of artistic surroundings. Although he passed away March 19, 1901, before he could fairly realize this latter ambition, the plans for it were already well under way, and his thought and purpose were finally built into what is now known as the Bush Temple of Music, corner of North Clark street and Chicago avenue.

The elder Bush came to Chicago from Baltimore, in 1857, and gradually built up a very extensive lumber business; in fact, at the time of the great fire of 1871 it was one of the most extensive in the city. The day after the historic conflagration his sole worldly possessions consisted of two charred schooners laden with lumber that had been towed from the river to the outer harbor. But he had something more substantial than a great stock of lumber—a character which the people of Chicago had admiringly watched in its development for twenty years. After the shock of his personal calamity, his first thought was for the Grace Methodist church, in which he had been a deacon since his residence in Chicago, and he generously contributed from his meager stock in the rebuilding of the edifice, which was completed within a week after its destruction.

When Mr. Bush had first located in Chicago he established one of the first commission houses on South Water street, which he continued for about twenty years. In 1875 he erected a large two-story building on the corner of North Clark street and Chicago avenue with the idea of founding an establishment similar to the old Lexington market in Baltimore. But, even thus early, customers were more in favor of the delivery system than of the old-fashioned style of marketing, and as it was evident that the venture would not prove

successful. Mr. Bush remodeled his building into stores. He retained his commission business and also continued his packing establishment for seven years, the latter having a capacity of about seven hundred hogs per day and being located on the site of the present Bush Temple. He then devoted two years to real estate, and in 1886 formed a partnership with John Gerts and his son, William L. Bush, in the manufacture of pianos. The latter were the practical members of the firm, and the elder Bush gave the enterprise the benefit of his ripe judgment and originality. During his lifetime the enterprise flourished remarkably under the firm names of W. H. Bush & Co. and Bush & Gerts Piano Company. The latter was incorporated in 1891, with a capital of \$400,000, and is continued with energy and ability by the son, William L. Bush.

For more than forty years the late William H. Bush was active in the work of the Methodist church in Chicago, both in its purely religious and charitable manifestations. One of the enterprises which he took particular delight in fostering was the Methodist Old People's Home in Edgewater. His first donation of \$35,000 made the building of Bush Hall possible, and from this has grown an institution which accommodates two hundred and fifty of the aged dependent. The home was dedicated three weeks after Mr. Bush's death. The Methodist Orphanage and the Colored Methodist Mission were other institutions which were indebted to his generosity. The deceased was ever a strong advocate of temperance in all its forms, and a reformer of the most practical type. As early as 1886 he was a candidate for mayor on the Prohibition ticket, and among other bequests left a generous sum for the support of the Frances Willard Temperance Home. For years Mr. Bush was also an active member of the Society for the Suppression of Vice and of the Civic Federation, and was never so absorbed in business but that he could devote a liberal portion of his time to outside movements of a moral and elevating nature.

In 1847 William H. Bush was united in marriage with Miss Mary Jane Brunt, of Baltimore, daughter of Ralph Brunt, a well-known citizen of that place. Mrs. Bush died September 22, 1905, and of the eight children which she bore the deceased only two are now alive—William L., already mentioned as the head of the Bush &

Gerts Piano Company, and Benjamin F. Bush, retired from business and quite well known as a leader in Christian Science.

William Lincoln Bush, president of the Bush & Gerts Piano Company, whose magnificent salesrooms are at the Bush Temple of Music,

WILLIAM L. northwest corner of North Clark street and Chi-
BUSH. cago avenue, is a native of Chicago, born March 3,
1861. He is a son of William H. and Mary J.

(Brunt) Bush, and after receiving his education in the public schools of this city went to Massachusetts, where he commenced his business career in 1877. His first employment was at Cambridgeport, in connection with George Woods & Co., manufacturers of pianos, his experience with them covering work in the factory and upon the road as a traveling salesman. In the latter capacity he also represented the W. W. Kimball Piano Company in 1879-81. In 1885, after having engaged four years in the commission business, he associated himself with his father and John Gerts—the latter also a practical piano man—in the firm of W. H. Bush & Co., of which he was the manager. The business was incorporated in 1889 as the Bush & Gerts Piano Company, with a capital stock of \$400,000, which has since been increased to \$1,000,000. Of this business William L. Bush became secretary, and, upon the death of his father in 1901, was elected president. The house has established branches in Boston, Massachusetts, Dallas and Austin, Texas, and Memphis, Tennessee; has agencies in all the large cities and towns of the United States, and disposes of an annual output of about six thousand pianos. The instruments are not only popular, but are highly esteemed by experts, being used by several hundred educational institutions, including the New England Conservatory of Boston, Massachusetts, Drake University of Des Moines, Iowa, and Hamilton College, Lexington, Kentucky.

Mr. Bush is treasurer and founder of the Bush Temple Conservatory of Music and Dramatic Art, of Chicago; president of the Bush & Gerts Piano Company, of Texas, and Bush Temple of Music, Dallas, Texas. One of the plans which he has conceived for the extension of the business is the erection of so-called Bush Temples for the housing of the Bush & Gerts Piano Company in various large cities and towns of the United States, as well as the creation of centers of musical education known as Bush Temple Conservatories.

Mr. Bush is also a director of the North Side Savings Bank of Chicago.

On February 26, 1887, Mr. Bush was united in marriage with Miss Pearl E. Barrow, and they reside at the Plaza Hotel. Mr. Bush is a Mason. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Marquette (president in 1901-03), Germania, Chicago Yacht and Mendelssohn and Hamilton clubs.

In 1874 Florus D. Meacham and Frank S. Wright entered into a partnership as agents and dealers in hydraulic cements under the firm name of Meacham & Wright, and in January, 1903, their business, which had been developed to very large proportions, was incorporated as the Meacham & Wright Company. The house is now one of the leaders in the trade in the United States. It is the sole distributing agent for the Utica cement companies, of LaSalle county, Illinois. The firm is also one of the largest dealers in imported and domestic cements of the Portland variety in the central and western states, and for years has furnished the material for the construction of most of the viaducts for the railroads emanating from Chicago. Of late years, also, many of the large railroad bridges of the country have been constructed of cement, which is further being introduced very extensively into domestic architecture, and in every innovation in this direction the Meacham & Wright Company has been prominent and reaped large benefits, both in the way of reputation and material increase of business.

Florus D. Meacham, president of the firm of Meacham & Wright, dealers in Utica and Portland cement, is a veteran of the Civil war, and has lived in Chicago since his early youth. His record, both in war and business, has been uniformly honorable and substantial, and, within the past nine years, as a member and president of the board of review, he has made a reputation for efficiency and good judgment which has placed him high in the good graces of the tax-paying public.

F. D. Meacham is a native of Whitehall, Washington county, New York, where he was born April 26, 1843, being a son of Florus D. and Lucinda (Church) Meacham. In 1857 he came with his parents to Chicago, in whose public schools he finished his education, and for some time prior to the outbreak of the Civil war was em-

ployed in the offices of the Illinois Central Railroad. Had he followed his own inclinations he would have enlisted at once, but in deference to the wishes of his parents he remained at home until the organization of the Chicago Mercantile Battery in 1862. With this command he went to the front, following its fortunes through the Mississippi River campaign, siege of Vicksburg, Red River campaign and the land investment of Mobile. He served his full term of three years, and was honorably mustered out at the close of the war, having been promoted from the ranks to an officer's commission.

At the close of his military service Mr. Meacham returned to Chicago and engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1874, when he formed a partnership with Frank S. Wright, a prosperous commission merchant who had also had several years' experience in the cement business. Later the firm of Meacham & Wright was incorporated, and the dealings of the house in Utica and Portland cement are now as extensive as any in the country.

Politically, Mr. Meacham is a Republican, and in 1898 the county convention of his party nominated him as a member of the board of review, to which office he was chosen at the November election of that year. This office is well understood to be of the utmost importance to the taxpayer, as the board is the final arbiter in all matters pertaining to both real and personal taxation, and Mr. Meacham's election was a just recognition of his executive ability, his business judgment and his perfect reliability as a man. The honor thus accorded him has been emphasized by repeated election since, and by the fact that he served as president of the board in 1902.

Mr. Meacham is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Loyal Legion and the Illinois Vicksburg Military Park Commission and is also identified with the Illinois, Lincoln, Union League, Hamilton and Marquette clubs. In view of the above, it is evident that he stands high socially, as a business man and as an eminently useful public functionary.

Frank Solomon Wright, vice president of the firm of Meacham & Wright, leading dealers in Utica and Portland cement, is a native of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he was born July 27, 1846. His parents were Peter B. and Elizabeth (Ledden) Wright, and in 1856 removed with their family to Sheboygan, also in the Badger state. Frank S. had com-

FRANK S.
WRIGHT.

menced his education in the Cream City public schools and continued his education at Sheboygan, but at the age of fifteen abandoned his studies in search of work. Like many other ambitious youths he instinctively gravitated to Chicago, and here first found employment with the commission house of Shackford & How, afterward conducted by George H. How alone. He remained identified with the business of this house until the spring of 1867, when (still under age) he associated himself with A. C. Scoville, under the style of Scoville & Wright, and engaged in the commission business at No. 44 West Lake street. The house was on a firm and prosperous basis at the time of Mr. Wright's withdrawal, January 1, 1869. He then entered the employ of Haskin, Martin & Wheeler, wholesale dealers in salt and cement, with whom he remained for five years acquiring a thorough familiarity with the business in all its departments. In 1874 he became associated with Florus D. Meacham in the formation of the present firm, and their joint labors and abilities have developed one of the largest houses for the sale of cement in the country.

Mr. Wright is staunchly and energetically Republican. He is a member of the Illinois and the New Illinois Athletic clubs, and as a leading dealer in the coming constructive material, is identified with the Builders' Club. During its early years he was very active in the founding of the Royal League, has taken a deep and continuous interest in the order, and was a member of its supreme council.

On January 4, 1866, Mr. Wright married Miss Mercy A. McClevey, daughter of Col. Smith McClevey, of Chicago, and their family consists of four daughters and one son. Their home is at No. 511 Jackson boulevard.

Abraham Gutman, president of the Gutman Store and Office Fixture Company, is a native of Olnhausen, Wuerttemberg, Germany, where he was born in the year 1873. He emigrated to the United States in 1890, and after remaining six months in New York located in Chicago. His first work in this city was in the butcher shop of Max Marx, Burling and Center streets, with whom he remained for about a year. For the succeeding year and a half he was employed in the same line of business by Charles Werner, at No. 117 LaSalle avenue. He then became identified with the fixture business, first in connection with the firm of Jergensen & Olson, on California avenue, and from 1894

ABRAHAM
GUTMAN.

to 1900 he was in the employ of Julius Bender at 230-38 West Madison street.

In 1900 Mr. Gutman established a business for himself at No. 157 Chicago avenue, remaining there until 1904, when he removed his business (incorporated as the Gutman Store and Office Fixture Company) to its present location, No. 389 Wabash avenue. His store is one of the largest devoted to these specialties in the country, being seven stories in height, 25 by 175 feet deep, and is filled with general store and office fixtures of all descriptions. The sales average from \$150,000 to \$175,000 annually.

In 1900, Mr. Gutman was united in marriage with Miss Clara Eisendrath, and they have become the parents of one child, Julian. The family residence is at No. 4434 Vincennes avenue.

John Anderson is publisher of *Skandinaven*, the leading Norwegian newspaper of the United States, and president of one of the largest job printing, binding and book publishing plants in Chicago. He is a Norwegian, born in Voss, during 1836, and brought by his parents to Chicago when he was eight years of age. He was able to obtain but one year's education in a public school, and at the age of twelve the virtual support of his mother and baby sister was thrown upon his young shoulders. To sturdily sustain his character as the head of the family he sold apples, worked in a butcher shop, carried newspapers and resorted to a dozen "side issues" not mentioned. Finally he learned typesetting, became a printer on the *Chicago Tribune*, and the problem of subsistence, at least, was definitely solved. From this time on, the problem was one of advancement.

In 1866 Mr. Anderson founded the *Skandinaven*, the Norwegian newspaper of which he is still the publisher and proprietor, but before it had been firmly planted in the journalistic field the great fire swept away his entire plant. Like other undaunted Chicagoans he borrowed money and re-established his enterprise on a broader basis than before, looking forward with confidence to the greater and more substantial Chicago. Founded originally as a semi-weekly, daily issues have since been added, so that now in circulation, typographic appearance and influence the *Skandinaven* is acknowledged to lead the Norwegian journals of the United States. Mr. Anderson's printing plant, bindery and publishing house are located in a large and convenient building at

No. 185 Peoria street, north side, and outside of his newspaper business his transactions place him among the extensive job offices and publishing establishments of the west. The completion of a third of a century by the *Skandinaven* was celebrated May 2, 1899, by a banquet in Chicago, at which were present representative Norwegians throughout the United States, the character of the participants and the manner in which the occasion was observed well illustrate Mr. Anderson's broad influence and popularity. In 1859 Mr. Anderson was first married to Miss Maria C. Frank, at Racine, Wisconsin, and at her death, in 1874, she had become the mother of one child, Frank Seward. The second marriage, in Chicago, to Miss Julia Sampson, in 1875, resulted in the birth of three children, as follows: Maria, now Mrs. Arthur Eilert; O. Louis M. and John A.

George H. Benedict is one of the most widely known photo-engravers and electrotypers in the country. He is a native of Warsaw, Wyoming county, New York, born on the 12th of August, 1857, being a son of Edward R. and Levira Benedict. When he was seven years of age his parents brought him to Chicago, and in various institutions he received a public-school and a commercial education. His first mechanical experience was as a printer, and he was afterward an apprentice in the map department of Rand & McNally.

This was the commencement of Mr. Benedict's career as an engraver, and it seemed to be his forte from the first. Not long after commencing work for Rand & McNally he secured the position of foreman with George F. Cram, the well-known publisher of atlases, and while in his employ commenced to study photo-engraving with J. A. Drummond. An independent venture of short duration was followed by a connection with Blomgren Brothers & Co., as manager of their wax engraving department, and still later he became manager of the advertising department of A. G. Spalding & Brother. He again established a general engraving and electrotyping business under the style of George H. Benedict & Co., and in 1903 this firm was consolidated with the Globe Engraving and Electrotyping Company, of which he is treasurer.

For years Mr. Benedict has been an acknowledged leader in his special lines; and his leadership has taken the form both of complete mastery of existing methods and of original improvements. His

measuring scale is now in general use among photo-engravers and electrotypers of the country, while "Benedict's Tables of Wages" has not only facilitated the preparation of the pay-rolls of his associate workmen, but has been introduced to other crafts and lines of industries. For nine years Mr. Benedict was president of the Electrotypers' Association of Chicago, and for two years was the head of the National Association of Electrotypers and Photo-Engravers. Despite his constant industry and the discharge of heavy responsibilities for many years, he has always been an enthusiastic athlete, and in the eighties was considered a national authority on general athletic and gymnastic sports. One of his books on such subjects published by A. G. Spalding & Brother had a wide circulation.

On March 24, 1880, Mr. Benedict married Miss Caroline L. Randolph, and they reside at 875 Warren avenue. Mr. Benedict is a member of the Chicago Athletic Association, and in Masonry is a Knight Templar and a Shriner.

Livingston Wells Fargo, vice president and general manager of the American Express Company, with headquarters in Chicago, is of the family whose name is so instinctively associated with the express business of the United States, especially of the west. He is a native of Detroit, son of Charles and Mary J. (Bradford) Fargo. The family had its homestead in Onondaga county, New York, for several generations, the brothers, William G., James C. and Charles, being pioneers in the transportation business of the west and middle west.

LIVINGSTON
W. FARGO.

The family name sprung from the Italian tongue and was originally Ferigo. The American progenitors, of which Mr. Fargo is a direct descendant, made their home in Connecticut, where his great-grandfather lived and where his grandfather, William C. Fargo, was born. When the latter reached manhood he became a corporal in the American army which fought the war of 1812, and was stationed at Mackinaw, Michigan. On his return he located in Onondaga county, New York, and married Miss Tacey Strong. In their home at Watervale, that county, was born their son Charles, on the 15th of April, 1831. He was the father of the present general manager of the American Express Company.

When he was fifteen years of age Charles Fargo drifted westward to Buffalo, where he entered the offices of the American Express Com-

pany, thus inaugurating a service of nearly half a century's duration with that great corporation. When twenty years of age he was sent to Detroit, Michigan, and after remaining there for two years removed to Toledo, where (in 1863) he established the first agency of the company in that city. Upon his return to Detroit in 1856 he was appointed superintendent of the district of which that city was the center, and thus continued until 1865. During this period he personally established the Lake Superior Express, an enterprise which then reached an isolated district, and in behalf of the company which he represented he did for Michigan what Wells, Fargo & Co. have accomplished for California. In 1865, after twelve years of splendid work in Michigan, Charles Fargo was transferred to Chicago, succeeding his brother, James C., as general superintendent of the northwestern division, the latter going to New York to assume the eastern general superintendency of the company's business. In August, 1881, when James C. Fargo succeeded his brother, William G., as president of the American Express Company, Charles Fargo was made vice president and general manager of the business west of Buffalo. Two years after Charles Fargo became president himself, and so remained until his death, in 1896. The deceased was a man of remarkable persistency of character and great executive ability, and under his leadership the American Express Company made immense strides in the west. For twelve years he was also a director in the Elgin National Watch Company and the Northwestern Horse Nail Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, and during a period of nearly thirty-one years' residence in the metropolis of the west he was prominently identified with various public interests. He was an earnest member of Christ Reformed Episcopal church, and an old and active member of the Commercial, Chicago, Calumet and Washington Park clubs. In politics, he was an old-time Republican, but it was chiefly as a broad-minded business man, one of the founders and developers of a vast institution which has greatly enhanced the name of Chicago for enterprise and substantial success, that he will longest be remembered. In 1854 Charles Fargo married Miss Mary J. Bradford, daughter of Harvey Bradford, of Cooperstown, Otsego county, New York, and the children of their union were Livingston W., Irene, Adelaide P. and Florence B. Fargo.

Livingston W. Fargo was first educated in the Detroit schools,

and then attended Williams College, Massachusetts, soon afterward becoming identified with the company which owes so much of the prosperity and standing to the united labors of his father and two uncles. Advancing through several minor positions, he reached the position of assistant general manager of the western department, and in 1906 succeeded Albert Antisdel as vice president and general manager of the company. It was a promotion which was thoroughly merited and generally anticipated, and one by which the familiar name of Fargo is still prominently stamped upon the corporate life of the American Express Company. Mr. Fargo is popular in club circles, being identified with the Chicago, University and Caxton organizations. In politics, he is a Republican.

Real Estate in Chicago—An Historical Review

Speaking from the simple standpoint of territory, the total real estate of Chicago is represented by the area of the city, and it is a well recognized economic truth that, in a general way, the growth of a city is indicated by the expansion of its site. As this expansion is chiefly determined by the pushing out of the population from the central to the suburban districts, it is largely an index of the increase of its substantial prosperity, and the progress in the values of real estate.

The original town of Chicago, as incorporated in 1833, was limited by Madison and Desplaines, Kinzie and State streets, and embraced an area of about three-eighths of a square mile. Within the following two years its territory had been extended so as to include an area of two and a half square miles, bounded by Twelfth street on the south, Wood street on the west and Chicago avenue on the north. At the incorporation of the city, in March, 1837, its territorial bounds were extended to Twenty-second street on the south and North avenue on the north, and increased in area to more than ten and a half square miles. The population embraced within the original city limits was 4,170. The first increase of municipal territory was made in 1847, nearly ten years from the date of the city's incorporation, and was an extension of its western boundary from Wood street to Western avenue and the addition of a narrow strip east of Clark street and above North avenue and Center street, to Fullerton avenue, which was afterward developed into the main body of Lincoln Park. Six years afterward, when the city had reached a population of 60,000, the second addition was made to its landed estate, comprising nearly

CITY LIMITS.

four square miles and extending the entire northern boundary to Fullerton avenue (with Ashland avenue as the western boundary), while the addition to the south comprised the territory between Twenty-second and Thirty-first streets, the lake and Halsted street. These additions made the total area nearly eighteen square miles. In 1863 the boundaries of the city were extended south, west and north, so that its continuous southern line was Thirty-ninth street, its western boundary Western

avenue and its northern, Fullerton avenue. Its area was now more than twenty-four square miles and its population 160,000. Six years later, almost to a day, more than eleven square miles of territory were added to the west and northwest, the annexed territory being between Western and Fortieth avenues and North avenue and the Illinois and Michigan canal. The municipal domain was thus increased to 35.6 square miles, within which limits was a population of 273,000. Two years after came the great Chicago fire, razing the buildings from three and a third square miles of real estate and sweeping away all identifying marks from more than seventy miles of streets. This naturally retarded the outward expansion of the city for some years, and the next addition to its area was not made until 1887, and that was only the square mile between Fullerton and North avenues, Kedzie and Western. This addition was taken from the town of Jefferson, and two years thereafter (April 29, 1889) another square mile was annexed to the north, the western boundaries were extended to Forty-sixth and Forty-eighth avenues and, by the addition of a triangular section to the southwest (south of the canal), Thirty-ninth street was made the continuous southern boundary. Although this increased the area over seven miles, and brought its total up to 43.8 square miles, the year 1889 was still new. Just two months after the extension above noted, the climax of such acts was reached in the annexation of Hyde Park on the south, the Town of Lake and the Town of Jefferson on the northwest, a part of Cicero on the west and the city of Lake View on the north. This territory embraced 126 square miles and gave the city an area of 169.78 miles, with an approximate population of 1,200,000. The additions of 1889 virtually established the present site of the municipality, although in 1890 South Englewood, Washington Heights and smaller corporations toward the south were absorbed; Rogers Park became a portion of the city in 1893; a portion of the town of Calumet came in during 1895, and Cicero and a part of Austin increased its area toward the west. This last addition was made April 4, 1899, increasing the total municipal area to 190.63 square miles, which embraces a population of 2,000,000 souls. Contrasting the original city of Chicago with the present, it is certainly impressive to remember that seventy years have witnessed the development of a municipality covering 10.63 square miles

and containing 4,000 people, into a metropolis with an area of 190.63 square miles and a population of at least 2,000,000.

It is also of historic interest and significance to compare the valuation of property within the city with the progress of its territorial growth. In 1837, the year of its incorporation, the value of its real estate was \$236,000, and ten years thereafter, when the first addition was made to the city, these figures had mounted to \$5,849,000. In 1863, when Chicago was somewhat more than twenty-six years of age and had more than doubled in territory, her real estate and personal property were valued at \$42,660,000. In 1869 the valuation had increased to \$266,920,000, this being the year of the greatest addition of territory up to that time, and in 1889 (the banner year) the valuation of all property listed for taxation was \$201,000,000. These figures have since doubled. As, under the law, this sum is but twenty per cent of the full, or real, valuation, the value of Chicago property may be safely placed at \$2,000,000,000, as against \$6,000,000,000 for New York and \$1,200,000,000 for Philadelphia.

The real estate interests of Chicago are the most important, from a financial standpoint, which exist in the city, but as they have for their field of activities over 190 square miles, it is obviously impossible to do more than glance at their general features. Prior to the incorporation of the town of Chicago in 1833, many of the pieces of property which in after years reached the highest value were purchased of the canal commissioners, and afterward from the United States land office which commenced operations at this point in May, 1835. In September, 1833, all the Indian lands in Cook county and adjoining territory were thrown open to settlement, which also had an effect of "booming" real estate in Chicago. The building of the canal, the sale of over 2,000,000 acres through the land office during the eleven years of its existence, and the incoming of thousands of new settlers to Cook county, had a most stimulating effect upon real estate within the corporate limits of the town and city; and this, notwithstanding the panic of 1837, which was the first general setback experienced by the young city. In 1833, to meet the expenses of the town so recently organized, all but four lots of its school section were

sold at an average of \$25 per lot. This tract was numbered 16 and embraced the territory within the present limits of
SCHOOL SECTION. Madison and Twelfth streets and Halsted and State streets. Section No. 9, immediately north, belonged to the canal, and upon the southern portion of this was platted the original town. Its present bounds are Chicago avenue on the north, Madison street on the south, State street on the east and Halsted street on the west. Fractional section 15, lying east of 16 to the lake and embracing land on the south side, was also canal property. In June, 1836, all the lots remaining unsold in these sections were auctioned off to the highest bidders. This unsold property comprised seven blocks on the north side between the river and Kinzie street, eighteen blocks on the west side, and sixteen blocks on the south side, lying east of the present State street between South Water and Madison streets. This general sale was effected at the height of the land craze, which preceded the panic of 1837, and realized nearly \$1,360,000. The prices ranged from \$800 to \$3,000 per lot, the most valuable property being the real estate fronting on South Water, Lake and Randolph, while the lots on Kinzie street commanded a higher price than those between Randolph and Madison, on either the south or west side.

The panic and hard times of 1837-38 caused almost a paralysis of the real estate business, both at the land office and among private dealers, and really normal conditions were not resumed until the late forties; but from 1850 to 1855 the growth of the city was marvelous, and the real estate men insisted that the facts in the rise of property values during that period always outstripped their brightest prophecies. Two years thereafter came the panic of 1857, with the after years of depression, and then the disturbances of all values caused by the Civil war. The first effect of the great fire was to depress all real estate prices, but with the tremendous influx of eastern capital and the widespread speculation in the great area of vacant property thrown upon the market, prices took a decided upward turn and the sales during the year following the fire exceeded more than \$75,000,000. The subsequent panics and depressions marked by the years 1873, 1893 and 1908 have all had a temporary effect on real estate values, but the city's life is now too broad and virile to be permanently affected by any conceivable influence for bad. Since the financial

depression of 1893-94 the real estate business has not shown such a marked rate of increase as in many former years—in fact, one of its leaders has gone so far as to call the period from 1894 to 1906 “the dark ages of Chicago real estate.” In 1892 the sales were valued at \$153,000,000, but the following year they dropped to \$101,000,000, reached as low an ebb as \$87,900,000 in 1900, and in 1908 did not greatly exceed those of 1892. For the past three years, however, the tendency has been uniformly upward. The Chicago Real Estate Board has been in existence since 1883, and has since fittingly represented these great local interests.

Space prevents the presentation of but few illustrations of the hundreds at hand showing the marvelous increases in value of specific pieces of property. The first deed recorded in Cook county was filed December 2, 1831, and conveyed lots 5 and 6, block 29, lying between Lake and Randolph streets, on the west side, for the consideration of \$109. Governor Reynolds conveyed this property to Robert Kinzie. William Bross, journalist, public man and historian, has placed on record an interesting list of purchases made by such Chicago fathers as Mark Beaubien, J. B. Beaubien, John Kinzie, James Kinzie and Alexander Wolcott. They bought various pieces of real estate in what are now business sections of the city, as early as 1832, the prices for which are of record. In 1853 Mr. Ross, with the assistance of local dealers, fixed a valuation upon the same real estate, and in the late nineties, or nearly three quarters of a century after the time of the original purchases, a third valuation upon the property was placed by expert real estate dealers. In the early thirties J. B. Beaubien purchased eight lots in the vicinity of South Water, Lake, Clark and Dearborn streets for \$346; they were valued at \$450,000 in 1853, and would now bring anywhere between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000. About the same time James Kinzie bought four lots between Clinton, Jefferson and Fulton streets and Carroll avenue, on the west side, and seven lots in the vicinity of Lake and Franklin streets, Washington street and Fifth avenue, south side, paying \$418

PAST AND PRESENT VALUES.	for the entire property. These parcels of real estate were held at fully \$130,000 in 1853, and could not now be purchased for \$1,000,000. In the Kinzie purchase was included the triangle bounded by Lake, Franklin and South Water streets, which marks the western terminus
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of the great commission district of Chicago. Oliver Newberry purchased two lots (of eighty feet each) on South Water street, at the southeast corner of Dearborn and Clark streets, for which he paid \$78 in the thirties, which had advanced to \$39,000 in the fifties, and which now, with improvements, would bring at least \$1,000,000. This property is located at about the center of the commission district. Jesse B. Browne also purchased eighty feet on South Water street, near Franklin street, in the vicinity of the Kinzie lots, for which he paid \$100. In 1853 the land was held at \$46,000, and for some years has hovered around the \$1,000,000 mark. John Noble, the packer, bought an eighty-foot lot for \$170 (a portion of which is now occupied by the Chicago Opera House), which could have been sold for \$83,000 in the early fifties, and which would readily sell fifty years afterward for half a million dollars. He also became the original owner of eighty feet on Lake street near La Salle by paying \$80. If Mr. Noble had held it until 1853 he might have realized \$100,000 on his investment, and his heirs in recent years could have sold it for some \$350,000. Eighty feet on the southeast corner of Randolph and Clark streets was bought by Calvin Rawley during the period immediately preceding the formation of the town of Chicago, for which he paid \$53. It was valued at \$50,000 twenty years later, and possibly \$500,000 would buy the property at the present time. Mark Beaubien paid \$102 for the 160 feet at the northeast corner of Lake and Market streets, which in 1853 was held at over \$100,000, and now could hardly be purchased for five times that amount. In the early days Stephen Mack paid \$53 for fractional lots 7 and 8, on Market street between Randolph and Washington streets, and in 1853 the property had risen in value to \$57,000. This locality is now in the northwestern section of Chicago's great wholesale mercantile district, and the property would be placed at fully \$400,000. It is said that William Jones, father of Fernando Jones, was the first non-resident to buy vacant lots in Chicago from the original purchasers. They were lots 2 and 7, block 17, one fronting on South Water street and the other on Lake street, and the price paid was \$100 each. Benjamin Jones, the uncle of Fernando, was the original owner of the block upon which now stands the United States Government building. At the sale of the school section in October, 1833, he paid \$505 for this piece of raw prairie land, and immediately after

the fire of 1871, less than forty years afterward, the United States government paid \$1,250,000 for the same land, which then had upon it only the ruins of the Bigelow House, but recently completed. Real estate experts have long discussed the question as to which piece of real estate in Chicago, of a given size, has proved of greatest value in the history of local real estate. A conclusion, based on reliable data, seems beyond the bounds of probability, but through the efforts of one of the leaders in real estate (F. R. Chandler) and the *Chicago Real Estate News*, an ingenious and valuable contribution to the subject has been made. Public and private records, market reports and expert opinions were collected, covering the most productive pieces of real estate in the great business districts of Chicago, and, although no precise piece could be settled upon, a careful collation of the data (which reached back to 1830) located the most valuable "quarter of an acre" of the city's real estate in the vicinity of State and Washington streets. As finally completed, this "History of Values of a Quarter of an Acre" includes parallel statistics covering the population of Chicago, by years, with its annual increase; the changing values of the quarter acre, with its annual yearly increase or decrease; the number of average Illinois farms (valued at \$2,050) necessary to buy the quarter acre, and the number of years' work, at \$1.50 per day and 300 days to the year, necessary to buy this most valuable quarter acre of Chicago real estate. The rise and temporary falls in value are traced year by year, through the periods of panics, depressions, wars and fires. In 1830, when the population of Chicago numbered fifty people, this quarter of an acre of raw prairie land near the mouth of the river was worth \$20 in money, a trifle over thirteen days of unskilled labor and less than one-hundredth the value of the present average Illinois farm. In 1861, the first year of the war, when the population was 120,000, it had increased to \$28,000, was worth over thirteen and a half Illinois farms and represented more than sixty-two years of a laborer's life. When the great fire swept the district Chicago had a population of 325,000, and the quarter of an acre was valued at \$100,000, and could only be purchased with 48.78 Illinois farms, and the labor of more than 222 men, each working a year. At the present time, with the city's population 2,000,000, this composite quarter acre, valued at nearly \$2,000,000,

represents 600 average Illinois farms, and one man's labor extended over nearly 3,000 years.

At the time of the Chicago fire it was feared that the destruction of public and private records relating to real estate would prove a blow to the business, by hopelessly confusing titles, from which it would never fully recover. But, although the destruction in this particular was something appalling, the leading abstract firms combined their records, with the result that no city in the world has now a more complete and accessible system of real estate abstracts than Chicago. The history of this important feature of the real estate business follows.

Abstract Business In Chicago.

Chiefly on account of the great fire of 1871, which swept away the early real estate records of Cook county, the few firms in Chicago which had the foresight to collate a system which is at all complete have come into unusual prominence in the local business world. A running sketch of the abstract business in the county is therefore particularly material to a complete local history.

The first deeds in Cook county were recorded about November, 1831, and the first man to engage in the abstract business was Edward A. Rucker, who in 1847 made a small set of books in which conveyances were so classified that all which related to the same property could be found on one page. At this time there were less than fifty books of record in the county. Mr. Rucker soon formed a partnership with James H. Rees, the latter soon assuming the conduct of the business alone and continuing it for about five years. Afterward Horace G. and Samuel B. Chase carried on the business, and were subsequently joined by a lawyer, John B. Adams, the firm of Chase Brothers & Co., thus formed, being in the field at the time of the 1871 fire, theirs being one of the three complete sets of tract books then in the city. The second set was started by J. Mason Parker, of Boston, a few years after the advent of Mr. Rucker. The former afterward sold his business to Thomas B. Bryan and John Borden, and, under the firm names of Bryan & Borden, Greenebaum & Guthmann, Shortall (John G.) & Hoard, and Handy (Henry H.), Padeloup & Co., the records were brought down complete to the time of the great fire of 1871. The third original source of the abstract business

of Chicago was Fernando Jones, who about 1864 compiled a complete set of books and started out in business as Fernando Jones & Co. Alfred H. Sellers entered into partnership with him about 1867, and the resulting firm of Jones and Sellers continued the business until the time of the fire.

Besides the proprietors of these three complete series of indexes, there were a few other persons who, from time to time, without any books of their own, undertook to furnish abstracts compiled directly from the public records. The court house was destroyed by fire on October 8 and 9, 1871, and all the records of the courts and books of the recorder of deeds were burned. Fortunately, or perhaps providentially for the owners of real estate, however, the three sets of complete abstracts were saved virtually intact; at all events, they were so little impaired that, when combined, they formed a substantially complete index of the burnt records. And by act of the legislature shortly after the great fire copies from these private records were made admissible as evidence in litigation in place of the destroyed public records.

The firms whose records were thus saved soon found they could give the public better service by uniting all their records and data as one concern; this merger was soon brought about by means of a lease of all of their records to Handy, Simmons & Co., and later to Handy & Co.

In 1888 the Title Guarantee and Trust Company became the absolute owner of all these sets of books, and the only concern that could supply original ante-fire abstracts.

Immediately after the fire, Haddock, Coxe & Co. (Charles G. Haddock, Edward D. Coxe and Frank H. Vallette) opened a set of books to cover all conveyances recorded since the fire. Mr. Coxe sold his interest some years later to George E. Rickcords and the business was conducted until 1891 as Haddock, Vallette and Rickcords, and from the latter year until 1895 under the incorporate title of the Haddock, Vallette and Rickcords Company, and from 1895 to 1901 as the Security Title and Trust Company. In 1884 Jerome J. Danforth, then connected with the recorder's office, promoted the organization of the Cook County Abstract Company, whose records extended from the fire down; in 1891 its business was taken over by the Cook County Abstract and Trust Company, and in December, 1891, on a much





A. R. Marriott

broader business basis, the name was changed to the Chicago Title and Trust Company.

In August, 1901, the Security Title and Trust Company (the successor of the Haddock, Vallette and Rickcords Company, whose records were complete after the fire) was consolidated with the Chicago Title and Trust Company (covering virtually the same ground) and in September a merger was effected with the Title Guarantee and Trust Company (which possessed the only complete set of ante-fire records). This triple consolidation was the origin of the present Chicago Title and Trust Company, which now owns the only complete records by which real estate titles may be traced from the government of the United States. The officers of the Chicago Title and Trust Company are as follows: Harrison B. Riley, president; Abraham R. Marriott, vice president; William C. Niblack, vice president and trust officer; John A. Richardson, secretary; William R. Folsom, treasurer.

Harrison B. Riley was born July 1, 1862, at Ovitt, New York. His parents were John Manning Riley and Anna Tripp Riley. He moved to Chicago with his parents in 1867, and was educated in the common schools of Chicago, St. Paul, Minnesota, and Wisconsin Normal School at Oshkosh, Wisconsin; graduated in the law department of Lake Forest University in the class of 1891; entered the employment of Handy & Co., abstract makers, April, 1882; elected vice president of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company in January, 1901, secretary of the Chicago Title and Trust Company in September, 1901, and president of the Chicago Title and Trust Company in May, 1907.

He was married in 1889 to Alice C. Donaldson, and has two children; the family resides at Evanston, Illinois. He is a member of the Evanston, Evanston Golf, Glen View Golf, Mid-Day and the Union League clubs.

Abraham Robert Marriott, vice president of the Chicago Title and Trust Company, was born on a farm in DuPage county, Illinois, on the 26th of May, 1860, son of William and Kittie (Gresham) Marriott. In his early boyhood his parents removed to Wheaton, Illinois, where he had the advantage of education in well conducted public schools, and afterward pursued a course in law at the Chicago College of Law.

In 1875 Mr. Marriott commenced his career in the abstract business by securing a clerkship in the office of Haddock, Coxe & Co., having remained identified with that firm and its successors, Haddock, Vallette and Rickcords, Security Title and Trust Company and the Chicago Title and Trust Company. In 1891 Mr. Marriott was elected superintendent of the Haddock, Vallette and Rickcords Company, and in 1895 vice president of the Security Title and Trust Company, to which name the Haddock, Vallette and Rickcords Company had been changed. He continued to hold this office until August, 1901, when the Security Title and Trust Company was consolidated with the Chicago Title and Trust company, and Mr. Marriott was elected to the same office with the latter. One of the most important contracts which he has carried through of late years was the re-writing of the county abstract books and records, which was awarded to him on the 1st of September, 1904.

On the 19th of October, 1882, Mr. Marriott wedded Miss Minnie C. Cooper, and the following four children have been born to them: Ida Elizabeth, Arthur Cooper, Robert William and Thomas Benton. In politics, Mr. Marriott is a Republican; is an associate member of the Chicago Real Estate Board, and belongs to the Hamilton Club of Chicago, and the Oaks Club of Austin. He is also a Mason of high degree, being a member of Siloam Commandery, K. T., and Medinah Temple.

The Real Estate Title and Trust Company is a corporation organized by Jerome J. Danforth, for the purpose of issuing abstracts of title and guarantee policies to real estate, and confines itself exclusively to this line of business. It has, however, in connection with its business maintained an escrow department for the purpose of affording to its customers an opportunity of closing their real estate transactions in its office.

The company has been in business for something over three years. Its offices are in the Merchants' building at the northwest corner of Washington and LaSalle streets, where it occupies the two banking floors of that building.

The company has 200 stockholders among the real estate men and lawyers of Chicago, and its officers are as follows: Jerome J. Danforth, president; Moses E. Greenebaum, vice president; Edward E.

Shaw, second vice president; George R. Jenkins, secretary and treasurer; Arvene S. Hyde, assistant secretary, and F. T. E. Kallum, assistant treasurer.

Its board of directors consists of the following: Moses E. Greenebaum, Jesse A. Baldwin, William E. Hatterman, Arthur W. Draper, B. C. Miller, John R. Thompson, John Pecha, L. C. Tryon, F. H. Brunell, R. J. Schlesinger, Thomas J. Holmes, James F. Stepina, George R. Jenkins and Jerome J. Danforth.

The plant of the company includes complete tax and special assessment records, judgment dockets, and indices and records of all the courts (federal, state and county), indices of the Illinois corporations and indices and records of the daily conveyances recorded in the recorder's office of Cook county.

It has deposited securities with the state auditor of Illinois, which are an indemnity fund to protect its customers against any loss suffered by reason of defects in titles which it guarantees, which fund, under law, must be kept intact, even though the corporation should go out of business.

This company and the Chicago Title and Trust Company are the only two corporations in Cook county which are engaged in making and certifying titles to real estate.

Jerome Joseph Danforth, president of the Real Estate Title and Trust Company, is one of the oldest and best known abstract experts

JEROME J. and promoters in the city. He is a native of Boston, Massachusetts, born on the 1st of November, 1849, son of Martin G. and Louisa M. (Roberts)

DANFORTH.

Danforth. He obtained his preparatory education in the public schools of his native city, and after a long experience in business, as a clerk of the court and in the field of his present prominence, he pursued a course in the Chicago Law School, from which he graduated in 1896. Both his education and his experience are therefore remarkably broad and well adapted to the attainment and maintenance of leadership in the abstract business.

In March, 1866, Mr. Danforth removed from Boston to Chicago, and first secured employment with S. C. Griggs & Co., the booksellers, with whom he remained until 1868. In the year named he was appointed deputy clerk of the Superior Court of Cook county, continu-

ing in that position for some five years. He afterward became connected with the recorder's office, and in the latter capacity became interested in abstract matters.

In 1884 Mr. Danforth promoted the organization of the Cook County Abstract Company, of which he became president, and under his direction was compiled a complete set of tract indices covering the period after the fire of 1871. In 1891 it was succeeded by the Chicago Title and Trust Company, the scope of the business was enlarged, the capital increased, and the present building at No. 100 Washington street was erected. In February, 1904, he organized the Abstract Construction Company, of which he remained president until May, 1905. At that time he founded the Real Estate Title and Trust Company, which under his presidency is increasing in reputation and substantial business. He is also president of the Kane County Abstract Company, which was organized under that name in August, 1906, although the business had been established in 1901.

On January 6, 1881, Mr. Danforth was united in marriage with Miss Frances W. McKinney, and four children have been born to them, the two living of whom are Winifred L. and Alice L. The family residence is in Hinsdale, Illinois, as it has been for many years.

The late Lyman Baird, at the time of his death, February 22, 1908, was the oldest real estate dealer of continuous business in the city of Chicago, having then passed the golden anniversary of his entrance into the golden field. He was not only prominent in his chosen business, but ever looked abroad from it with a wide range of vision, not only assisting in the upbuilding of Chicago on the ruins of 1871, but participating with earnestness and strong influence in the movements which worked for culture, charity and religion. One who clings to music with the passionate love shown by Mr. Baird throughout his life must be of an artistic and ideal nature, as he truly was; and when to these traits are joined those which make a citizen signally useful and successful, in the practical movements which uplift society and advance it on the road to material prosperity as well, then the community is richly endowed with a rounded and strong character. All who knew Lyman Baird freely accorded to him these varied virtues. The love and ad-

LYMAN
BAIRD.

miration which went out to him had also a special reason for existence; he never wavered in his faith in Chicago, and the typical citizen has ever a fond admiration for such a man. Although his coming to the city was during one of the great panic years which first agitated and then depressed the west, Mr. Baird refused to think of transferring his fealty to any other city, with the final success of realizing material prosperity and the establishment of a deeply honored name.

Lyman Baird was a New Hampshire man, born at Munsonville, Cheshire county, on the 20th of December, 1829. His early education was limited to the public schools, but, although the later events of his life prevented him from pursuing the higher branches, through private study, thorough reading and self-discipline he attained a broad culture. From his boyhood he showed a decided talent for music. He was a proficient organist, as well as a good violinist, and intended to choose music as his profession. But when he was sixteen years of age he was cast upon his own resources and had other members of the family depending upon him, being therefore forced to relinquish his musical studies and assume those labors from which he might realize immediate support. While the conduct of business thus became the main purpose of his life, music remained to the last his recreation and his solace. The organ was his favorite instrument, although on occasions he used his violin, and through them both he always added to the impressiveness and elevating influences of any religious organization with which he might be connected. Thus his love for music became a power both for personal culture and in the broad field of religion.

One of the first employments of Mr. Baird's youth was in connection with the office of Wyllys Warner, treasurer of Yale University, whose daughter he afterward married. In 1857, the year before that event, he became a resident of Chicago, removing hither from New Haven, Connecticut. In January, 1858, he commenced the real estate business in association of Lucius D. Olmstead, and at the latter's death in 1862 the firm was changed to Baird and Bradley. The firm continued intact until 1893, although Mr. Baird's son, Wyllys W., and Geo. L. Warner, had become junior partners in 1883. In 1893 W. W. Baird and Mr. Warner formed an association under the

firm name of Baird and Warner, of which the elder Baird remained the consulting partner until his death.

Lyman Baird has long held an honorable position on the Chicago Real Estate Board, having been a charter member and its second president (in 1884). In early manhood he first voted the Whig ticket, but after the founding of the Republican party in 1856 he was identified with that organization.

On the 8th of November, 1858, Mr. Baird was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth M. Warner, the ceremony occurring at the home of the bride's parents in New Haven, Connecticut. The children born of their union were as follows: Wyllys Warner (whose sketch appears elsewhere), Lucius Olmstead, Maximilian and Mrs. Elizabeth (Baird) Rogers. For years Mr. Baird had been a member of the Union League of Chicago, and in his religious faith has been a life-long Congregationalist. For years prior to his death he served as treasurer of the New England Congregational church, on the north side, and was also for a time its Sunday School superintendent and volunteer organist. The honored widow of the deceased survives him.

Wyllys Warner Baird, member of the real estate firm of Baird and Warner, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, being a son of
W. W. Lyman and Elizabeth M. (Warner) Baird. His
BAIRD. father was one of the oldest real estate men in Chi-
 cago, both in years and length of service.

W. W. Baird was educated in the University school of Chicago, and in 1878 entered the employ of Baird and Bradley, of which his father was a senior member, and later became a partner in the firm. In 1893 he associated himself with George L. Warner, who for ten years had been connected with Baird and Bradley, and the firm of Baird and Warner thus came into existence, the business having since been conducted under that style.

Especially of late years Mr. Baird has enjoyed a prominent connection with the Chicago Real Estate Board, of which he was president in 1903. In politics he is a Republican, and is a member of the Union League and City clubs. In 1883 Mr. Baird was married in Chicago to Miss Olivia Green, daughter of Oliver B. Green, and the children of the union are Warner Green and Katharine Louisa Baird. The family home is at No. 1915 Wellington avenue.

Few residents of Chicago, young or old, need an introduction to Fernando Jones, the most picturesque character yet remaining to serve as a connecting link between the pioneer history of the city and its modern life. Now in his eighty-eighth year, he is the oldest citizen, of continuous residence, in Chicago. He conversed with the Pottawatomies in their own tongue just prior to their departure from their hunting grounds around Chicago. He was a warm personal friend of Stephen A. Douglas, Abraham Lincoln and other historic personages of the city and the west. At a later period he became interested in the real estate and land titles of Chicago, and was one of the pioneers in the abstract business who saved the generations of the future from immeasurable confusion and loss, and founded a system whose practical merits have carried it into the large communities of the world. He has been a strong citizen of broad usefulness in both civic and charitable affairs, and is at the present time universally honored and beloved.

Fernando Jones was born at Forestville, Chautauqua county, New York, on the 26th of May, 1820, being the second child and eldest son of William and Anna (Gregory) Jones. The father, who died at Chicago, in 1854, was for twenty years one of the most influential and stirring figures in the pioneer growth of the city. A native of Massachusetts, born in 1789, he abandoned his intention of learning the trade of a millwright and at the age of nineteen he went to Hanover, Chautauqua county, and there for five years engaged in farming, participated in the local government and married Anna Gregory. In 1824 he opened a grocery in Buffalo, was inducted into municipal politics and office holding and was finally appointed to the government office of collector of the port, being also deputy superintendent at the commencement of the construction of the harbor. While engaged upon the latter work the geographical location of Chicago (at the foot of Lake Michigan and directly in the course of the great routes of overland travel toward the west) was forcibly presented to his attention in a map of the Great Lakes which passed through his hands. Convinced, as he said at the time, that the town was destined to be a great city, in the summer of 1831 he journeyed hither—by steamboat to Detroit; thence, by stage and wagon, to Ann Arbor and Kalamazoo, and thence, by skiff and horseback, to his

destination, where he arrived on the 1st of August. Although he passed the following winter in Elkhart, Indiana, in February, 1832, he purchased two lots on South Water and Lake streets, between Clark and Dearborn. They were 80 by 150 feet each, and \$200 was the price paid for both. Mr. Jones returned to Buffalo after the purchase of this real estate, and remained in that city until the spring of 1834, when he returned to Chicago, built a store, commenced a hardware business and continued to invest his money in real estate. William Jones was the first who came to Chicago for the primary purpose of investing his money in real estate, and eventually his faith in the city's progressive future was fully substantiated. Although he lost heavily in the panic of 1836, he soon regained his former status, and as the city increased in size, and its property advanced in value, so did his wealth accumulate. In partnership with Byram King and under the firm name of Jones, King & Company, he continued for many years in the hardware business on South Water street, one of his most profitable early ventures in this line being the purchase of a vessel load of stoves, which he sold to western emigrants. Besides being known for years as one of the shrewdest investors in real estate of the city, his name was permanently stamped upon the city map as the founder of the William Jones Addition, which embraces the present home of his son, Fernando. William Jones also served for several years as one of the first justices of the peace of Chicago; served a term as a member of the first board of school inspectors, established in 1840; represented the old Third ward in the City Council, and was president of the board of education in 1840-3, 1845-8 and 1851-2. He was prominent in the activities of the volunteer fire department, and might have been mayor of the city had he been willing to suppress his staunch utterances in favor of temperance. In politics, he was a Democrat. Aside from his broad reputation as a business man and financier, the elder Jones will be most honored for his splendid services in behalf of the public and higher education of Chicago. Not only did he accomplish valuable work on the board of education and originate the Book Fund for children of poor parents, but was one of the founders of the old Chicago University. He subscribed \$40,000 toward its establishment, and, in recognition of his generosity and practical assistance in many other ways, the board of trustees named the south wing of the

university building, Jones Hall. A public school also bears his name, the Jones School on Harrison street, the most noted school building in the city. Until his death he was a member of the university board of trustees, and for many years served as the president of its executive committee. Mr. Jones was one of the founders of the Chicago Orphan Asylum, and for a number of years was president of its board of trustees. In fact, there are few men of early Chicago who donated a larger share of their time or means to the higher things of the public life than William Jones. His death occurred January 18, 1868, his wife having passed away February 15, 1854.

Of this worthy parentage, Fernando Jones was born at Forestville, Chautauqua county, New York, on the 26th of May, 1820, being the second child and eldest son of the family. When he was a child of four years the family removed to Buffalo, where he received his early education, among his preceptors being Millard Fillmore, afterward president of the United States. While living there he also attended Fredonia Academy, one of his fellow students being Reuben E. Fenton, who was afterward governor of New York. In 1835 the family removed to Chicago, then a struggling frontier village, the father having (as stated) opened a hardware store during the previous year. Fernando, then a hustling youth of fifteen years, was his right-hand assistant. As the town was then an important trading post, the boy mingled freely with the Indians and found it to his advantage to learn their language. This accomplishment enabled him to gather in many an extra dollar as an interpreter, and finally earned him a clerkship with the United States disbursing officer. At the age of sixteen he also held clerkships in the United States Land Office and in the office of the Illinois and Michigan canal trustees. The youth returned to Canandaigua, New York, to complete his education, and in 1837 became a student in the academy there, meeting at this period of his life Stephen A. Douglas, who was then a student of law. On his return to Chicago, in 1839, he joined his father in the real estate business, his specialty being the examination of titles and the furnishing of abstracts. Soon afterward his health commenced to fail, and as there was consumption in the family, it was thought best for him to seek a change of climate. He therefore went to Jackson, Michigan, where for two years he was engaged in editorial work for various publications which were printed by Wilbur

F. Storey, afterward the famous editor of the *Chicago Times*, who remained a life-long friend of Mr. Jones. After leaving Jackson he returned to Chicago, but remained but a short time, going then to Rock Island, Illinois, and again entering the real estate business. While thus engaged he formed the acquaintance of John D. Brown and persuaded that gentleman to come to Chicago and engage in the preparation of a set of abstract books. In 1853 they left Rock Island and in the following year fairly entered the great work of completing a set of books, founded on the system of tract indexes, which had originated in 1847 with Edward A. Rucker. Within a brief time Mr. Brown withdrew from the business, Robert A. Smith joined Mr. Jones in the enterprise, and in 1862 Alfred H. Sellers, a relative of Mr. Brown, became interested in the business. In 1864 Mr. Sellers was admitted into full partnership, and the firm of Jones & Sellers endured until the great fire of 1871, when their set of records was one of the three plants relied upon by experts to maintain the titles to real estate in the great city of Chicago. Thus was Mr. Jones one of the originators of the real estate abstract system which has been generally adopted throughout the United States, and whose practical working merits have introduced it into many of the foreign countries. The business of Jones & Sellers was absorbed after the fire by various parties and finally became a portion of the consolidated plant of the Chicago Title & Trust Company, and Mr. Jones has been retired from active business for some years, although in his advisory capacity he is often called upon as one of the highest experts on real estate titles and values in the city.

Mr. Jones served as alderman of the Third ward (which his father also represented) in 1859-60; was supervisor of the South Town during the Civil war and was one of the founders of Camp Douglas, which was within his civil jurisdiction as a city father, and also served as trustee of the Chicago Orphan Asylum, State Asylum for the Insane (Jacksonville) and of the old Chicago University, established on the site of Camp Douglas. He was also instrumental in the location and erection of the Douglas monument, having therefore done his full share in perpetuating the name of his schoolboy friend, the great Illinois statesman and Little Giant. He has long been prominent in connection with the work of the Chicago Historical Society and the Chicago Pioneer Society, being now president of the

latter organization. He is also a member of the Calumet and Press clubs. In his religious faith, he is an earnest Methodist, and is a generous supporter of the cause.

On July 7, 1853, Mr. Jones was united in marriage with Miss Jane Grahame, of Henry county, Illinois, who died in 1906. Their only daughter, Genevieve, married the late George R. Grant, the lawyer, and is now herself deceased. Their son, Grahame, is a graduate of the Chicago Law School, and a practitioner at the Chicago bar. A granddaughter, Leslie, is the wife of R. T. W. Scott, of Ottawa, Canada, where he filled an important government position. He afterwards was appointed to an important position in India and removed to that distant locality with his wife. Both Mr. Jones and his late wife enjoyed many years of foreign travel, and his handsome residence at No. 1834 Prairie avenue is filled with rare and instructive collections of art and curios.

Horatio O. Stone, one of the pioneers of Chicago and a leading citizen, merchant and real estate dealer of the city for upwards of forty years, was born on Boughton Hill, in the town of Victor, Ontario (now Monroe) county, New York, January 2, 1811, and died at his home in Chicago, on July 20, 1877. Mr. Stone was descended from a line of sturdy farmers in the eastern states. His father, Ebenezer Stone, born at Stonington, Connecticut, was one of the early settlers of western New York and, with his compeers in the advance of civilization, was engaged in many of the Indian battles then frequent on the frontier. He likewise served in the war of 1812. He died in 1843, at the residence of his son in Chicago. He was a widower at the time, his wife, whose maiden name was Clarissa Odell, having died six weeks after the birth of the subject of this sketch. Horatio was brought up on his father's farm and obtained his education in the common schools of the district. At the age of fourteen years he apprenticed himself to the trade of shoe-making and incidentally acquiring the trade of tanner and currier, with which the first-named craft was generally combined in those early days. Not finding these occupations congenial, he quit them after serving out his time, and, at the age of eighteen, struck out into a new field. The Lackawanna canal was then being constructed and he secured a position in connection with it on the canal, and later as overseer of a force of labor-

ers. A year later he was boating on the Erie canal. Perhaps of all his occupations this was least to his taste and it was not long before he gave it up. Uncertain what to do, and no opening presenting itself that sufficiently appealed to his energetic nature, he paid a visit to his brother in Wayne county, Michigan. Being favorably impressed with the possibilities of farming in that state, he took up eighty acres of government land near Clinton, Washtenaw county, and established himself thereon as a farmer. During the Black Hawk war, being drafted, he served twenty-two days under General Jacob Brown. At the expiration of two years he sold his farm and, sending his family to Erie, Pennsylvania, started still farther west to seek his fortune. On the 11th of January, 1834, after a long and toilsome journey, he arrived in Chicago. Developed from a village of a dozen houses in 1831, Chicago at the time he reached it, was, to all appearances, anything but an inviting place in which to settle. Situated on "a bleak, uninviting lake-coast of sand-hills, morasses and swamps," and containing but a few hundred inhabitants, including traders and Indian half-breeds, it was a veritable outpost of civilization—nothing more. That its location was in its favor was at once apparent to the discerning eye of the young pioneer; and believing that with advancing years the place would rise to a position of prominence and importance, if not real greatness, he decided to make a trial of its possibilities. He lived at first at the hotel kept by Mark Beaubien, on the corner of Lake and South Water streets. As a spectator in Judge John D. Caton's court, one morning, he met a Mr. Blanchard, from whom he bought a lot on Clinton street, after paying \$90 for which he had only about fifty dollars left. Immediate work was found in chopping timber on the north branch of the Chicago river, to be used in building the piers for the Chicago harbor. For this labor the government paid \$16 a month and board. This work ended, he went, in the following spring, to Wisconsin, and upon reaching Sheboygan, entered a claim near the mouth of the river. After working several months in a sawmill there, he returned to Chicago in time to attend the first government land sale, held June 16th and 17th, 1835. Here he sold his Clinton street lot for \$358 cash. With his capital he started a general store and later a hardware store at Lake and State streets, and also dealt in grain to a considerable extent. Mr. Stone remained in trade twenty-seven years. He invested largely in real es-

tate, buying several extensive tracts of land in and near Chicago, of which, in later years, subdivisions to the city were created. His judgment in buying and selling property was almost unerring, and during the last twenty-five years of his life he stood in the very front rank as an operator in Chicago real estate. In business pursuits he found his chief pleasure. He was active and energetic to a remarkable degree, and after retiring from trade, continued in the real estate business. He was an earnest Republican in politics, and being widely known and highly respected, he might, had he cared for office, have been elected to very responsible positions. He was still active in business at the time of his death. Through his energy and foresight he accumulated a large fortune. He was of genial disposition, gave cheerfully of his means to forward public measures for the good of all, and by an honorable and extremely useful life earned universal respect. He was married three times—first to Miss Jane A. Lowry, of Erie, Pennsylvania; second, to Miss Frances M. Pearce, of Chicago, and, third, to Miss Elizabeth Yager, daughter of David H. Yager, of Clifton Springs, New York. By the last wife, who survives him he was the father of eight children, five of whom are deceased. Those living are: Horatio O., Robert E., and Althea I. Mrs. Stone is a recognized social leader, and is one of the most popular and respected women in Chicago. She possesses literary, musical and artistic tastes, and has always taken a sincere pleasure in fostering art and encouraging American artists. Her liberal support of every good and charitable work undertaken in Chicago for many years has given her a warm place in the hearts of all.

Horatio Odell Stone, who has been a progressive dealer in Chicago real estate for the past twenty years, is the son of the pioneer settler of '34. H. O. Stone, Jr., is a Chicago man in birth and spirit, his natal day being July 15, 1860. Primarily, his education was received in the public schools of his native city, and he afterward pursued higher courses at Lake Forest (Ill.) Academy and Yale University, graduating from the latter with the class of 1883. The succeeding four years were spent as a civil engineer in New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado, after which he returned to Chicago to enter the business field in which his father had become so prominent.

Mr. Stone's connection with the real estate business dates from

1887, his well patronized office being at No. 125 Monroe street. In the midst of his business activities the pleasant and profitable years which he passed at old Yale are kept green by his membership in Scroll and Key and the Psi Upsilon fraternity, and he also belongs to the Chicago Automobile and South Shore Country clubs and Yale Club, while his Republican proclivities are indicated by his long identification with the broad scope of the Union League Club.

On June 29, 1893, Mr. Stone was united in marriage to Miss Sara Latimer Clarke, of Baltimore county, Maryland, and in his elegant home he finds the rest and recuperation which are such necessities to the business man of today.

Dr. Carl Donner Stone, whose death occurred July 18, 1907, was a son of Horatio Odell and Elizabeth (Yager) Stone, and although he was a graduate in medicine, did not engage actively in practice. He preferred the activities of business and was for several years connected with the large real estate, renting and insurance business of which his brother is the head. He was born at No. 2035 Prairie avenue, Chicago, on the 12th of February, 1872, and was of English-Dutch ancestry.

Prior to the pursuit of his medical studies, Dr. Stone received a thorough education in private schools of Chicago, as well as at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio. In 1897 he graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, but as stated, devoted himself more to business than professional affairs. He was a cultured, bright and popular young man, and a valued addition to any circle within which he moved. At different times he was a member of the Washington Park, Calumet, Onwentsia, South Shore Country and Illinois Athletic clubs. On February 24, 1893, Dr. Stone was united in marriage with Miss Madeline Masters, of Lewistown, Illinois, and they became the parents of three children, as follows: Elizabeth, Emma Louise and Horatio Odell Stone III.

It is extremely difficult to describe Chicago's ultimate obligations to such men as Daniel Francis Crilly, to those who for forty or fifty years have shown by their investments in real estate and their continuous development of business and residence property that their faith in the city has never wavered. The bedrock confidence of such men is infectious and

CARL D.
STONE.

DANIEL F.
CRILLY.

indirectly inspires the people with a firm faith in the moral stability of Chicago, so that all classes come to know that, all in all, there is no better place in which to live and rear a family than this much maligned city. Such energetic and practical men as Mr. Crilly build even better than they know.

Daniel F. Crilly, known especially as the father of McKinley Park, is a native of Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, where he was born on the 14th of October, 1838. His is an ancient and honorable Irish family, his paternal grandfather being a native of the Emerald Isle, and a descendant of the Crillys has been of late years a member of the British Parliament. John D. Crilly, his father, was editor of the *Perry County Standard*, published at Bloomfield, Pennsylvania. Daniel F. was educated in the common schools of Pennsylvania, and at the age of seventeen entered the employ of John Wilson, a mason and contractor of Mercersburg; on the removal of the latter to Iowa City, Iowa, in 1856, the youth accompanied his employer. After remaining with him about two years he went to Louisiana and ventured on his own account, his special work being the erection of large buildings on the plantation of the Hon. Richard Pugh. In 1859-61 he engaged in the contracting business at St. Louis, but at the outbreak of the Civil war decided to locate in the North, and fortunately chose Chicago as his home.

Upon locating in Chicago in 1861, Mr. Crilly obtained a position as superintendent of the tank department in the packing plant of Robert Law, passing his first three winters in this capacity and devoting his summers to building. In 1864 he concentrated all his attention upon the business of building and contracting. He erected the First Methodist Church Block, and many prominent business structures, both before and after the fire of 1871, his transactions even extending to other cities. His last contract, completed in 1880, was the Windsor Hotel, Denver, Colorado. He also built all the residences in Crilly Place, north side, and although he lost heavily in the great fire, he regained it all, and much more, by his energy, strong will and unimpeachable integrity. During all his building operations Mr. Crilly had been steadily acquiring real estate holdings, and since 1880 he has solely devoted himself to the latter field. He is, however, a director of the Metropolitan Trust and Savings Bank.

The Crilly subdivisions, near the south end of Lincoln Park, are among Mr. Crilly's personal holdings, the property including 141 flats, twelve residences and ten business buildings. He also owns the old Stock Exchange building. It was at the suggestion of Mr. Crilly that McKinley Park was named after the martyr president, and the handsome McKinley monument which was unveiled July 4, 1905, was erected largely as a result of his efforts and donations.

Mr. Crilly's official public service is confined to the commissioner-ship of the South Park system, to which he was appointed by the circuit court in 1900, to fill the unexpired term of Commissioner Ellsworth, who had taken up his residence in New York. At the end of this term he was re-elected to the regular period of five years.

Married in Loudon, Pennsylvania, March 3, 1863, to Miss Elizabeth Snyder, daughter of Jacob Snyder, an old citizen of that place, Mr. Crilly is the father of the following six children: Erminie, George S., Frank L., Edgar, Isabelle and Oliver D. The family residence is at 3820 Michigan avenue.

Mr. Crilly is one of the early members of the Hamilton Club, and one of its founders as an organization of wide political and civic influence. It was formerly but a south side social club, but he was the means of transferring its house to a convenient downtown location, financed the organization twice, was its treasurer for several terms, and proved one of the strongest factors in so broadening the scope of its activities that it is now recognized by the Republicans as a power within the party, and by the public of Chicago as an original and effective influence for good in the cause of social, civic and moral progress. Mr. Crilly also joined the Union League Club in its first year and has always been a leader in its work; is identified with the Sheridan Club, and has given much of his time and means to the Masonic cause. He is the oldest charter member of the Home Lodge No. 508, A. F. & A. M., for years was treasurer of Apollo Commandery No. 1, and is still a trustee of the latter. With the exception of one term, he has also been treasurer of the Knights Templar Charity ball since its organization.

An old-time Republican, Mr. Crilly has always been active both in local and national politics, and he was a member of the famous executive committee of the McKinley Club, which was organized by the leading Republicans of Chicago. So he is especially identi-





A. Waller

fied with the perpetuation, in this city, of the great and beloved president's name.

Henry Waller, father of Edward C. Waller, founder of the famous Rookery building of Chicago, was a prominent man of public affairs in Kentucky and, after he came to Chicago

HENRY
WALLER.

was long a leader among the local legal fraternity. He was born at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 9th of November, 1810, being a son of Henry S. and Catharine (Breckinridge) Waller. In 1829 he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated with high honors in 1833. Resigning his position as lieutenant in the army, he began the study of law under Hon. C. S. Moorehead, afterward governor of Kentucky, and continued his legal course at Transylvania University, Kentucky, being admitted to the bar in 1835. He at once commenced the practice of law with Thomas V. Payne, at Maysville, Kentucky, their partnership continuing for six years. In the meantime he had become an enthusiastic supporter of Henry Clay, the idol of the south, and was soon well advanced in the favor of the Whig party. In 1845-7 he served in the state legislature as a representative of that organization, but, although he served on important committees and acquitted himself creditably and earnestly, he never again became a candidate for a political position. In 1852 he associated himself in partnership practice with John G. Hickman, and in the same year was unanimously elected president of the Maysville & Lexington Railroad Company.

In 1855 Mr. Waller became a resident of Chicago, and established the law firm of Waller, Caulfield and Bradley, afterward Waller and Caulfield, which continued for nine years. In 1864 he became senior partner of Waller, Sterns and Copeland, which remained intact until the death of Mr. Sterns in 1867. He then withdrew from active practice for a time, his health having been impaired by constant and intense application to his professional work. In his efforts to regain it he traveled quite extensively in this country and Europe, his most extensive journey in the old world was during portions of 1869 and 1870. In July, 1876, Mr. Waller was appointed master in chancery, and in that office he obtained a broad reputation for the impartiality and strength of his decisions, his intimate acquaintance with adjudicated cases making him particularly qualified for the position.

He was also popular, personally, and had a wide reputation as an orator even on subjects which were outside the field of his profession. His death occurred in Chicago. Judge Waller's wife was Miss Sarah B. Langhorne, to whom he was married on May 3, 1837.

As a substantial real estate dealer of more than forty years in Chicago, Edward C. Waller is certainly entitled to notice in a history of this character. He is a Kentucky gentleman and a good business man, born on the 21st of November, 1845, being the son of Henry and Sarah B. (Langhorne) Waller. His father, also a native of Kentucky, was a lawyer and a prominent Whig of that state, but after he came to Chicago, in 1855, devoted himself closely to the practice of his profession. He maintained a high position at the Chicago bar, served for some years as master in chancery, and was a highly honored citizen at the time of his death. In view of his eminence, a biography of the elder Waller is given preceding this.

Edward C. Waller received his early education in the schools of his native county of Mason, but when a child of ten years of age came to Chicago with his parents and completed his education in the institutions of this city. In 1866, when he had barely attained his majority, he commenced to deal in real estate, and has continued to be thus engaged, without interruption.

Among the Chicago enterprises with which Mr. Waller has been prominently connected is the Rookery building, which was conceived by him and which has long been one of the most conspicuous examples of modern American office buildings. He is now one of the oldest members of the Chicago Real Estate Board, and has a prominent connection with a number of institutions outside of his regular business, being president of the North American Accident Insurance Company, and secretary and treasurer of the Central Safety Deposit Company. Mr. Waller's office is in the Rookery, and his residence at River Forest, Illinois.

In October, 1884, the same year in which the Chicago Real Estate Board was established, of which he is now a prominent member,

BRUCE B. Bruce Burleigh Barney came to Chicago and be-
BARNEY. came identified with real estate circles. A success-
ful business man and influential citizen, he has had
a broad and rather eventful career both before and since coming to

Chicago. Born at Findlay, Hancock county, Ohio, June 15, 1859, a son of Burleigh B. and Elizabeth (Westenhaver) Barney, he supplemented his public school education with a course in Phillips Exeter Academy, and after leaving school began his business career in the dry goods store of Fred E. Eaton & Co., of Toledo, Ohio. Four years later he began operating on the Toledo Board of Trade, first as a representative of E. R. Williams and Brothers, and later of Welles Brothers. In 1880 he went to California, thence to China and Japan, spending about three years in the west and the Orient before returning to Toledo and entering the employ of the Toledo Linseed Oil Company.

On coming to Chicago at the time above mentioned, Mr. Barney became connected with the well known real estate firm of E. F. Getchell & Co. In 1887 his name was incorporated into the firm, as Getchell, Barney & Co., and since December, 1891, when the partnership expired, he has engaged in business alone.

Mr. Barney is a member of the Veteran Corps, First Infantry Regiment, I. N. G. He joined the regiment in August, 1895, as private of Company C, and on October 21, 1896, was made second lieutenant, by Order No. 10, issued by Governor Altgeld, by which his rank was to date from July 11, 1896. At the time of the Spanish-American war, Lieutenant Barney was found, on examination by Major Charles Adams, incapacitated for service. In order that the regiment might be complete when it left for the front, he determined to surrender his commission, and accordingly handed his resignation to Brigadier General Reese, which was accepted April 28, 1898.

In politics Mr. Barney is firmly Republican, voting faithfully and intelligently, but without participating in practical politics. Fraternally he is a Mason, a member of Apollo Commandery, K. T., Oriental Consistory (thirty-second degree), and Park Lodge No. 843. By his marriage in December, 1903, at Waukegan, to Miss Ida M. Macfarlane, Mr. Barney has two children, Bruce B., Jr., and Elizabeth W.

Henry S. Dietrich, a real estate dealer of forty years' standing in Chicago, is a native of Michigan, born March 4, 1844. When

HENRY S.	he was fourteen years of age he came to Chicago
DIETRICH.	and completed his education in the city schools.
	At the breaking out of the Civil war he had just

passed his seventeenth birthday, and was one of the first in Chicago to go to the front. On April 15, 1861, he joined Company A of the famous Chicago Zouaves for a three months' enlistment. He participated in what is known as the Cairo expedition, leaving Chicago on the 21st of April, and at the expiration of his three months' service returned to Chicago and became a member of Company A, Nineteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with Col. J. B. Turchin in command. He served with that regiment during the following three years, and was honorably discharged in July, 1864. He then joined the military service as a civilian, being identified with the quartermaster's division of the army until 1866.

In November, 1868, Mr. Dietrich entered the field of real estate in which he has been a progressive and leading figure ever since. He has been a regular and active member of the Chicago Real Estate Board since January, 1897; was president of the board in 1901, and since May, 1907, has served as president of the board of local improvements of the city of Chicago. He has been prominently identified with the Grand Army of the Republic since its organization, was commander of U. S. Grant Post, and has held high positions in both the state and national organizations of the order. Colonel Dietrich has evinced his continuous interest in military affairs by his long connection with the Illinois National Guard. Since January, 1897, he has held the rank of colonel and general inspector of rifle practice, being a member of the governor's staff. In politics he has always been a firm Republican, and in Masonry has reached the thirty-second degree.

In May, 1868, Mr. Dietrich was united in marriage with Miss Sarah J. Clark, a native of Vermont, and their children are: Harry W. and Grace B. Dietrich. The family residence is at 4449 Oakenwald avenue.

William Lewis Pierce, real estate operator, and a member of the firm of William L. Pierce & Co., was born in Albany, New York, October 13, 1843, son of William B. and Elizabeth Frances (Peck) Pierce, the former of whom was a descendant of Mary, the sister of Benjamin Franklin. Her father was Captain Henry Peck, who operated the first line of steamers on the Hudson.

WILLIAM L.
PIERCE.

Mr. Pierce was educated at the Brooks School, Cincinnati, having William B. Taft and William R. McLean as classmates; and at the Chicago University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1865.

During the Civil war he enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth United States Volunteers and served to the close of the war. Subsequent to the war he became interested in the real estate business. He was a member of the firms of William H. Sampson & Co., Pierce & Ware, and is now the head of the firm of William L. Pierce & Co. He was for a time half owner of the commercial agencies of Tappan, McKillop & Co., at Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburg and Baltimore. Mr. Pierce was one of the organizers of the Chicago Real Estate Board, and served one term as vice president and chairman of the executive committee and one term on the appraisement and membership committee.

He was married, in Chicago, in 1876, to Carrie L. Lyman. They are the parents of four children: Bessie Lyman (Mrs. Ira R. Hutchinson) of Fresno, California; Florence Dennis, now Mrs. Howard Le Valley, of Kenwood; William Blake, and John Green. Mr. Pierce belongs to the Royal Arcanum, of which he was grand regent and supreme representative; to Thomas Post No. 305 of the G. A. R., and Zeta Psi Fraternity, of which he was the presiding officer of the United States and Canada in 1884. He was one of the early members of the Union League Club, and the Calumet Heights Shooting and Fishing Club, and was president two terms. He is a Republican. He resides at Kenwood and belongs to the Unitarian church.

William A. Bond, one of the oldest of the Chicago real estate dealers in length of career, has also been a resident of the city since

he was five years of age. He was born in Newark,
WILLIAM A. New Jersey, on the 15th of November, 1849, his
BOND. early education being obtained in the public schools

of Chicago and supplemented by academic and collegiate courses at Warrenville and Lake Forest, Illinois. After completing his education he entered the employ of Hurlbut & Edsall, then the largest wholesale druggists in the west, and at the age of eighteen was the head bookkeeper of the house. Three years in that position brought

him to his majority, when he entered permanently into the real estate business. His office, which was then at 123 Dearborn street, was destroyed by the great fire of the following year, but, with the pervading Chicago spirit, he re-established his business, and it has since progressed continuously and successfully..

In 1874 Mr. Bond spent nearly a year in European travel and study, and as he is quite a linguist (especially proficient in French) he has since made several trips abroad and derived the utmost pleasure and profit from them. During his first stay in London he married Miss Sarah B. Fisher, daughter of Lucius G. Fisher, a prominent business man of Chicago. They have become the parents of two sons and three daughters, the eldest, William Scott, having for many years been his father's assistant.

Upon his return to Chicago in 1875 Mr. Bond formed a partnership with Colonel Henry L. Turner, under the firm style of Turner & Bond, and this business relation existed for seventeen years, when, in 1892, the former purchased his partner's interest. Since that year the firm has been known as William A. Bond & Co. Besides conducting a general business, Mr. Bond has made a specialty of the care and development of estates, and for years has had the management of the large estate of Hon. David Davis, on Thirty-first street, south side. Normal Park owes its name and development to him, and he has negotiated some of the largest transactions in the history of Chicago real estate, among others the sale of the property which is now the site of the Chicago Title and Trust Company, for \$525,000.

Mr. Bond was one of the charter members of the Chicago Real Estate Board, having always been active and prominent in its management. In 1893 he was elected president of the board, and during his term of office he went to Springfield and successfully opposed the repeal of the law requiring the consent of property owners to the laying of street railways. He was also one of the promoters of the Torrens law and instrumental in securing its passage. Upon his retirement from the real estate firm of Turner & Bond, Colonel Turner engaged in the publishing business as president of the Western Publishing House, and during the life of this corporation Mr. Bond was its vice president. The latter has long been a member of the Union League Club, and for three years served on its board of

managers; has also been president of the Revenue Reform League, vice president of the Citizens' Non-partisan Traction Settlement Association, and identified with other public movements. Both himself and family are regular attendants at the South Congregational church.

William D. Kerfoot, the old and well known dealer in real estate, was born on April 16, 1837, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania. His father,

WILLIAM D.
KERFOOT.

Dr. George B. Kerfoot, was a distinguished physician of that district from 1830 to 1851, and honored as a writer on medical subjects. William D. received a fair education in the schools of Lancaster, and from 1852 to 1854 applied himself to literary studies at St. James College, Maryland. On his arrival at Chicago, in 1854, he found employment in the real estate office of James H. Reese, but soon after entered Thomas B. Bryan's office as clerk. At 89 Washington street he established himself as a real estate and financial agent, and the history of the rebuilding of the city after the great fire is partly a history of Mr. Kerfoot's operations.

One of the first modern office buildings of the city, the Chicago Opera House, was conceived by him and the syndicate organized by him. In the organization of the Real Estate Board he took a most active part. In 1886 he took a decided stand against the policy of the recorder of deeds of Cook county in closing out abstract men, and the same year went before the legislature to promote the bill known as "The Rest of Titles Bill." The drainage question won some attention from him early in 1889, and the Torrens system of real estate transfers claimed his study later. From 1877 to the present day George Birkoff, Jr., has been his partner. Prior to that year he transacted business without a partner. Mr. Kerfoot's marriage with Miss Susan B., daughter of William B. Mooklar, of Mason county, Kentucky, occurred in 1865. To them eight children, four sons and four daughters, were born, of whom one son and three daughters are living.

The late Joseph Stockton was a native of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, born on the 10th of August, 1833, being a son of Robert Clarke and

JOSEPH
STOCKTON.

Martha Stockton. He attended the public schools of his native city, and when nineteen years of age located in Chicago. His first few years in this city

were spent in the employ of George A. Gibbs & Co., commission merchants, and later he became a clerk in the office of the American Transportation Company. At the outbreak of the Civil war he was connected with the freight office of the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne road, and was thus employed in 1862, when he enlisted in the First Board of Trade Regiment, which was mustered into service as the Seventy-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

General Stockton's military record began in July, 1862, when he joined the regiment named above, being soon afterward promoted to be first lieutenant of his company. He was successively advanced to the ranks of captain, major and lieutenant colonel, his command being attached to the Seventeenth army corps. After the fall of Vicksburg he commanded his regiment; was wounded at the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, and for bravery and skill in the field was finally brevetted colonel and brigadier general.

General Stockton returned to Chicago at the conclusion of the war and engaged in the forwarding and transfer of freight from one part of the city to the other. After 1866 he acted as agent in Chicago for the Empire Transportation Company, and up to the time of his death, March 17, 1907, continued to develop a large outside business. To the last he continued staunch in his adherence to Republicanism and the heroes of the Civil war. The only political office which he held was as a member of the board of commissioners of Lincoln Park, and while thus serving he organized the movement which resulted in the erection of the grand equestrian statue of General Grant in those beautiful public grounds. General Stockton acted as chief marshal of nearly every Republican procession which passed through the streets of Chicago during his lifetime. He served as chief of staff to General Sheridan on the reception of General Grant on his tour around the world, for General Forsyth in the Garfield memorial procession and for General Miles at the unveiling of the Grant monument at Lincoln Park. He was also chief marshal at the grand World's Fair parade of October, 1892, which was one of the inauguratory features of the World's Columbian Exposition, as well as at the Peace Jubilee parade of 1898.

On February 5, 1865, General Stockton wedded Miss Kate E. Denniston, who died in 1869. A son, John T. Stockton, still survives

him. His residence was long at No. 567 La Salle avenue. The General was essentially a domestic, home-loving man, and was little concerned in club life, his identification with the Union League and George R. Thomas Post No. 5, G. A. R., being his main exception to this general rule.

For the past twenty-one years senior member of the real estate firm of Dibblee & Manierre, engaged in a general business in this

HENRY
DIBBLEE. line, Henry Dibblee is a native of New York City, born August 20, 1840. His father, E. R. Dibblee, was a leading dry goods importer of the metropolis,

and in private and boarding schools of that city the son obtained his mental training. When he was eighteen years of age he became a clerk in his father's store, and later a partner in the business, continuing in the latter connection until 1872.

Since the latter year Mr. Dibblee has been a resident of Chicago, and in January, 1873, associated himself with William R. and John S. Gould in the foundry and iron business, which was conducted as Gould & Dibblee until 1878. In that year the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Dibblee established himself as a dealer in ornamental iron work, mantels and tiles. He became an importer of the finest English tiles, acted as western agent for leading American manufacturers, and for eight years continued to develop and conduct a large trade in these lines. In 1886 he formed a partnership with George Manierre in the real estate business, which has remained intact to the present time.

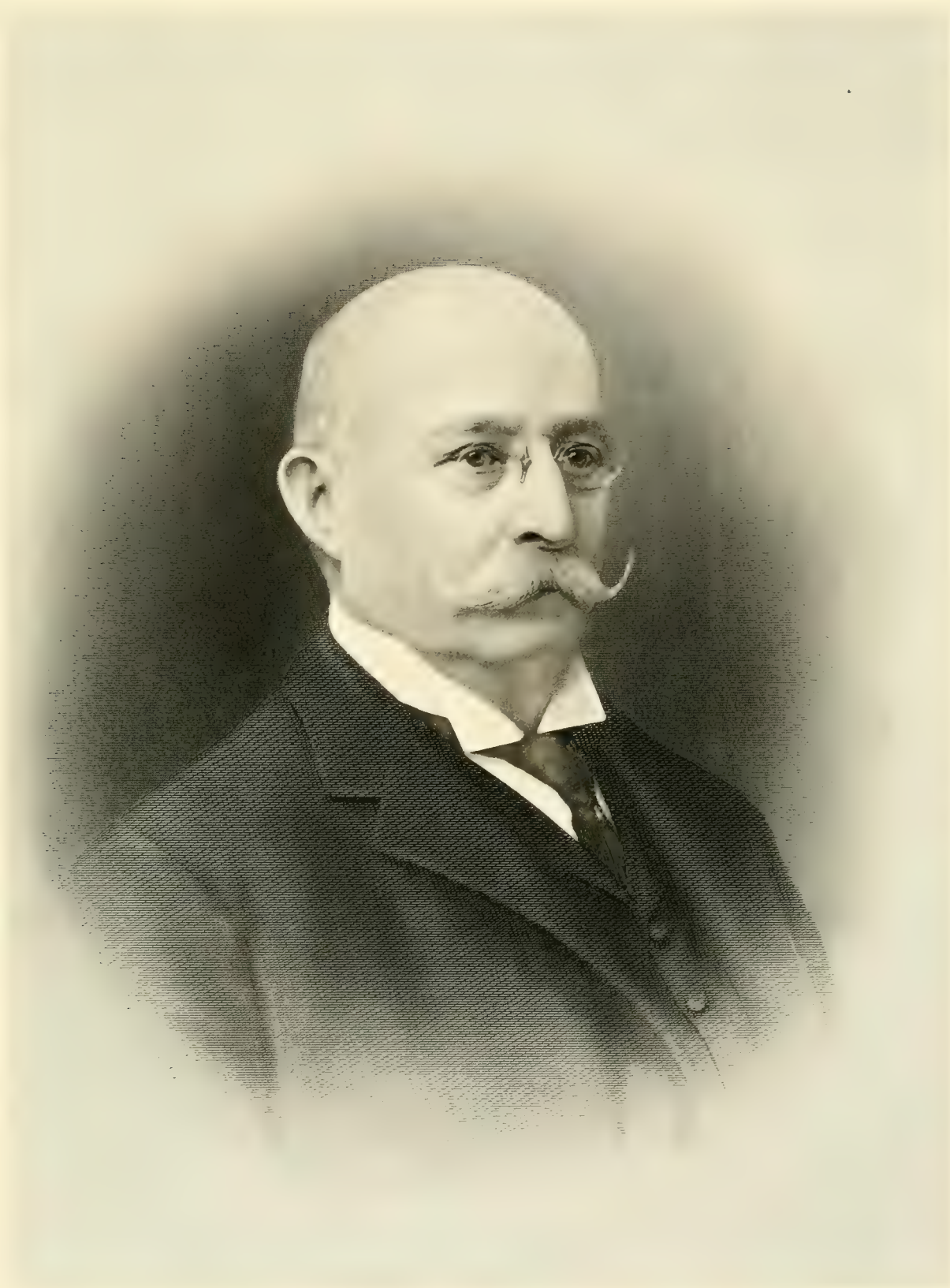
Besides controlling large real estate interests, Mr. Dibblee is president of the Chicago Auditorium Association, and an influential director of the Chicago Canal and Dock Company. He is also well known in social and outdoor life, being identified with the Chicago, University and Mid-Day clubs, being president of the last named organization. On November 26, 1873, Mr. Dibblee was married to Miss Laura Field, daughter of John Field, of Conway, Massachusetts. and their children are Bertha and Frances F. The family residence is at 1922 Calumet avenue.

Francis Bolles Peabody, late senior member of the real estate, loan and investment firm of Peabody, Houghteling & Company, was

FRANCIS B. a prominent figure in these fields for some thirty-
PEABODY. seven years, having previously practiced law in
Chicago for thirteen years and gained a high reputation in the line of mortgages and the placing of investments. He was a native of the state of New Hampshire, born at Milford, Hillsborough county, October 27, 1827, the son of Colonel Stephen and Jerusha Pride (Bolles) Peabody. The father was a graduate of Harvard and a lawyer of local repute, he being of the sixth generation from the American founder of the family, who emigrated from Hertfordshire, England, in 1633, and located in Massachusetts. The family name was variously spelled, in the early days, as Pabody and Pabodie. The mother of Francis B. was the daughter of Rev. Matthew Bolles, a well known Baptist clergyman.

In 1848 Francis B. Peabody graduated from Trinity College, at Hartford, Connecticut, and commenced the study of law at Concord, New Hampshire, in the office of Franklin Pierce, afterward president of the United States. He completed his studies at home, was admitted to the New Hampshire bar in 1851 and continued to practice in Hillsborough county until 1852. In the fall of that year he removed to Concord, where he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Nathaniel B. Baker, afterward governor of New Hampshire, with whom he was connected until 1854. In that year Mr. Peabody became associated with William E. Chandler (afterward United States senator and Secretary of the Navy), and the resulting partnership of Peabody and Chandler continued until the removal of the senior partner to Chicago three years later.

In March, 1857, Mr. Peabody removed to Chicago, and was successively associated with Judge Walter B. Scates, Judge William K. McAllister, Judge Alfred W. Arrington, and Benjamin E. Gallup. The firm last formed as Gallup and Peabody was organized, as were the others with which he had been associated, for the general practice of the law, but the growing demands made by clients for the placing of loans and mortgages became so pressing as to crowd out all other business. In 1865, therefore, the firm abandoned general practice, was dissolved in 1875, and was succeeded by the house of Francis B. Peabody & Company. In 1885 James L. Houghteling



Francis B Peckway

was admitted as a partner, the present firm name of Peabody, Houghteling & Company being thus formed. The style has remained unchanged, although in 1897 William R. Stirling was admitted to participation in the business and subsequently a son, Augustus S. Peabody.

Mr. Peabody was an old-time Democrat, and always a leader in reformatory movements, whether national or local in their scope. At various times he was president of the Revenue Reform League, the Tariff Reform League, the Citizens' Association and the Civil Service Reform League. He was a member of the Commercial and Chicago clubs, and served as president of the former in 1898. An adherent to the faith of the Episcopal church since early life, Mr. Peabody was long active in the religious and philanthropic work of the St. James church of Chicago. He was a member of its vestry and of the standing committee of the diocese, as well as president of the board of trustees of the endowment fund.

On September 20, 1854, Mr. Peabody was married to Miss Harriet Cutter Ten Broeck, a native of Maine and daughter of Rev. Petrus Stuyvesant Ten Broeck, for many years rector of St. Paul's church, Concord, New Hampshire. Mrs. Peabody died February 13, 1901, and Mr. Peabody in January, 1908. Five children had been born into the household, of whom one died in infancy. The living are as follows: Lucretia, who married James L. Houghteling, of Peabody, Houghteling & Company; Harriet Jessie, widow of Herman B. Butler, formerly vice president of the iron and steel house of Joseph Ryerson & Son; Francis S., president of the Peabody Coal Company, and Augustus S., a lawyer and member of the firm of Peabody, Houghteling & Company.

For the past ten years, or since his admission to the bar, Augustus Stephens Peabody has been associated with the law department of

Peabody, Houghteling & Co., of which his father,
AUGUSTUS S. FRANCIS B. PEABODY, was the founder and senior
PEABODY. partner until his death in January, 1908. He him-

self has had a partnership connection since 1903.

Mr. Peabody is a native of Chicago, born December 3, 1873, and has received a thorough and a most liberal education. He attended the Harvard and University schools, Chicago, and the Hill School, of

Pottstown, Pennsylvania, before entering Yale University, from which he graduated in 1895, and then, entering Northwestern University Law School, he graduated in 1897 as an LL. B. Thus being entitled to practice, he became immediately associated with the legal department of the firm Peabody, Houghteling & Co., and has since been identified with it as a lawyer and business partner. In his specialty of corporation and real estate law his reputation is substantial and progressive.

In politics, Mr. Peabody is a Democrat, and in religion, an Episcopalian. His social life is indicated by membership in the following clubs: University, Phi Delta Phi (legal fraternity), Delta Kappa Epsilon, Saddle and Cycle, Onwentsia, Mid-Day and Chicago Athletic.

James Lawrence Houghteling, member of the old house of Peabody, Houghteling & Co. (established in 1865), well known bankers and dealers in mortgages, as well as other high grade securities, is a Chicagoan, born November 29, 1855. He is a son of William De Zeng and Marcia (Stockbridge) Houghteling, and received his early education in the public schools of Chicago, his later mental training being pursued in the east. Graduating from Yale College in 1876 (honorary degree of M. A. in 1901), in the following year he began his business career in the Chicago office of the Menominee River Lumber Company. After an experience of two years in that connection he was appointed secretary of the company, and held the position until 1882. As an investor he has always retained large interests in timber and in various lumbering enterprises, having held numerous offices in these and other industries.

Mr. Houghteling has been a member of the firm of Peabody, Houghteling & Company since 1882, and has been an influential factor in its growth and continued high standing. Two of his three sons, James L., Jr., and William, are connected with the house, in which three generations are thus active at the present time.

Outside of his business relations, Mr. Houghteling is most prominent in Christian work, the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago being greatly indebted to him for its firm and flourishing status. Of that organization he was for three years president, as



James L. Houghteling





Frank G. Stone

well as treasurer for fifteen years. In 1883 he founded the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, the leading young men's society of the Anglican Communion, and served as its president for the first seventeen years of its existence. In matters of civic reform Mr. Houghteling has also evinced an earnest and practical interest. He was the first chairman of the finance committee of the Municipal Voters' League, and under his vigorous direction was raised the \$10,000 which placed that eminently useful organization on a firm foundation.

On September 20, 1879, Mr. Houghteling married Lucretia Ten Broeck Peabody, and to them have been born the following children: Francis Stockbridge, James Lawrence, Jr., Harriot Peabody, William, Leila and Margaret Stuyvesant. Mr. Houghteling is identified with the Chicago, University, Commercial, Onwentsia and other clubs, but finds his greatest social enjoyments at his pleasant home in Winnetka.

Frank Gilbert Hoyne, senior member of the real estate firm of Frank G. Hoyne & Co., is a son of Thomas Hoyne, to whom Chicago

FRANK G. is indebted for so much of her progress along the
HOYNE. lines of public and higher education.

Mr. Hoyne was born in Chicago on the 17th of July, 1854, and his entire life has been identified with the city of which his father was a recognized founder. He was educated in the old Palmer Academy and the old Chicago University, and commenced his business career in 1872 at \$5.00 per week with the old stationery house of Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co. In 1886 Mr. Hoyne was appointed United States appraiser at Chicago, serving thus for two terms under President Cleveland, in 1886-90 and 1894-98. In 1889 he associated himself with his brother, James T. Hoyne, and established the real estate firm of Hoyne Brothers, to whose business he later succeeded as sole owner, the present style of the firm name being Frank G. Hoyne & Co. Its transactions are largely devoted to business property and the management of estates.

Mr. Hoyne is one of the early members of the Chicago Real Estate Board in length of membership, and served as director from 1903 to 1906, serving as president of the organization in the latter year. He has always been deeply interested in public affairs, especially in matters which concern property and taxation. In the char-

ter campaign of 1907 he vigorously opposed the revenue and indebtedness features of the proposed charter, claiming that, if it were adopted, taxes on real estate would continually increase with the issue of new bonds at a rate which would be burdensome upon those least able to bear the weight. In a speech delivered before the Association of Commerce, during the campaign, he said: "The tax rate, if the charter should happen to pass, will be, to my mind, excessive and burdensome, and will fall with the greatest weight upon the large majority of our tax payers, the small flat and home owner. The business class and downtown property owner can, to a degree, shift the burden upon the tenant by raising rents, and will, therefore, not suffer in the same proportion as the small owner. The higher you make the tax rate, the lower the income you receive from your property. The less income, the lower the value of your property, and if you are not able to get from your tenants in rents the increase in your taxes, the inevitable result must follow—a depreciation of the city's realty and a reduction, by the board of assessors, of real estate values; and again giving our over-alert editors of dailies in others cities, with that sisterly love which they always bear Chicago, a chance to call attention, with their modest headlines, to the fact that Chicago is going backward and its real estate is depreciating in value." As the proposed charter was defeated by an overwhelming majority, the threatened evils, thus forcibly pointed out by Mr. Hoyne, were averted. He was a member of the charter convention appointed by Governor Deneen in 1906, and the position assumed there, as during the campaign of the following year, was decided and consistent.

Mr. Hoyne has long been identified with the First Regiment of the Illinois National Guard, being a private, sergeant and assistant quartermaster in that organization from 1875 to 1880. In the early '80s he perfected a sergeant's roll-call book, which is now used by all the regiments of the Illinois National Guard. In 1880 he was appointed captain and brigade quartermaster of the first brigade, upon General Torrence's staff, and served as such for four years. Since then he has been a member of the First Regiment Veteran Corps.

On April 24, 1884, Mr. Hoyne married Miss Florence Ashton,

and their children are as follows: Leonora Temple and Helen Ashton Hoyne. Mr. Hoyne is a member of the Art Institute and of the Iroquois (one of the five founders), Chicago Athletic, Press Club, Midlothian Country Club, of which he is a director, and Wausaukee Hunting and Fishing clubs, of which he is also a director. In politics he has always been a conservative Democrat and for many years Mr. Hoyne has been especially prominent in civic affairs and fully represents the spirit of the age.

A prominent real estate dealer and a leading Republican, William Hale Thompson is a native of Boston, Massachusetts, and was born

WILLIAM H.
THOMPSON. May 14, 1869, the son of William Hale and Medora (Gale) Thompson. As he came to Chicago in

infancy, he has, for all practical purposes, a life-long identity with the property and public interests of the city. He was first educated in its public schools, then entered Fessenden's Preparatory School, and rounded a good literary training by a course at the Metropolitan Business College. His broadening and hardening experience in the west was also invaluable, spending, as he did, the outdoor seasons between his fifteenth and twentieth birthdays on the ranches of the Standard Cattle Company in Colorado, Montana and Wyoming, returning each winter to Chicago to attend school. Later, for a period of three years, he managed a ranch in Nebraska, but since his father's death has managed the family estate, as well as his own private interests, and engaged in real estate transactions of a general nature.

Within the past few years Mr. Thompson has become a leader in Republican politics, and of late his name has been mentioned both in connection with the mayoralty and the governorship. He represented the Second ward in the city council in 1900-02, and has served as county commissioner since the latter year. He is a prominent member of the Hamilton Club, and is especially popular with the younger element of his party. He is also identified with the Chicago Athletic, New Illinois Athletic, of which he is president, South Shore Country, Chicago Yacht and Marquette clubs, being a proficient enthusiast in many forms of athletics and outdoor sports.

On December 5, 1901, Mr. Thompson married Miss Mary Walker Wyse. His residence is No. 92 Twenty-first street, and his real estate office is in the First National Bank building.

Aaron Benedict Mead has the honor of being the senior member of Mead & Coe, now the oldest real estate firm in the city of Chicago.

AARON B. MEAD. It was formed in January, 1867, at which time he became associated with the late Albert L. Coe, and it has, therefore, over forty years of uninterrupted business to its credit.

Mr. Mead is a native of Franklinville, Cattaraugus county, New York, where he was born November 7, 1838, being the son of Merlin and Polly (Clark) Mead. Educated, primarily, in the district school and academy of his native town, in his youth he went to live with an uncle at Waterbury, Connecticut, graduating from the high school of that place at the head of his class. Upon leaving school he was employed in various clerical capacities in Waterbury and Hartford, Connecticut, until the outbreak of the Civil war. In June, 1861, Mr. Mead enlisted in Company A, Fourth Connecticut Volunteer Infantry (afterward the First Connecticut Artillery), and was assigned to the defenses about Washington, but on account of a severe attack of pneumonia was honorably discharged from the service in the latter part of 1862.

Mr. Mead's long connection with the real estate business dates from 1863, when, having partially recovered from his illness caused by military exposure, he became connected with the office of his uncle, Abner L. Ely, then the largest real estate agency in New York City, and remained in his employ until his removal to Chicago, January 1, 1867. His previous training had given him a thorough knowledge of the business, and enabled him to take a place at once in the front ranks of independent agents, which he has ever since maintained. The partnership was terminated only by the death of his associate and friend in July, 1901, but the business has continued under the old firm name of Mead & Coe by Mr. Mead, surviving partner. During this forty years of continuous active business, the firm has enjoyed its full share of prosperity, incident to the phenomenal growth of the city from a population of 296,000 to over 2,000,000. As ever, the name of Mead & Coe stands for honest service in the interests of clients and square dealings in all transactions. Mr. Mead believes there is no room in the legitimate real estate business for underhand methods or sharp practices, and his influence as a charter member of the Chicago Real Estate Board has always been in favor of the

best things for the profession and the good of the city. He is also interested in Wisconsin mining, being president of the Grant Mining and Lumber Company, controlling several lead and zinc mines.

Mr. Mead is an old-time Republican, having always voted the straight ticket, and is a member of the George H. Thomas Post No. 5, Grand Army of the Republic. He has also been a member of the Union League Club since its organization. For many years Mr. Mead has been prominent in the religious and charitable work of the city and country, and his first commission received in Chicago was donated to the Fisk University of Nashville, Tennessee. He is senior deacon of the First Congregational church of Chicago, and also vice president of the Congregational Church Building Society, of New York; is president of the Chicago Christian Home Society for Young Women, and for many years has been on the general board of management of the Chicago Young Men's Christian Association. For years he has been a director and member of the executive committee of the Washingtonian Home, and is one of the vice presidents of the American Sunday School Union. For nearly twenty years he was treasurer of the Illinois Home Missionary Society, and for many years was one of the trustees of the Illinois College, at Jacksonville.

In September, 1868, Mr. Mead wedded Miss Mary E. Packard, daughter of James B. and Sarah C. Packard, and the following are their surviving children: Elizabeth M., now the wife of Rev. A. A. Tanner, pastor of the Congregational church, of Alton, Illinois; Agnes M., now the wife of C. W. Van Law, who is a mining engineer and company manager of the Guanajuato Reduction and Mines Company, at Guanajuato, Mexico; and Lucy Irene, teacher of science in the high school at Rhinelander, Wisconsin. The family residence is at No. 632 Washington boulevard.

Henry. G. Foreman is one of the leading real estate operators and financiers of Chicago, as well as one of its leading Republicans and public citizens. He is especially identified with the wonderful system of parks which has made Chicago famous, and with the outer belt of pleasure grounds and recreation features which is now in process of development and is destined to bring the city even greater fame. Mr. Foreman is a true Chicagoan, both in birth and spirit, his natal day being

August 22, 1857, and his parents, Gerhard and Hannah (Grennebaum) Foreman. Educated in the city schools and a business college of Chicago, he received his first business training in the First National Bank, and he has since devoted the bulk of his time and abilities to real estate and financial interests.

Mr. Foreman was one of the organizers of the Chicago Real Estate Board in 1888. In March, 1902, he was appointed a member of the board of South Park Commissioners for the term expiring 1903, and was reappointed for a term ending 1908, being chosen president of the body in March, 1903, and March, 1904. In January of the latter year he was appointed as a member of the commission to create and develop, in its initial stages, the great outer system of parks destined to encircle Chicago and make it one of the most picturesque metropoli of the world.

Since the commencement of his voting years Mr. Foreman has been a firm and enthusiastic Republican, and in June, 1900, was sent as a delegate to the national convention which met in Philadelphia. In November, 1902, he was elected chairman of the board of Commissioners of Cook county for a term of two years, and his service in that position materially strengthened his reputation as a man of energetic and broad practical abilities.

In April, 1885, Mr. Foreman married Miss Lottie Schwab, daughter of Charles H. Schwab, the well known retired shoe manufacturer and public official. They reside at No. 4706 Grand boulevard. Mr. Foreman is prominent as a clubman, being identified with the Union League, Standard, Marquette and Mid-Day, all of Chicago.

John C. Fetzer has been identified with the financial, real estate and business affairs of Chicago since 1895. Locating here as man-

JOHN C. ager of the Cyrus Hall McCormick estate, he was
FETZER. largely instrumental in organizing the International
Harvester Company, with the McCormick and

Deering interests as the largest components. When the Union Traction Company's affairs became so involved that they were thrown under the direct supervision of the courts, Judge Grosscup appointed Mr. Fetzer as managing receiver of the traction property. While managing receiver from February 15, 1904, until May 15, 1905, he directed the expenditure of more than two million dollars in rehabilitating the traction lines on the north and west sides.



John C. Feltner



Mr. Fetzner's ability as a financial organizer and manager was next brought into prominent notice as the result of the Milwaukee Avenue Bank failure. This institution, one of the largest on the northwest side of the city, in which an army of depositors had stored their hard-earned savings, failed to open its doors on August 6, 1906, following the regular examination by the state bank examiner. The following day Judge Brentano, then chief justice of the superior court of Cook county, designated John C. Fetzner receiver for the bank. His bond, fixed at one million dollars, was temporarily given by the Illinois Surety Company, and two days later was endorsed by the National Surety Company, the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, and the American Bonding Company, each company becoming liable on the entire bond, making one of the largest bonds ever given to anyone without personal guaranty or reserving supervision. Mr. Fetzner at once took charge as receiver of the wrecked bank. Though his work was much impeded by the investigation still being conducted by the state examiners, and the examination by the state and city police department, who were seeking clues concerning the whereabouts of the defaulting officials and evidence for their prosecution, Mr. Fetzner gave his entire energies to saving the property of the twenty-two thousand depositors, and seventeen days after his appointment as receiver began the payment of the first dividend of twenty per cent. The most rigid methods of accounting and auditing were adopted by the receiver, all fees and expenses were pared down, and not one cent of the funds of the receivership was diverted to any private use or any purpose other than the benefit of the depositors, which is an innovation in the receiverships of Chicago. The receiver's sales netted an unusually high per cent of real valuation, and by judicious management thousands of dollars were realized for the benefit of the depositors. On October 24th a second dividend of twenty per cent was begun, and on November 5th payment on a third dividend of the same amount was begun. Thus within three months after the bank failure the depositors realized sixty per cent of their losses, notwithstanding that the forgeries and manipulations by Stensland and Hering had produced a total loss of a million and a half dollars. On January 14, 1907, a dividend of ten per cent was declared, this being probably the final dividend of any consequence. With the payment of more

than two-thirds of the losses within five months, Mr. Fetzner has established a remarkable record in the history of important receiverships. Comparing it with other noted cases, it will be seen that they required from four to ten years to complete the final settlement, that their total dividends seldom amounted to over one-half of the liabilities, and that the expenses of the receivership have been from three to thirty times as large. Mr. Fetzner considered it his duty to "liquidate, not litigate," and that the money involved belonged to the depositors, and belonged to them *now* in preference to being paid to their heirs and assigns at some distant day hence. Therefore, expedition and economy marked his work from beginning to end, and the successful and speedy conclusion of the receivership is pointed to with pride in Chicago's financial circles.

Considering his achievements, Mr. Fetzner is one of the youngest members of the group of foremost financiers and business organizers in Chicago. He was born in Clarion, Pennsylvania, June 13, 1865, a son of William H. and Henrietta (Clark) Fetzner. Three years later his father, who was a lawyer, moved to Ottumwa, Iowa, and for twenty years was active in Republican politics in that state. Mr. Fetzner graduated from Ottumwa high school in 1881, and during twelve years of his early business experience was employed as head man under President Euclid Martin, of Parlin, Orendorff & Martin Co., a large wholesale agricultural implement house in Omaha. January 10, 1896, he became manager of the real estate and financial interests of the McCormick estate, and has since been closely identified with many large affairs of Chicago. He aided in the organization of the Jackson Trust and Savings Bank, the First Mortgage and Bond Company, and the Illinois Surety Company. He is a director of the Fort Dearborn National Bank, the Protection Mutual Fire Insurance Company and the Keystone Mutual Fire Insurance Company. In 1903 he was appointed a member of the Chicago board of education, and served much of the time as chairman of the finance committee. In July, 1905, he was elected vice president of the board.

Residing at the Palmer House, Mr. Fetzner takes an active part in First ward politics, and as a Republican lends his efforts to elevating the political conditions of that notorious civic division. He was second vice president, in 1903-04, and first vice president, in 1904-05,

of the Hamilton Club; and is a member also of the Chicago Yacht, Chicago Athletic, Hinsdale and Hinsdale Golf clubs, and a member of the Chicago Real Estate Board. Mr. Fetzner married, August 27, 1904, Miss Alice A. Stick, of Union City, Indiana.

Horace A. Goodrich, a veteran real estate dealer and one of the leading Methodists of the west, was born in Chicago on the 9th of July, 1837, and is a son of Grant Goodrich and Juliet (Atwater) Goodrich. He received his education in the public schools of Chicago and at Mount Morris, Ogle county, Illinois, as well as at the Northwestern University, Evanston. At the institution named he attended both the preparatory and collegiate departments, but was obliged to relinquish his studies, on account of a failure of health in 1860. Later he studied law, but was finally obliged to seek open-air employment. Mr. Goodrich had clerked for the Methodist Book Concern in 1855-6, but in pursuance of the medical dictum that he must get into some active form of physical work, he went to Joliet, Illinois, in 1862, and assumed the position of superintendent of the sewer pipe, drain tile and fire brick business of the Joliet Mound Company. In this line of employment he busied himself for about five years, and from 1868 to 1871 traveled for his health.

Since 1872 Mr. Goodrich has been continuously engaged in the real estate and loan business in Chicago. He is a charter member of the Chicago Real Estate Board, and has been trustee of the First Methodist church of Chicago since 1889, having served as secretary and treasurer of the board of trustees since 1893.

Mr. Goodrich has been twice married—first, to Miss Theodosia Hamline, at Evanston, Illinois, on the 7th of July, 1880, and secondly, to Miss Alice La Due, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on the 25th of September, 1883. The children born to him have been as follows: Juliet Theodosia, Harriet, Gladys, Grant and Grace (died in infancy). Mr. Goodrich is a Republican and identified with Methodist interests. He resides at 1788 Deming place.

Grant Goodrich, the father of Horace A., was one of the noble souls of Chicago's pioneer times, who inspired his own generation and that of a later day with far higher ambitions than those relating to material advancement. He was a brilliant lawyer, a settler of 1834, and, although basing his life on his profession, labored for

fifty-five years for the educational, moral and religious advancement of the city whose greatness and world-wide influence he foresaw. Among the other leading institutions with which his name is inseparably connected are the First Methodist church of Chicago, Northwestern University and Rush Medical College, and his pioneer work, especially in connection with the church, has been in large measure continued by his son, Horace A.

Grant Goodrich was born in Milton, Saratoga county, New York, on the 7th of August, 1811. In his boyhood he was rather delicate, and during that period of his life spent much of his time sailing the lakes on a vessel belonging to his brother. In 1830, when nineteen years of age, he graduated from the Westfield Academy, Chautauqua county, New York, and after studying law for some time, came to Chicago in 1834. The village then consisted of the fort, eight frame houses and less than one thousand inhabitants, and in this raw frontier town he commenced the practice of his profession. In 1836 he formed a partnership with Giles Spring, which continued unbroken until 1849, when the latter was elected to the bench. He next formed an association with Buckner S. Morris, and later with W. W. Farwell and Sidney Smith. In 1857 he went to Europe for his health, and in 1859 was elected a judge of the superior court, then newly organized. On the expiration of his term he returned to practice, but retired in 1874 and spent the remaining years of his life in the care of his property and the fostering of the many philanthropic and religious enterprises with which his good name is identified.

Judge Grant was one of the very few conscientious men who not only survived the great panic of 1837, but honorably discharged all his debts, although it meant to him a decade of wearing labors which he might have avoided by joining the self-confessed mob of bankrupts. He was one of the founders of the First Methodist church, and saved its remarkably productive property on the corner of Clark and Washington streets, as well as establishing its influence as one of the great religious organizations of the west. He was one of the first board of trustees of Rush Medical College in 1837, and remained its secretary from its permanent organization until his death. He was actively interested in the first common school convention, and in 1842 was one of the board of school inspectors. He also prepared the charter of the Northwestern University, was one of its

incorporators, and was a member of its board of trustees the remainder of his life. As to the Garrett Biblical Institute at Evanston, he was president of its board of trustees from its foundation until his death. An anti-slavery Whig, one of the most patriotic of patriotic Republicans, a stanch member of the Union Defense Committee during the Civil war and a director of the Freedmen's Aid Society afterward, his work as a citizen was always open, positive and effective. He was also one of the foremost of temperance advocates, being a founder of the first local societies and of the Washingtonian Home.

Judge Goodrich's death, which was universally mourned, occurred March 15, 1889. He was the seventh in direct descent from William Goodrich, who came to New England in 1630, and whose descendants numbered Revolutionary heroes and scholars of note.

Major B. R. De Young, a resident of Chicago over forty years, is an authority on Chicago real estate and has been prominently active in public affairs. He was born in New York

B. R.
DE YOUNG. City, August 18, 1843, being a son of Benjamin and Emily (Warwick) De Young. His parents moved

to Philadelphia when he was about one year old, soon after which his father died, leaving his mother and an only sister. Having received a common school education, and after passing the high school, he went, at the age of sixteen, to learn to be a compositor in a large book-publishing house in Philadelphia, where he remained until the war broke out, when he enlisted, at the age of eighteen years, in the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served all through the Army of the Potomac, participating in all the battles with his regiment. It was said of him that he was a good soldier, never missing a battle or a march. At the battle of Chancellorsville he went in with 750 men and came out with 150, and at Gettysburg he went in with 400 men and but 81 came out with him. He received several promotions for valor and faithful service.

After the war Major De Young returned to Philadelphia, where he remained until December, 1865, when he came west, locating in Chicago. He was tendered the position of correspondent in the local agency of the Travelers' Insurance Company, of Hartford, where he remained two years; when he went into the fire insurance business in which he was engaged until 1870, when he was offered a position

in the regular army, and was stationed at Fort Pembina, Dakota Territory. After serving one year he resigned, preferring mercantile life. Returning to Chicago, he was married to a most estimable young lady, Miss Lizzie Farnon, of Philadelphia. Mr. De Young, after again locating in Chicago, engaged in the life insurance business, being connected for six years with the Massachusetts Mutual Life and afterward with the New York Life Insurance Company. In the year 1881 Mr. De Young concluded to sever his connection with life insurance and embark in the real estate business, forming a copartnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. John Farnon, of Philadelphia, under the firm name of B. R. De Young & Co., in which business he is still engaged, doing a very large and successful business, representing large eastern capital, and enjoying the confidence and respect of the entire business community. He is a prominent member of the Chicago Real Estate Board, and was elected by that body a member of the valuation committee, on which committee he has served two terms. His judgment is regarded as authority on values. He was elected, without effort on his part, for four successive terms to the office of assessor of the South Town of Chicago, which district includes the main business center and most valuable property of Chicago, a very responsible office, which he very ably filled to the general satisfaction of the tax payers, and was highly complimented by the press for his honesty and fairness in his assessments. Even the opposition to him were compelled to admit that he was just to all, rich and poor, a record in which he ought to feel justly proud. He was, in 1888, selected by the great London Syndicate to appraise the properties of the breweries and malt houses; also elevators purchased by the English capitalists.

Major De Young is connected with all the army organizations of this city; is also a member of the Union League Club of Chicago. He rendered good service during the riots of 1877, was instrumental in the organization of what was known as the Sixth Regiment, Illinois National Guard; raised the first company of that regiment that participated in the riots; was elected its captain, and afterwards elected major of the regiment.

He was selected by the first organization of the World's Columbian Exposition as a member of the finance committee, and for a term rendered invaluable service on the sub-finance committee in





Edward H. Peters

classifying, equalizing and increasing the subscriptions to the fair fund. In politics Mr. De Young has always been identified with the Republican party and has, at different times, rendered able service to his party.

Anyone who has the good fortune to resemble William McKinley was certainly well born, and if, in addition, he possesses some of the

lamented president's traits of amiability, ability and a profound sense of justice, he is doubly blessed.

EDWARD H.
PETERS.

Edward Harvey Peters has the resemblance both of feature and disposition; and his acquaintances have, therefore, nothing but congratulations to offer on the success of his real estate enterprises in Chicago and his high standing as a man in the city. Although he has always paid the closest possible attention to the development of his real estate business, he has never forgotten his manhood or his gentlemanliness.

Edward H. Peters, one of the best-known business men of Chicago, and a member of the leading real estate firm of Fetzer, Peters & Co., was born at No. 231 East Eleventh street, New York City, on the 11th of August, 1860, being a son of William Atwater and Lena (Hedner) Peters. His father was himself a native of the metropolis, a millwright and contractor at different periods of his life, and died in 1880.

Mr. Peters of this sketch received his education in the public schools of New York and at an academy in that city until he was twelve years of age, when he removed with the family to Catskill, New York, where his father had purchased a hotel. Until he was seventeen years of age he was associated with the latter in this enterprise, when he came to Chicago and was in the employ of an ice company both at Goose Island and the stock yards. He was then, for a year, a conductor with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, at which time he entered the real estate and investment business in Chicago.

Mr. Peters became thus employed as a resident of Chicago in 1891, and for the succeeding nine years the business was transacted under the firm name of Edward H. Peters & Co., although, before venturing as an independent dealer, he had had some experience with the firm of H. O. Stone & Co. On April 1, 1904, a partnership was formed with John C. Fetzer, with the title of Fetzer, Peters

& Co., the firm largely devoting its business to the handling of downtown or central property and elevator, warehouse, railroad and manufacturing properties. The transactions in these lines amount to fully seven million dollars annually, and altogether, the business is one of the largest in the city. Mr. Peters' entire time is now devoted to the real estate business of this firm and the care of his own property, the office being at No. 215 Dearborn street.

On June 18, 1902, Mr. Peters was united in marriage to Miss Nellie M. Mullaly, daughter of Major John E. Mullaly, of Chicago. Mrs. Peters' family is of Boston, as is her mother, and her father has been identified with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company as claim agent for the past forty years. The two children born to Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Peters are Ethel and John Edward. The family home is an elegant residence at the corner of Central Park and Jackson boulevards, overlooking Garfield Park. Mr. Peters has always taken a deep interest in the pleasure grounds of the city, and has now served for four years as a commissioner of the West Park Board, under appointment from Governor Yates. For many years he has been a leading Republican.

Mr. Peters is also a trustee of the Chicago Homeopathic College and Hospital, and a member of the Hamilton (life member), Chicago Athletic, Illinois (a life member) and Chicago Yacht clubs.

For a number of years past William Henry Brown has enjoyed a leading identification with Chicago real estate interests as the senior member of the firm of Wm. H. Brown Company & Brittain, extensive dealers in both local realty and North Dakota farm lands. He is also president of Wm. H. Brown Company, of Mandan, North Dakota, with a capital of \$500,000.

Mr. Brown is a native of Warren, Jo Daviess county, Illinois, born May 14, 1860, son of Thomas Brown and Elizabeth (Campbell) Brown. He obtained his early education through the public and high schools of Lena, Illinois, and afterward pursued courses at the Cedar Falls (Ia.) Normal College and the business college at Valparaiso, Indiana. Early in his real estate career he became quite heavily interested in Dakota lands, and lived for some time at Devil's Lake, North Dakota, of which city he was mayor in 1900-01. In the lat-

ter year he formed his present connection with Joseph K. Brittain, the firm having extensive dealings in city property, real estate loans and farm lands.

In 1885 Mr. Brown married Miss Hattie Auger in South Dakota, and they have had five children: Harry L., Paul E., Ethel Freda, Cecil A., and Raymond Pierre.

Joseph King Brittain, identified with the real estate business of Chicago for nearly twenty years, and now a member of the firm of Wm. H. Brown Company & Brittain, extensive
JOSEPH K. ,
BRITTAIN. , dealers in North Dakota farm lands, as well as in local property, is a native of Greenville, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, where he was born December 27, 1867. His parents were Jeremiah Reed and Nancy Davidson (King) Brittain, his father, now deceased, being for many years a minister of the United Presbyterian church, while his grandfather, Joseph Brittain, was a prominent farmer of Beaver county, Pennsylvania.

After passing through the public and high schools of Greenville, Mr. Brittain pursued more advanced courses at Thiel College, also located in his native town, and when of age came to Chicago in search of broader and more varied opportunities than he could find at home. In 1889 he started his real estate career as a rent collector on a very small salary, but within a few months so proved his capabilities that he was placed in the sales department of the firm, and on New Year's day of 1891 opened an office and established a real estate business under the name of J. K. Brittain & Co. His original location was No. 2 Sherman street; in 1893 he moved to 100 Washington street, and May 1, 1896, to 155 LaSalle street, where the business of the firm was transacted until its consolidation with Wm. H. Brown & Company in 1901.

In the year named a copartnership was formed with William H. Brown, then of Devil's Lake, North Dakota, but who moved to Chicago, the firm of Wm. H. Brown Company & Brittain establishing large and convenient offices on the second floor of the Tacoma building, corner of Madison and LaSalle streets. There it is still transacting a large business in Chicago real estate, farm lands and farm mortgages, carrying especially large tracts of North Dakota realty. The firm has also large and growing departments in renting and insurance.

In his individual relations, Mr. Brittain is an influential member of the Chicago Real Estate Board, of whose street railway committee he was secretary for the years of 1904, 1905 and 1906. He has been active in the organization of the Wentworth Avenue Improvement and Protective Association, having served as its president for three years and being still a director.

On June 15, 1896, Mr. Brittain married Miss Harriet D. Borland, daughter of the late James A. Borland, who, for years, was associated with the wholesale department of Marshall Field & Co. They have one child, Ashleigh Woodruff Brittain, and the family residence is at No. 7126 Princeton avenue. Mr. Brittain is a Republican and a member of the widely-known Hamilton Club. For many years he has been a leader in the religious and charitable work of the Normal Park Presbyterian church, of which he has been an elder for five years.

Biography, or the individual history of mankind, presents no more striking lesson than that early conditions of adversity, far from

LEWIS E.
INGALLS.

crushing the man of strong character, serve only to spur him to grim endeavor and eventual success. In the life record of Lewis Ellsworth Ingalls is added another valuable testimonial along this line, and another encouragement to those whose paths of life must be cleared and smoothed by their own will and exertions. An examination of his life shows the overshadowing qualities of perseverance, a readiness to seize opportunities and judiciously apply them, and a far-sightedness which has never been confused by the practical details of the present. It is this faculty of retaining a strong grasp upon the details of the present, without losing a broad and clear outlook into the future, which is characteristic of all men of large affairs.

A native of Illinois, from the outset of his business career Mr. Ingalls seems to have been prompted by the spirit of enterprise and progress which has been the keynote to the phenomenal upbuilding of the west. He was born in the township of Dupage, Will county, Illinois, October 26, 1839. His father, a native of Vermont, was born at Walpole, April 10, 1800, and following his removal to what was then the far west, engaged in farming in Will county, dying at Naperville on the 10th of April, 1875. The mother bore the maiden name of Lois Royce, and was a sister of Jonathan and Abner Royce, both now deceased. She was born in the state of New York in 1800,



Truly Yours
L E Ingalls



and passed away in Will county, Illinois, in 1856. Of the twelve children born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ingalls, the following are deceased: Samuel, Mary, Henry, Jonathan, Phoebe, Hannah, George and Andrew. Abner E. Ingalls, of Joliet; Frank I. Ingalls, of Seneca, Kansas, and Lois Sargent, of Naperville, Illinois, are still living, as well as Lewis E., of this sketch.

Lewis E. Ingalls was the eighth child of the family, and his educational advantages were limited to about eight months' attendance at the Naperville school, but reading and observation have largely broadened his knowledge, and in the school of experience he has learned the many valuable lessons which have made him a well informed, practical and successful man. When he was sixteen years of age he left home with no capital save his strong, determined character, which has sustained him from first to last, and insured him success when otherwise he would have considered himself bankrupt a dozen times in the early years of his struggles.

During the first three years of his independent working career Mr. Ingalls was employed as a farm hand, first working for his board and afterward receiving ten dollars per month additional. Later his wages were increased to sixteen and twenty-five dollars. When he was nineteen years of age he went to Iowa and resumed farming near Waterloo, being thus employed in the summer months and engaging in trapping during the winter. After four years he returned to Dupage county, where agricultural operations consumed his time for the succeeding three years. Then removing to Claybanks, Wisconsin, he busied himself for a year in getting out lumber at that point, but returned to Illinois and conducted lumber yards at Naperville and Lemont, Illinois. About this time he purchased the right of way for the Chicago, St. Louis & Western Railroad Company, and had charge of the grading of the road south of Joliet, as well as at other places along the line. Persistent work and economy, with good management of both his savings and opportunities finally won, and in 1869 he was in a position to establish himself permanently as a strong factor in some important and growing community.

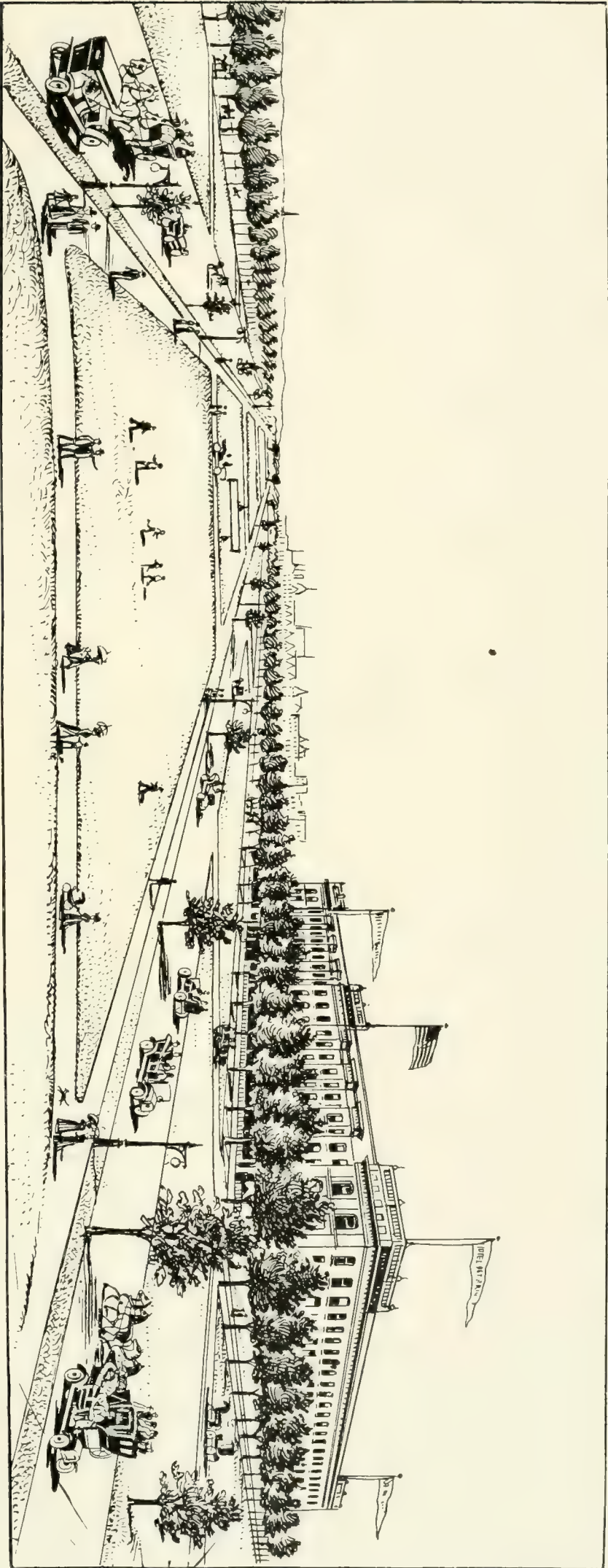
In 1869 Mr. Ingalls purchased a farm of three hundred acres within two miles of the court house at Joliet, Illinois, and later an additional four hundred acres near the same place. He removed to his country estate in 1870 and has since resided there, although for

many years he has been the leading real estate dealer in Joliet, and for the past two decades has transacted a large business in that line in Chicago, where he also owns much valuable property. His farm near Joliet now consists of three hundred and forty acres, bordering a fine gravel road. It is beautifully located near the Higinbotham place, which embraces some of Mr. Ingalls's former land. Nature has furnished much original beauty, which has been enhanced by the arts of the landscape gardener. There is a fine park and a sod race track on the place known as the Ingalls Park, which has been the scene of many successful fairs and races. A large dairy business is also conducted on the farm, with the raising of especially fine breeds of horses and cattle. A street car line runs through the property, in the development of which Mr. Ingalls has made a model country place, where he finds rest and recreation from the strain of metropolitan business life.

Upon his first removal to Joliet Mr. Ingalls established a lumber yard there, but sold it about a year afterward and turned his attention to his farm and his real estate and loan business. The latter he conducted until 1887, when he opened an office in Chicago.

Connected with numerous enterprises, the labors of Mr. Ingalls have directly benefited Joliet in many ways. In 1882 he established the first electric plant in Joliet, from which has developed the Economy Light and Power Company. For fifteen years he was engaged in the active conduct of the light plant—first, of the Joliet Lighting Company, and afterward of two other organizations, finally, with others, purchasing dam No. 1 and forming the Economy Light and Power Company. While he was thus engaged in the lumber trade he sold much of his material to the steel mills, and finally disposed of his business to Mason & Plant. Mr. Ingalls was the originator of the plan which resulted in the purchase of the water plant of Joliet, and thus his labors have been of direct benefit to the city in many ways. For a time he was connected with the Chicago & Southwestern Railway Company, which was sold to the Santa Fe Railroad, after which he continued with the latter company for two years.

In 1887 Mr. Ingalls transferred his business interests largely to Chicago and now has a suite of rooms at No. 184 LaSalle street, where, as president of the Richmond-Smith Company Milk Agency, he represents nearly three thousand farmers who ship their milk to



HOTEL DEL PRADO



Chicago. As to his Chicago real estate interests, he owns the Del Prado Hotel at Fifty-ninth, Madison and Washington avenues; the large Chicago fireproof storage warehouse at Twenty-first street and Wabash avenue; a large building at the corner of Illinois and Dearborn avenue, and a commodious apartment building on Fifty-ninth street and Michigan avenue. Altogether, his real estate holdings in the city are very valuable, and few men are better informed concerning realty in the metropolis. He has held offices in the Chicago Real Estate Board, and by experts his opinions are considered good authority. In Masonry he also stands high, being a Knight Templar, a member of Commandery No. 4, Joliet, and Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Chicago. He has always been an earnest supporter of the Republican party. His club connections are with the Union and Commercial of Joliet, and the Union League and Hamilton of Chicago.

Mr. Ingalls has been twice married—his first wife, to whom he was united October 22, 1865, having been Miss Millie Emerson, of Door county, Wisconsin, who died at Lemont, Illinois, March 10, 1868. His second wife was formerly Miss Esther E. Bartholomew, of Marengo, Illinois, a daughter of Russ Bartholomew, a farmer of McHenry county, Illinois. By his second marriage he has had four children, as follows: Millie R., born October 16, 1870, and died at Dansville, New York, September 22, 1892; Royce K., born December 1, 1872, and died April 27, 1894; Myra R., born January 1, 1874, and now the wife of George M. Peale, a resident of Joliet, and Charles L., born December 19, 1874, and died in 1881.

As a final estimate of Mr. Ingalls' character, it may be said that there is naught of the theorist about him. On the contrary, he is a man of action, and while others might argue and debate, he has gone to work and demonstrated. It is his ready execution that has been one of the strong elements in his success, advancing him from a humble position to one of progress and affluence. He stands as the best type of American citizenship, belonging to that class of men who, while winning success, do not strew their pathway with the wrecks of other men's fortunes. In his beautiful country home Mr. Ingalls has given evidence of his appreciation of nature in all her beauty, and in his business relations has often manifested a spirit of public progress which has prompted him to put forth generous and

effective aid in support of many measures which have been of direct and broad benefit to the city.

Chester Chapin Broomell, associated with his brother, Francis E. Broomell, in the real estate and loan business under the name of Broomell Brothers, has been a prominent figure in the development of the abstract business in Chicago. He was born in Chicago, February 19, 1862, a son of George D. Broomell, the well known Chicago educator and advocate of phonetic spelling.

Mr. Broomell graduated from the Hayes public school, Chicago, in 1875, and from the Central high school four years later, being employed on the night force of the Public Library, both during the latter course and afterward. For three years after leaving school he was also associated with A. W. Wheeler, a hardware dealer, and from 1882 to 1884 was associated with Lapp & Flershem, wholesale jewelers.

In 1884 Mr. Broomell, in partnership with Jerome J. Danforth, was engaged in the preparation of a set of abstract indexes, and early in the following year the two organized the Cook County Abstract Company, of which he was treasurer until 1890. Upon its reorganization and enlargement under the name of the Chicago Title and Trust Company, Mr. Broomell became manager of the guarantee department, and was as instrumental as any one man in introducing the prevailing system of guaranteeing titles to purchasers of property in Chicago. In 1900 he became secretary of the company, and so continued until the general consolidation of the local abstract companies, when he became one of the organizers and incorporators of the First-Mortgage Bond and Trust Company. Of this he was secretary and director until it was absorbed by the Royal Trust Company in October, 1904.

Mr. Broomell has been associated with his brother as a dealer in real estate and loans since October 1, 1904. The Broomell Brothers conduct a general real estate business, but a large part of their transactions are in loans, this the most important feature of the business.

At Chicago, on the 2d of July, 1888, Mr. Broomell was married to Miss Lena F. Johnson, and they have become the parents of three children—Ellyn C., Francis J. and Mary. The family residence is

at No. 337 North Central avenue, Austin. Mr. Broomell is a Republican in politics, and belongs to the Hamilton Club, the City Club, the Geographic Society of Chicago, is an ex-president of the Chicago Whist Club, and is a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to Oriental Consistory, the Medinah Temple, and Austin Lodge, No. 850, A. F. and A. M.

Francis Ely Broomell, a member of the firm of Broomell Brothers, well known real estate and loan dealers of Chicago, was born in this city on the 6th of February, 1874, a son of

FRANCIS E.
BROOMELL.

George D. Broomell.

Francis E. Broomell received his education in the public schools of this city, and at Swarthmore College of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1893 with the degree of B. S. He then returned to Chicago and took charge of the Lake View office of C. J. Hambleton, formerly one of the largest real estate dealers and owners of Chicago, and upon his death in 1900, Mr. Broomell opened a real estate office of his own in the business center of the city. In connection with its duties he also handled the estate of Mr. Hambleton. Remaining alone in the business until 1905, he then formed a partnership with his brother, C. C. Broomell, and the firm of Broomell Brothers is now conducting a renting, real estate and loan business (the last named the leading feature), with offices at No. 601 Reaper block. During the year 1907 Francis E. Broomell was secretary of the Real Estate Board.

Mr. Broomell is identified with the City, University and Chicago Whist clubs, and is ex-secretary of the Independent Religious Society of Chicago.

The name of George Dare Broomell is prominently associated with the early educational interests of Chicago, and he is perhaps

GEORGE D.
BROOMELL.

most widely known in his advocacy of phonetic reform in English spelling. He was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, July 27, 1832, son of John

and Letitia (Parry) Broomell.

Mr. Broomell entered upon the profession of teaching when but eighteen years of age, alternating his teaching with school attendance for three years. Within this period he attended school at Whitesboro, New York, served as principal of a Friends' select school in his native county, and had charge of a boarding school in New

Jersey. While engaged in business in Philadelphia in 1854-6, Mr. Broomell made several trips to Chicago, and in 1856 came to this city to reside permanently. He served as principal of Dearborn School, 1857-63, and again from 1865 to 1866; principal of Haven School, 1866-69; and was the first incumbent of the office of assistant superintendent of schools, in which he served from 1869 to 1870. The duties proving too onerous for his health, at his own request he was relieved and appointed teacher of mathematics in the Chicago high school. He resigned that position in 1882 to become a member of the firm of Wanzer & Company, commission merchants on the Chicago Board of Trade, continuing therein until 1893. Since that time he has lived retired at his home, No. 496 West Monroe street.

In 1861 Mr. Broomell was married at Chicago to Miss Ellen B. Chapin, of New Marlboro, Massachusetts, their children being as follows: Chester C., George D. (a lawyer, who died February 2, 1899), and Francis E. The surviving sons are associated in a real estate and loan business, and are well known in that field.

Joel D. Harvey, engaged in the general real estate and loan business for many years, is a native of Kane county, Illinois, born in the year 1836. After finishing his education in the public schools of Kane county, he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1858, practicing law in the county named for the succeeding six years. In 1864 Mr. Harvey came to Chicago, and since that year has engaged here in both the real estate and loan business, of late years his attention being largely devoted to the investment feature. He has also attained considerable prominence as a Republican, and under the administration of Presidents Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur and Cleveland held the office of internal revenue collector at Chicago. For over thirty years Mr. Harvey has been a member of the Chicago Club.

This old and prominent citizen of Chicago, whose light of life went out March 7, 1908, was a stalwart and fine representative of the Land of the Midnight Sun. He had been an important factor in the public affairs of the city for almost half a century. Its material activity had been promoted through his activity in business circles; educational and moral interests received his generous support, and the historic progress of the city, as evidenced by such grand forces as the World's

SEVERT T.
GUNDERSON.

Columbian Exposition, had been materially advanced by him. As a typical Norseman, he was a man not only of rugged intellectual strength, but of warm impulses and great heart. He was a man of broad usefulness, and also a deeply religious member of the community, giving freely of his means, time and strength to forward effective movements of charity and philanthropy.

S. T. Gunderson was born in Norway in the year 1839, and in 1848, at the age of nine years, he accompanied his parents on their emigration to the new world. The family at once located in Chicago, then a rapidly growing city of twenty thousand people. The journey westward was made by way of the Hudson river, the Erie canal and the Great Lakes, as railroad facilities were things of the future. The boy at once entered the public schools of Chicago, but, at the age of fifteen, on account of limited family circumstances, left his books behind him and commenced to learn the carpenter's trade. At the age of eighteen he established a business of his own, in this field, and was thus engaged when the panic of 1857 swept over the country.

In view of the cessation of building operations caused by the financial depression of this period, Mr. Gunderson removed to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1858, but, finding conditions there no better, returned to Chicago. In 1862 he purchased a lake vessel, the "Hercules," and within the next five years became owner of six vessels, most of them engaged in the grain trade. He carefully watched his business interests, and his diligence, frugality and capable management brought him a good income. As his financial resources increased, he also became connected with the lumber trade, and in 1871 purchased large interests in sawmills. This business was in a thriving condition when, in 1875, his plant was destroyed by fire, and, being but lightly insured, he lost nearly everything he had, and was financially ruined. But at this gloomy period, as ever through life, disaster seemed but to spur him on to more determined effort and harder labor. This brave trait, with his honorable dealings and remarkable business foresight, completely rebuilt his fortunes. From 1885 to 1899 Mr. Gunderson was the owner of extensive milling interests, and was the senior member of the firm of S. T. Gunderson & Son, manufacturers of moldings, casings, etc., and for a number of years was connected with John A. Gauger & Company, shipping

large quantities of doors and sash of their own manufacture throughout the United States.

It was during this period of his career that the deceased made such an enduring record in connection with the World's Fair. When the subject of celebrating the fourth centennial of the discovery of America was agitated in 1892, Mr. Gunderson became deeply interested in the project, and was an untiring and invaluable worker in his efforts to secure Chicago as the site of the exposition. The history of the opposition is well known, and the triumph of this city, both in securing the site and organizing the fair along cosmopolitan lines, is in no small part due to Mr. Gunderson. From first to last, he gave his support to the exposition and worked for its broad success, and the Viking ship is one of the striking features which owed its origin to his enterprise and sense of historic justice. He was president of the company which purchased the little vessel, which is a reproduction of the bold craft which is supposed to have landed a Norse colony on New England shores in 1000 A. D., and which is still on exhibition at the Field Columbian Museum.

In 1892 Mr. Gunderson organized the firm of S. T. Gunderson & Sons, the well-known home builders of the west side and Oak Park, and with the destruction by fire of his sash, door and molding factory (in 1898), concentrated his abilities upon the development of this enterprise. The firm owned Gunderson & Gauger's addition to Chicago, Gunderson & Gauger's addition to Oak Park, Gunderson's addition to Chicago, S. T. Gunderson & Sons' addition to Oak Park, and other city property, including a beautiful home of Mr. Gunderson at No. 1463 Washington boulevard. He foresaw the future development and growth of the city, and with keen sagacity realized the advancement which would be made in the value of real estate. He not only largely invested in real estate, but did not wait for others to improve it, but entered energetically into the work himself. The firm, of which he was the senior member, has built on an average for the past decade, from sixty to eighty homes annually, which have been sold for cash and on terms. As true home builders it stands related to the community as a public benefactor.

In politics Mr. Gunderson was a firm Republican, but was never a politician in the insidious sense. In 1874 he was elected to a seat

in the common council; in June, 1891, was appointed member of the library board; in 1894 a member of the board of education, and on May 28, 1907, was reappointed a member of the board of education, his term expiring in 1908. When Mr. Gunderson was on the board of education in 1894, he became deeply concerned in the welfare of truant children. He, therefore, introduced a resolution, which was adopted, asking that the legislature enact a law that should provide a parental school to the children of the city, by which truants could be taken from evil associates on the street and kept under proper control. Several years afterward the law was enacted by which was founded the Parental School of Chicago.

Mr. Gunderson also became much interested in the Reformatory School at Pontiac, Illinois, to which children of fourteen and over were sent by the city magistrates, when convicted of misdemeanor. Discovering that the only work provided for the juvenile inmates was the making of brick and shoes, he introduced into the board a resolution asking that the legislature enact a law providing for a regular system of manual training therein. Within three months such a law was passed, and before his death Mr. Gunderson had the satisfaction of knowing that only twenty-five per cent of the former inmates returned to the school (instead of seventy-five per cent, as before), the remainder having become thoroughly grounded in some useful trade and been transformed into a useful and moral member of the community.

In 1863 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Gunderson and Miss Emily C. Olson. Two sons and a daughter were born to their union. George O., the elder, was not only associated with the deceased in his real estate and manufacturing enterprises, but is the founder of large interests himself. He was married June 15, 1887, to Miss Julia A., daughter of O. B. Jacobs, a well-known lumber dealer. Seward M. Gunderson, the second son, has been most actively connected with real estate and building operations as a member of the firm of S. T. Gunderson & Sons. He was married October 10, 1894, to Abigail C., daughter of Murdoch Campbell. The daughter, Ida Mabel Gunderson, is a highly educated and accomplished young lady, being a graduate of the Misses Grant Seminary and the Chicago Musical College (from which she received a teacher's diploma). Be-

sides being a brilliant musician, she possesses considerable artistic talent as a painter in oils and water colors, and is accomplished along other lines. In 1896 she was married to Chas. A. Danz, a commission merchant.

During the later years of his life Mr. Gunderson traveled extensively, both in his adopted country and abroad, thereby collecting useful and interesting information and imbibing those liberal ideas that come with contact with the world. Several times he journeyed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the lakes to the gulf, and thence to Mexico. In 1888 and 1902 he went to Europe, visiting England, Norway, Sweden, Germany, Denmark and France, studying the people and visiting points of beauty and historic interest. In May, 1902, when he and his wife took their last trip through Europe, he was very anxious to see the midnight sun at its highest, and he arrived at the summit of North Cape on the 26th of June, of that year. He returned along the northwestern coast of Norway, through all the fjords, and traveled overland from Ode to Christiania, thence to Stockholm, and returned from Stockholm on the Gota canal, to Gotenberg. In 1900 Mr. Gunderson went to Cuba, and in January, 1905, he took a Mediterranean trip. Leaving New York on February 2, 1905, he visited the following places: Funchal, Smyrna, Villefranch, Queenstown, Cadiz, Caifa, Gibraltar, Jaffa, Algiers, Alexandria, Valetta, Naples, Athens, Rome, Pompeii, Jerusalem, Nice and Monte Carlo. He returned, via Liverpool. In February, 1906, Mr. and Mrs. Gunderson visited old Mexico and the Pacific coast.

In his fraternal relations, Mr. Gunderson was best known as a Mason of long and honorable standing. In 1868 he was initiated into the order as a member of Kilwinning Lodge No. 3,111, A. F. & A. M.; Chicago Commandery No. 19, K. T.; Oriental Consistory, and Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He was also one of the founders of the Masonic Orphans' Home, and served as its trustee for three years. As to social organizations, he is identified with the Menoken, Lincoln and Skandinavian Literary clubs. The deceased was a life-long member of the Lutheran church, and, despite the extent of his business and public duties, he found time to devote to the cause of Christianity and its upbuilding. He was not only a reformer in the cause of public morality, but he was charitable and





Orin P. Taft

benevolent toward the young and dependent. Although he supported many public charities with his means and counsel, he perhaps gave more in a quiet and unostentatious manner, seeking never the praise of men.

Oren B. Taft is a native of New York, having been born at Medina, on the 19th of June, 1846, son of Joel F. and Jane E. (Britt) Taft. When but ten years old, his father having died the year previous, he removed with his mother and only sister to Illinois, to a place which afterward became the town of Paxton, to accept the offer of a home with an uncle.

OREN B.
TAFT.

He had virtually no educational advantages, having attended district school for a few terms only in a desultory way by reason of frequent changes in location, which, with the advantage of three terms (1861 and 1862) at the old Chicago University, was the extent of his educational training, except that which was self-obtained.

In later years the development of a student's characteristics and the satisfaction he found in intellectual pursuits led him at times to doubt whether commercial affairs should ever have occupied his chief interest. He has given much of his spare time to the consideration of certain fundamental problems which are as yet unanswered in science and philosophy and has written more or less upon these subjects. Circumstances, however, led toward business and when Mr. Taft had reached the age of seventeen, his practical knowledge was so precise that he was appointed to take charge of the office of clerk of the circuit court of Ford county, and retained the position from 1863 to 1868. It was in the days when lawyers "rode the circuit," the boy at that time making the acquaintance of such men as David Davis, afterward chief justice under Lincoln; Joseph G. Cannon, afterward speaker of the house; Ward Lamon, Voorhees and others.

In the meantime, during and following the Civil war, he was, though young, identified as one of the leaders in the settlement and development of central Illinois from what was a vast, unsettled prairie. One room in his own home, in the crude beginning, served as postoffice, railroad station, lumber office and real estate office, while these were awaiting better quarters.

During this period his own savings had been invested in real estate, which netted him a few thousand dollars. His experience in

this development period of what was known as the grand prairie, or central Illinois, led him to consider the possibilities and future of the whole Mississippi valley, and with something of its future in mind, in 1869 he located in Chicago and became connected with the business with which he ever since has been identified. In this year he was associated with D. K. Pearsons and in 1876 became a member of the firm of D. K. Pearsons & Co. In 1880 Mr. Pearsons retired from the firm and all active business, and since that year it has been conducted by Mr. Taft in association with H. A. Pearsons.

The original house was established in 1865, with Illinois for its field of operation; since that it has been extended to include the whole Mississippi valley from Canada and the Red River of the North, to and including the black lands of Texas. It is generally conceded that no other house in its own line has for so many years continuously been so large and important a factor in supplying funds for the settlement and development of lands in the middle west as this one, under the direction of Mr. Taft and his associates in business. He is among the Chicago leaders and is recognized as one of the best judges in the west of agricultural properties. He has never been aggressive in the accumulation of money, yet has been favored with his fair share, but has felt the desirability, in a period of such tremendous commercial strides, of a conservatism and the stricter methods of business which give to a country stability in its growth. With this in view, Mr. Taft has spent considerable time in Europe at different periods, acquainting himself with the methods of old-established financial institutions which have the special feature of being closely supervised by their own governments in their custody of the funds placed with them for investment. Mr. Taft's purpose has been that of giving to this country in its earlier stages the advantages of this experience of these foreign methods of safety. With no similar laws in the United States whereby to act, the nearest approach being that of those states permitting state banks to lend upon real estate, Mr. Taft organized and is president of the Pearsons-Taft Land Credit Company, the first and only bank as yet in the United States organized for the exclusive purpose of applying and enforcing the principle prevailing in Europe, which requires complete publicity and places under state audit and examination the investment of mon-

eyes upon what are, in Europe, known as "land credits" and in this country as farm mortgages.

Like much of the rest of Mr. Taft's business life, this, as pioneer work, is quite as much intended for the advancement of proper methods in the important matter of investing moneys as for any pecuniary personal gain which could be gotten from it in the immediate present. It is largely a work of education in establishing sound financial methods where very loose ones otherwise prevail in what is one of the largest and most important moneyed features in this country.

In politics Mr. Taft is a Republican, evincing a lively and practical interest in all measures designed to advance the material and civic welfare of the city. He not only believed he did not have the requisites, but had no inclination toward political preferment. He is a member of the Municipal Voters' and Legislative Voters' leagues, and is also identified with the Union League, Midlothian and City clubs. He is associated with the work of the Plymouth Congregational church and resides with his family in Chicago in the winter, and has his summer home at Midlothian, Illinois. His wife, to whom he was married at Paxton, Illinois, June 20, 1867, was formerly Miss Frances E. Schlosser. Their three children are Oren E., Ina M. and Harry Lee.

Oren Edwin Taft, vice president of the Pearsons-Taft Land Credit Company, was born at Paxton, Ford county, Illinois, October 28, 1868, and is a son of Oren B. and Frances (Schlosser) Taft. Mr. Taft received his education at the Douglas School, Manual Training School and the Harvard School, all of Chicago, and at Yale University, from which latter institution he received the degree of Ph. B. in 1889.

OREN E.
TAFT.

In 1891 Mr. Taft was chosen secretary of the Pearsons-Taft Land Credit Company, of which his father is president, and later was advanced to the vice presidency. This firm conducts an investment banking business, all of its loans being based upon farm mortgage security. Mr. Taft belongs to the University, Bankers' and Midlothian clubs, and is a progressive figure both in business and social circles. On April 25, 1894, in New York City, he was married to Miss Josephine Stewart of that city, and they have become the parents of Florence Stewart and Frances Josephine Taft. The family residence is at No. 66 Cedar street.

Harvey T. Weeks, now retired from active business, has been identified with Chicago affairs in many ways that call for historical mention. In real estate and finance and street railway development has been the principal field of his efforts. Those familiar with the traction situation of twenty years ago will remember that as president of the Chicago Horse and Dummy Railroad Company, to which office he was elected November 20, 1884, he built and financed that line, which was soon afterward changed to the Chicago Passenger Railway. About the only business connections that he still retains are with street railways, being a director of the West Chicago Street Railway Company. Perhaps his most notable achievement was the management of the great Masonic Temple enterprise after the death of Norman T. Gassette in 1891. He financed the building operations, brought the affairs of the association to a condition of permanent stability and finally turned them over to the association on a basis of substantial growth and assured profits. Mr. Weeks also was the principal organizer of the Bankers National Bank during the early nineties, and it was through his personal efforts that the larger part of the original capital for that institution was secured. Among his other activities of public interest that should be mentioned was his appointment by the late Governor Altgeld as one of the commissioners for the West Side Park System, serving thus from 1894 to 1896.

Mr. Weeks was born in Lockport, Will county, Illinois, in 1842, a son of Joseph M. and Martha (Lane) Weeks, and was educated in the public schools of that place. In 1860, after working for a time in a plow factory and a general store in Lockport, he came to Chicago, where he has since resided almost continuously—an energetic, able and useful citizen. Among his first employments in Chicago was that which he found with A. L. Hale & Co., wholesale furniture dealers, and after leaving them was for a short time clerk in the general store of Charles Mears at Pentwater, Michigan. In August, 1862, he interrupted his business career to enlist in the Chicago Mercantile Battery, and was with that organization until the close of the Civil war. He was then appointed postmaster at Lockport, receiving his commission from President Andrew Johnson. After serving about a year he resigned and returned to Chicago, where he rejoined his former employers, A. L. Hale & Co., the furniture manu-

facturers and dealers. A year later he entered the real estate and building business, which was thereafter his regular vocation. In 1874 he formed a partnership with the late Carter H. Harrison, Sr., a firm that was well known in real estate circles in Chicago during the seventies.

Mr. Weeks is one of Chicago's prominent Masons, being a member of Garden City Lodge, a Shriner, and a member of the Consistory in the thirty-second degree work. He also has membership with the Illinois, Union League and Chicago Athletic clubs, and is popular in social organizations as well as in business circles. In June, 1870, Mr. Weeks married Miss Joanna E. Marcy, of Cape May, New Jersey. Their home is at 199 Ashland boulevard.

The principal member of the well known real estate firm of Harvey T. Weeks & Co., who conduct the business founded by Mr. Weeks, Sr., is Harvey T. Weeks, Jr., who was born in Chicago, November 12, 1879. After finishing preparatory school work at the Hill School, Pottstown, Pennsylvania, he entered Yale University, graduating with the class of 1901, and then took courses in property law at the Harvard Law School. On his return to Chicago in 1902 he entered the firm of Harvey T. Weeks & Co., becoming junior partner. This firm does a large business in managing estates of non-residents, and have a reputation as tax experts, especially, in Chicago.

Mr. Weeks, Jr., is a member of the Chicago Athletic, the University, and the Yale clubs, both in Chicago and New York, and is a life member of the Lake Geneva Yacht Club. In 1906 he married Miss Edith E. Beggs, of Iola, Kansas, daughter of John I. Beggs, of Belfast, Ireland, a retired manufacturer of woolen goods. They reside in the Lakewood, Pine Grove avenue and Sheridan road.

Harry James Farnham, senior member of the real estate firm of Farnham, Willoughby & Co., is a native of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and was born May 14, 1875, being the son of E. W. and Emma J. (Dykins) Farnham. In his boyhood his parents came to Chicago, in whose grammar and high schools he was educated, supplementing this mental training with a business course. When he was sixteen years of age he entered the employ of Marshall Field's wholesale house, where he remained for a year.

Mr. Farnham's connection with the real estate business dates

from November, 1892, when he joined the firm of Aldis, Aldis & Northcote, with whom he remained until January, 1899. For about a year he was then manager of the renting department of Henry A. Knott & Co., and since December 1, 1899, has been a member of the firm of Farnham, Willoughby & Co., which he founded. The business of the firm is chiefly devoted to real estate transactions in the business district and the management of business property, and in these lines it is a Chicago leader. Personally, Mr. Farnham is a prominent member of the Chicago Real Estate Board and the Building Managers' Association.

On September 3, 1897, Mr. Farnham married, in Chicago, Miss Alice S. Dickinson, and their child is a daughter, Ursula Mae Farnham. The family residence is at No. 2400 Kenmore avenue. Mr. Farnham is a Republican in politics, thirty-second degree Mason, Knight Templar and Shriner, and a member of the National Union. He is also identified with the Chicago Athletic Association, Union League, Hamilton, Edgewater Country and Edgewater Golf clubs.

Edward McKean Willoughby, of the well known real estate firm of Farnham, Willoughby & Co., is a native of Buffalo, New York, born March 3, 1874, the son of Ferson M. and Amie C. (Robinson) Willoughby. He was educated in the public schools of Chicago and at the Highland Military Academy, Worcester, Massachusetts. After leaving school in the east, he entered the employ of Willoughby, Hill & Co., the Chicago clothiers, and afterward went to St. Louis to assume the management of the property interests of C. L. Willoughby. He then made another transfer of his operations to the east, locating in Boston, where he engaged in real estate for three years. Subsequently he came to Chicago, became connected with Aldis, Aldis, Northcote & Co., and in 1899 associated himself with H. J. Farnham in the firm of Farnham, Willoughby & Co. The scope of their business embraces dealings in real estate investments and the management of office buildings and other downtown properties. Some idea of the extent of their business in the latter line may be gained by the statement that they are agents for the Masonic Temple and the following other buildings: Illinois Life, Schiller, Chicago Savings Bank, Borland, Ohio, Willoughby, Atwood, Cable, Athenæum, Wolff, Firmenich and Brentano. Personally Mr. Willoughby is a





Adolph F. Hammer

member of the Chicago Real Estate Board, the Building Managers' Association, and the Chicago Association of Commerce.

On October 27, 1898, Mr. Willoughby married Miss Harriet M. Gobel, and they have one child, Dorothy Mae. In politics he is a Republican and is a Mason of high standing, belonging to the thirty-second degree, a Knight Templar and Shriner, being a member of St. Bernard Commandery No. 35, and also a member of the National Union. He is a member of the Union League Club, the Chicago Athletic Association and the Edgewater Country Club, and resides at No. 2452 Kenmore avenue.

Of the younger class of real estate "hustlers," Adolph Ferdinand Kramer is a native of Chicago, and was born October 11, 1870, being the son of Ferdinand and Bertha (Stein) Kramer. ADOLPH F. KRAMER. Charles Stein, his maternal grandfather, was born in Austria in 1825, and came to the United States when sixteen years old, the trip consuming sixty-four days. He located in New York City, where he remained until 1852, when he came to Chicago. Here he was engaged in the dry goods business and the manufacture of shirts, retiring just before the fire of 1871. After graduating from the Douglas School, Adolph F. Kramer for a time attended the Chicago Manual Training School, but showing a decided bent for business entered the wholesale dry goods house of Eisinger & Kramer, of which his father was a partner. Ferdinand Kramer was, in fact, one of the old-time dry goods merchants of the "ante-fire" period, and died in 1902. At the age of seventeen Adolph F. became a stock boy in the business mentioned, and in 1888 secured a connection with Schlesinger & Mayer, the well known retail dry goods dealers. Five years with that concern raised him to the head of the men's furnishing department, when (in 1893) he resigned his position to establish himself in the real estate business.

On the 1st of November, 1893, Mr. Kramer became associated with Arthur W. Draper and formed the present firm of Draper & Kramer, whose business covers real estate, mortgage loans and renting. Aside from his energetic participation in the partnership transactions, Mr. Kramer is prominently identified with the Chicago Realization Company (of which he is president), a corporation organized in 1904 for the purpose of dealing in various classes of assets. He is a member of the Chicago Real Estate Board and treasurer

for 1908. In politics he is a Republican. His business offices are at 115 Dearborn street.

Mr. Kramer was married, in Chicago, November 1, 1899, to Miss Ray Friedberg, and the two children of their union are Ferdinand, born August 10, 1901, and Laura Ray Kramer, born June 30, 1905. Mrs. Kramer's father, Cass Friedberg, was long a manufacturer at Leavenworth, Kansas. It may be added that Mr. Kramer is a member of Sinai Temple Congregation, and, outside the domestic circle, is socially identified with the Standard Club. He has a pleasant residence at 2912 Prairie avenue.

James Bartlett Hobbs, whose name is connected with insurance, real estate, commission, and the Board of Trade, and with a long list of charitable, religious, educational and similar organizations, came to Chicago in 1856. In that year Chicago had eighty-five thousand inhabitants, its position as a grain shipping port was just being established, its packing interests were at the beginning, and in many other respects it was a memorable year in which Mr. Hobbs became permanently identified with this city. For half a century he has been an active figure in the commercial and moral development of the western metropolis.

In 1857 he entered the commission business, becoming one of the ninety-six commission firms listed in that year. For thirty years, until his retirement in 1887, his career was continuous and successful. He became a member of the Board of Trade when it had just assumed a dignified and useful position in Chicago's commerce, and in 1883, at one of the most important periods of the Board's history, he was elected its president. During the past ten or fifteen years Mr. Hobbs has been connected with real estate and insurance. The National Mutual Church Insurance Company, of which he is president, is a foremost company in this department of insurance, having about \$31,000,000 of insurance. When the company was started about eight years ago it had a borrowed capital of \$5,000, so that its record is naturally a matter of pride to Mr. Hobbs and associates. Recently Mr. Hobbs has become president and one of the organizers of the National American Fire Insurance Company of Chicago, a conservative company that enters the general field of fire insurance under the prestige of the same methods which have made the National

Mutual Church Insurance Company so successful. In real estate Mr. Hobbs has been especially interested in north shore property, mainly in the development of Waukegan as a lake port, being president of the North Waukegan Harbor and Dock Association.

As one of the most substantial citizens of Chicago, Mr. Hobbs has had the Christian forethought to donate a goodly portion of his means to the extension of religious and charitable enterprises. He is one of the most prominent Methodists in the west, having been honored with all the offices to which a layman in that church is entitled. The various organizations with which he is actively connected may be mentioned to indicate the scope of his interests during later years. They are, namely: Chairman of the board of trustees of Grace Methodist church, besides being on several committees and connected with the Sunday school as teacher of a Bible class. Member of the board of trustees of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Chicago, which board has contributed during the past few years nearly \$700,000 to the interest of Chicago Methodism. President of the Chicago City Missionary and Church Extension Society, from which nearly all the one hundred and sixty churches in the three districts centering in Chicago have received assistance. Member of the board of trustees of the Northwestern University. President of the Chicago Deaconess Home. President of the Lake Bluff Orphanage. Vice president of the Wesley Hospital. Member of the board of trustees of the Old People's Home. Vice president of the Chicago Training School for city, home and foreign missions. President of the Layman's Association of Rock River Conference. Vice president of the Superannuates' Association of Rock River Conference. Delegate to the general conference meeting at Baltimore, May, 1908.

The distinguished citizen whose name and career have become permanently identified with the Chicago of the past half century is a native of the Pine Tree state, born in Sabattis, Maine, in January, 1830, son of Charles and Jemima (Prescott) Hobbs. Most of his education was obtained at Liberal Institute, in Litchfield Corners, Maine. His business career began with the purchase of a country store in Wales, Maine, and after conducting this fourteen months and a similar enterprise at East Livermore, Maine, for fifteen months, he sold out and came west to enter a newer and broader field, where

a generous and well-merited success awaited him. In March, 1853, Mr. Hobbs married Miss Mary M., daughter of Rev. Constant Quinnam, and their four children are all deceased. His residence is at 343 La Salle avenue.

Charles Henry Mulliken, for more than thirty years a well-known figure in real estate circles, is a native of Hallowell, Maine, born March 18, 1831, and is the son of John and Elizabeth Mulliken. His father was a well-known merchant of Hallowell, and during the childhood of Charles H. removed with the family to Augusta, where he was established in business for many years and where he resided until his death.

The boyhood of Charles H. Mulliken was passed in Augusta, receiving there his education and obtaining his first business experience in his father's office. In 1847 he went to Boston, and for the three succeeding years filled a clerkship in the office of a merchandise broker. In 1850 he returned to Augusta, where he married and established himself in business with Francis Davis, under the firm name of Davis & Mulliken. Dissolving this connection with Mr. Davis, he entered into partnership with William P. M. Means, of Augusta, under the firm name of Means & Mulliken, and founded a packet line between Boston and Indianola, Texas, opening a general store at San Antonio, with Judge George S. Mulliken, an older brother of Charles H., in charge. At the outbreak of the Civil war the Confederacy confiscated the property of the firm at San Antonio, and the fifty thousand dollars there invested was finally lost. Mr. Means went to Texas to save some of the property, but was imprisoned by the Confederate authorities, escaped to Mexico, and thence to New Orleans, where General Butler passed him through the Union lines to the north. Although the Confederacy afterward promised a settlement, it was never effected.

After the payment of his debts in full, Mr. Mulliken set out for Chicago, where he arrived in August, 1867, and readily found employment as confidential man of Page & Sprague, dealers in glass, paint and oil, remaining with the firm until 1872. The fire of October, 1871, swept away all of his Chicago savings, and in 1872-74 he filled the position of cashier of a savings bank.



Charles Henry Mulliken

Mr. Mulliken's record as a real estate dealer dates from 1874, and it has been continuous and creditable. He was one of the charter members of the Chicago Real Estate Board, which was organized in 1883, and has retained his connection with that representative body. He is also identified with the Chicago and Union clubs, as with the South Shore Country and Homewood Golf clubs.

Mr. Mulliken is well known as an influential and earnest supporter of charitable and religious movements. He was a director of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society for sixteen years and was president of the Chicago Bible Society for twelve years. For more than thirty years he has served as elder of the Fourth Presbyterian church, and for much of that period was treasurer and trustee of the society. He is a leading member of the Presbyterian League, as well as a director of the McCormick Theological Seminary and a member of its executive committee. Mr. Mulliken was a prime mover in the founding of Christ's Chapel, a Sunday school composed largely of Germans on the north side. Shortly after the great fire of 1871 an organization was effected with about sixty scholars, and after that historic event which, largely through his efforts, proved the starting point of so many enterprises, forty-five thousand dollars was raised to build a new school building. The edifice is on the corner of Center and Orchard streets and is very attractive, while the membership of the Sunday school has increased from the original sixty to twelve hundred.

Mr. Mulliken's wife was formerly Miss Sarah E. Hallett, daughter of Watson F. Hallett, president of the Freeman's National Bank, of Augusta, Maine, and his marriage to her occurred December 3, 1850. Their son, Alfred Henry, is president of Pettibone, Mulliken & Co., manufacturers of railway supplies, and resides on the Lake Shore drive. Charles H. Mulliken lives at the Chicago Beach Hotel. Besides his prominence in his chosen business and in connection with the work of the Presbyterian church, the elder Mulliken is well known as a veteran Republican, as a member of the Citizens' committee, and one who takes an intelligent and sustained interest in all movements vital to the welfare of the city.

Alfred Henry Mulliken, president of Pettibone, Mulliken & Co., manufacturers of railway track supplies, is a native of Maine, born in Augusta, the state capital, on the 11th of December, 1853, and is the son of Charles H. and Sarah (Hallett) Mulliken. He was educated in the public schools of Maine, and since coming to Chicago has virtually confined himself, in a business way, to the industry in which he is now engaged as a principal. For twelve years, from 1868 to 1880, he was in the employ of Crerar, Adams & Co., and during the succeeding five years was in business for himself. In 1885 he sold out to Crerar, Adams & Co., organizing and incorporating Pettibone, Mulliken & Co., of which he was secretary and treasurer from 1885 to 1899. Since the latter year he has served as president of the concern, which is largely engaged in the manufacture of frogs, crossings and switch material for steam railroads. The office of the company is in the Marquette building; the manufacturing plant is the largest and most complete of the kind in the world, occupying thirty acres and is located on the Belt Railway of Chicago, at the corner of Forty-eighth avenue and West Division street.

Besides having a controlling interest in this company and being an active business man, Mr. Mulliken is prominent in literary, art and social circles. He is a member of the Chicago Historical Society and a life member of the Chicago Art Institute, besides belonging to the following clubs: Chicago, Glen View, South Shore, Chicago Golf, Exmoor and Mid-Day, of Chicago, and the Metropolitan, Mid-Day and National Arts, of New York.

In 1893 Mr. Mulliken was married in Chicago to Miss Mabel Walmsley, and they have one child—John Hallett. His family residence is at No. 19 Lake Shore drive.

Michael Alexander La Buy, attorney and real estate dealer, is a native of Poland, having been born at Ludom, on the 28th of September, 1846, son of Louis and Rozalia (Demogawa) La Buy. He received his education at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, attending the Blufton high school, Bryant & Stratton Business College and the Spencerian Business College. In 1864, while a resident of the Cream City, he enlisted for service in the Civil war, joining Company G, First Wis-



Alfred H. Mulliken



consin Artillery, and being stationed at several forts near the national capital.

Mr. La Buy became a resident of Chicago in 1872, and early became identified with the Democracy. In 1879 he was appointed clerk of the west side police court, serving until 1887, when he was elected justice of the peace and held that office for four terms. During these many years his office was located at the corner of Madison and Halsted streets, where he became one of the best-known justices of the peace and police magistrates on the west side.

Since 1905 Mr. La Buy has been the senior member of the firm of La Buy & Co., dealers in real estate, loans and insurance, his associate in the business being his nephew, Joseph S. La Buy, a lawyer. He was formerly president of the Kosciusko Monumental Association, and when the state legislature made an appropriation for the erection of the memorial to the famous patriot, Mr. La Buy went before that body and stated that the association could raise the necessary money. This it accomplished, largely through his efforts, some forty thousand dollars being finally expended on the beautiful monument. Mr. La Buy also organized the Sixteenth Ward Building Association, of which he is treasurer, and he is a director and treasurer of the Original Quartz Hill Gold Mining Company.

In religion, Mr. La Buy is a Roman Catholic, and belongs to the Holy Cross Association. In politics, he is affiliated with the Cook county Democracy, and has always been a leader in the life of the Grand Army of the Republic, being past commander of Post No. 306, and a member of the Department Commanders' Staff Association, with the rank of colonel. Mr. La Buy is an active member of the Iroquois Club, and is identified with a number of other societies. He resides at No. 581 Milwaukee avenue.

Joseph S. La Buy, member of the firm of La Buy & Co., real estate, loans and insurance, and a practicing lawyer of Chicago, is a Wisconsin man, born in Princeton. He obtained his education in the Badger state and in Chicago, graduating from the Kent College of Law, this city, and being admitted to the bar in 1905. His law office is No. 160 Washington street.

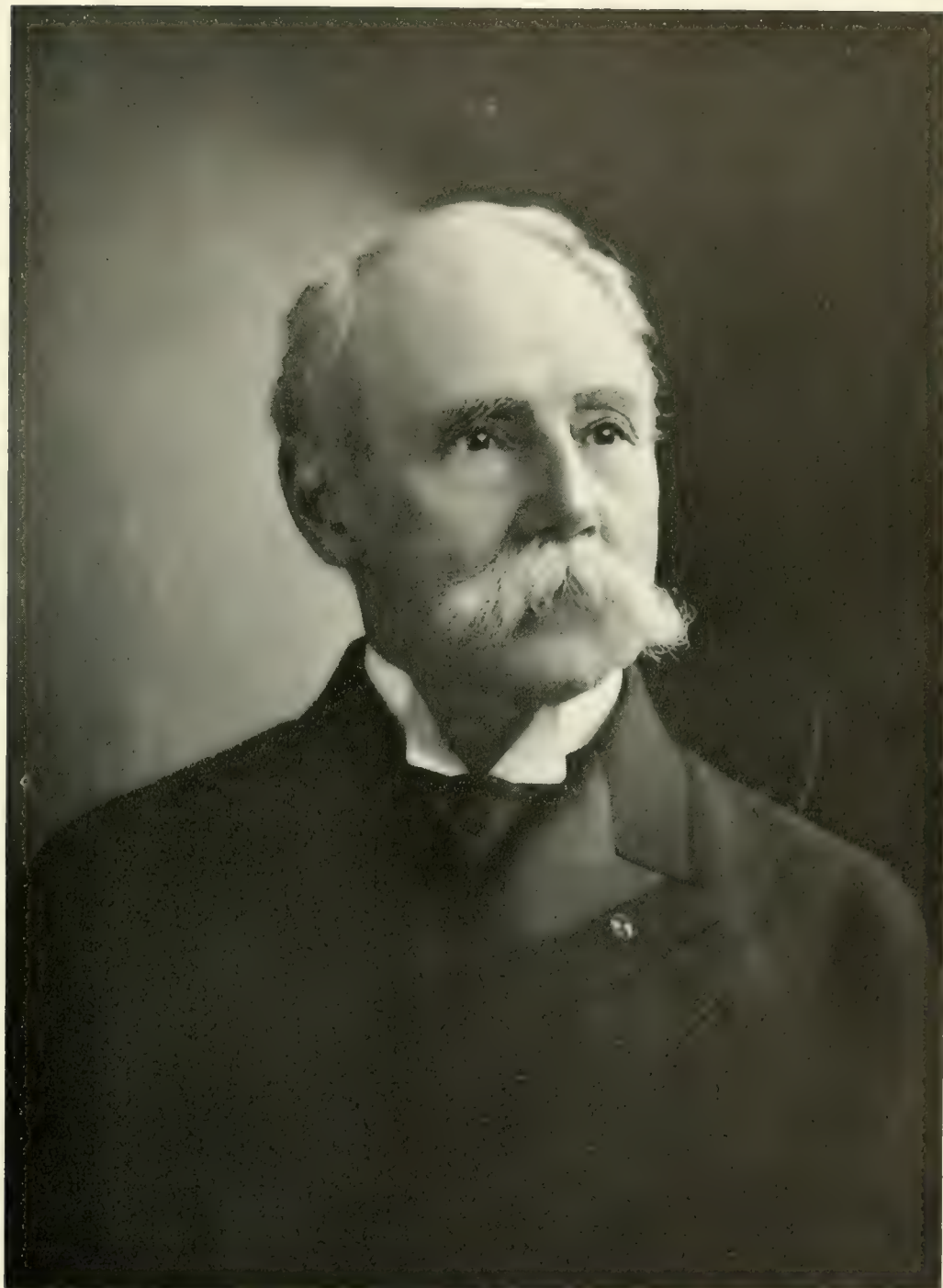
Of the fifty-four years covering Charles Thomas Boal's residence in Chicago, four decades were passed in the wholesale hardware and stove business, and, notwithstanding his venerable age, he has been engaged since 1896 in real estate transactions. He is a typical Chicago business man, whom white hairs do not seem to incapacitate for the activities and frays of commerce and trade. Born at Reading, Pennsylvania, April 16, 1832, son of Dr. Robert and Christina Walker (Sinclair) Boal, he removed with his parents to Lacon, Illinois, where he was educated in the public schools. When he came to Chicago in 1854 he was, therefore, twenty-one years of age.

Not long after becoming a resident of this city Mr. Boal secured employment with the wholesale iron firm of Hall, Kimbark & Co., in which he afterward became a partner. The continuity of his business career was broken into by the Civil war, in which he served from 1862 and 1864. He first recruited a company serving with the Eighty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

After the war Mr. Boal returned to Chicago and engaged in the hardware business, as a member of the firm of Austin & Boal, subsequently buying his partner's interest and forming Charles T. Boal & Co. The establishment of this firm was burned in the fire of 1871, when Mr. Boal built the Chicago Stove Works, later disposing of this business and engaging in the manufacture and sale of stoves and hollowware. At his retirement from this line of business he entered into the real estate field. Mr. Boal is a member of the Chicago Real Estate Board, and conducts a conservative, growing business at No. 95 Clark street. He is also a member of the Chicago Club since its organization in 1869; the Calumet, Onwentsia and South Shore Country clubs, and the Loyal Legion and Geo. H. Thomas Post, G. A. R.

Mr. Boal's wife, whom he married in Chicago, was formerly Miss Henrietta Ayres, and the children of Mr. Boal are as follows: Horton S. (deceased), Edna M., now Mrs. S. D. Flood; Anna C., Mrs. P. L. Wickes, Jr., and Ayres Boal. Mr. Boal's first wife, formerly Dora Horton, died in 1865.

Ayres Boal, the youngest child by the present marriage, was born in Chicago March 26, 1879, and received his preliminary education in the Harvard School of this city. After pursuing a course at Harvard University, from which he graduated in 1900, he returned in 1901,



Chas. J. Boal

and took the law course at the Harvard Law School, and in 1902 entered the real estate business in connection with the firm of Ogden, Sheldon & Co. After being in their employ for a year he established an office of his own, under the firm name of Ayres Boal & Co., and has since continued to conduct a growing business in real estate and mortgages. His offices are located at No. 105 Washington street. Mr. Boal is connected with the Chicago Real Estate Board, and the University, Chicago and Chicago Yacht clubs. His wife was formerly known as Lesley Stewart Johnson, daughter of Lorenzo M. Johnson, of Winnetka, Illinois, but for years identified with the railroads of Mexico. Her father died in 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Ayres Boal have become the parents of two children, Ayres Boal, Jr., and Stewart Boal. The family home is in Winnetka.

James A. McLane, a leading real estate dealer and a prominent member of the Chicago Real Estate Board, is a native of New Jersey, born at Newark on the 22nd of March, 1857. He is a son of Henry H. and Ida E. (Scharff) McLane. After graduating from the high school at Waukegan, Illinois, he pursued the full course in science at the University of Illinois, from which he was graduated in 1878 with the degree of B. S.

After completing his collegiate studies Mr. McLane removed to Chicago and entered the service of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, continuing a member of the office force until January, 1881, and afterward filling a traveling position for about a year. He was then for a period of eight years associated with Mead & Coe, as head of their real estate business, and for the past decade has been the principal in an independent house conducted as James A. McLane & Co. His associate in the business is Henry H. McLane, and the transactions of the house cover real estate, loans and renting.

In 1903 Mr. McLane was honored with the secretaryship of the Chicago Real Estate Board, of which he had long been an active and respected member. In the same year he was also appointed jury commissioner of Cook county to fill a vacancy, was elected in that year for a two-years' term, was reappointed in 1905 and is now serving as president of the commission. In politics, he is a Republican, is a life member of the Hamilton Club, and is also a member of the Midlothian and the University clubs, as well as of the Delta Tau

Delta fraternity of the University of Illinois. His residence is at No. 408 Thirty-sixth place.

Well and prominently known as a banker and real estate dealer in Chicago, Henry Christian Hansen was born in the province of Schleswig, Germany, October 8, 1840, a son of
HENRY C. H. J. D. and Anna (Sonnichsen) Hansen. Mr.
HANSEN. Hansen received his educational training in the public schools of Germany, and in the city of Deezbüll, that country, entered upon his mercantile career in connection with the dry goods business, on the 1st of May, 1856. At this place and in the city of Hamburg, he continued this vocation until coming to the United States, August 4, 1866.

Upon his arrival in this country, Mr. Hansen went to Wheeling, West Virginia, and thence to Chicago, where he located May 1, 1867, and during the following six years was employed as a clerk in a dry goods store. In May, 1873, he opened a merchandise establishment in Oak Park, but on the 1st of May, 1887, closed his affairs there and founded the real estate business which he has since so successfully conducted. It will thus be seen that the month of May has marked very important epochs in Mr. Hansen's life. He has judiciously invested a large proportion of his profits in real estate, so that besides transacting an extensive general business in that line, he handles his own large properties in Oak Park and on the south side. He is an associate member of the Chicago Real Estate Board.

Mr. Hansen is also well known as a banker in the western sections of the city, and in 1892 became one of the founders of the Oak Park Trust and Savings Bank, which was first known as the Oak Park State Bank. Since the establishment of that institution he has been a director and served as its vice president, and in connection with his own prosperous real estate business has a large loan department. Mr. Hansen's signal success in the conduct of his private affairs has marked him as a valuable factor in public affairs. In 1877 he served as collector of the town of Cicero, and in the following year commenced a creditable service of four years as a trustee.

In 1874 Mr. Hansen married Miss Catherine, a daughter of Morris Gaugler, who came to this city in 1836. Four years later Mrs. Hansen was born in Chicago, her birth occurring in the family





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homestead, which then stood near the site of the old water works. Her father was finally enabled to purchase a block in what became the business district of the city, the property eventually becoming very valuable and realizing a competency for the family.

Valentine Harrison Surghnor, a prominent real estate dealer and member of the Chicago Real Estate Board, is a native of Virginia, born in Pruntytown, Taylor county, in whose district schools he received his education. His ancestors came to the United States in the early part of the seventeenth century and settled in the Old Dominion. His father, after whom he was named, was born in Loudon county, Virginia, and died at Hannibal, Missouri, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. His mother (nee Mary E. Brashear) was a native of Fauquier county, Virginia, and died in that city at the age of seventy.

Mr. Surghnor was educated in his native county of Virginia, and at the conclusion of his school days commenced his business career at Hannibal, Missouri, as a clerk in a dry goods store. At this time he was fifteen years of age. In 1866 he went to St. Louis, Missouri, and for three years was employed in a wholesale dry goods house, when he returned to Hannibal and entered the same line of business for himself. Thus he continued until 1875, when he sold out and engaged in the wholesale ice business. This latter prospered until 1881, when occurred the great flood of the Mississippi river, the most destructive ever known, which swept away his ice houses and so crippled him financially that he was forced to discontinue.

This temporary reverse induced Mr. Surghnor to come to Chicago, the time of his arrival being November, 1881. He at once established himself in the real estate business, and became an active and influential member of the board. In January, 1893, he was elected to the secretaryship, having during the year been quite prominent in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition. His enterprise and public spirit are well illustrated in the fact that he was the first subscriber of stock to that grand enterprise which accomplished so much in spreading the name of Chicago over the world. He continued a strong factor in directing the affairs of the Chicago Real Estate Board, and in 1903 was elected to the vice

presidency, his elevating influence upon its progress having endured until the present.

In politics, Mr. Surghnor is a Democrat. He is a member of the Calumet and Chicago Athletic clubs, and his fraternal affiliations are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Masonry and the Knights of Pythias. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and his patriotic ancestry gives him membership in the Sons of the American Revolution. He resides at No. 83 East Twentieth street. Mr. Surghnor's wife was formerly Miss Lizzie Moffett, of Quincy, Illinois, and their marriage occurred in November, 1878. Mrs. Surghnor died August 20, 1890.

Calvin De Wolf, one of the earliest settlers of Chicago and among its beloved men of public affairs, was a native of Braintrim, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, where he was born on the 18th of February, 1815. His parents were CALVIN DE WOLF. Giles and Anna (Spaulding) De Wolf, the father having been born in Pomfret, Connecticut, and the mother in Caven-dish, Vermont. Under his father's faithful and able instruction he received the principal part of his educational training, and to this was added a short course in the Grand River Institute of Manual Labor, at Austinburg, Ohio. On the 31st of October, 1837, he arrived in Chicago, and from here made his way on foot to Hadley, Will county, Illinois, where he was placed in charge of a winter school. In the spring of 1838 he was employed as a teacher in the schools of Chicago, and was the first principal of the old Kinzie school, and devoted his leisure hours to the reading of law. Under the direction of Giles Spring and Grant Goodrich, he continued his studies, and was admitted to the bar in 1843.

In the meantime Mr. De Wolf was becoming known throughout this section of the state as the firm supporter and the earnest champion of liberty. In 1838 he participated in a historic meeting which was held at the corner of Clark and Lake streets in a saloon building, for the purpose of declaring against the mob and deploring the murder of Lovejoy at Alton. On the 16th of January, 1840, the Chicago Anti-Slavery Society was formed, and Mr. De Wolf was made its secretary. Subsequently he became one of the founders of the *Western Citizen*, and was treasurer of the committee that raised funds for its establishment.

In 1854 Mr. De Wolf was elected a justice of the peace and served in that position for twenty-five consecutive years. He served as an alderman from 1856 to 1858, and was chairman of the committee that revised the city ordinances and really devised the municipal government now existing. He was again elected in 1868, and also served on the board of supervisors of Cook county for two terms. Before the breaking out of the Civil war Mr. De Wolf was indicted and arrested for assisting a runaway slave, described as "Eliza," and was out under bonds of \$3,500, but after the success of the federal armies this indictment, with several others, was dismissed by the United States district attorney.

In 1841 Mr. De Wolf married Miss Frances Kimball, and they became the parents of five children, of whom three are living. Wallace Leroy De Wolf, the son, is a well known real estate dealer, controlling important business interests; Mary F. became the wife of Milo G. Kellogg, and Lucy Ellen is the widow of Robert T. Bell. All the children are residents of Chicago. The death of Calvin De Wolf occurred in the city of whose history he was such an inseparable part on the 30th of November, 1899.

Wallace Leroy De Wolf, chiefly engaged in the real estate and loan business, is a native of Chicago, son of Calvin and Frances (Kimball) De Wolf, his father being a well known pioneer and public man of the city. The younger
WALLACE L. DE WOLF. De Wolf graduated from a Chicago high school and from the Union College of Law, receiving his degree of LL. B. from the latter institution. Soon after being admitted to practice by the supreme court of the state of Illinois, he turned his attention to the real estate business, with a specialty in manufacturing and warehouse property. He founded the firm of W. L. De Wolf & Co., his present associates in the business being Edgar A. White and John Gould. In 1897 Mr. De Wolf became identified with the Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Company as director and secretary of that company, and since 1901 has been its president.

Mr. De Wolf's wife, whom he married in Germany in 1890, was formerly Miss Mary Ridgely Rea, granddaughter of Nicholas H. Ridgely of Springfield, Illinois. In politics Mr. De Wolf has always affiliated with the Republican party, of which his honored father was one of the founders in this section of the state. He is a resident of

Lake Forest, Illinois, and is identified with the Union League, University, Kenwood, Midlothian, Onwentsia and Exmoor clubs.

Amos Percy Ballou, widely known for his successful mining operations in Mexico, with headquarters in the Merchants Loan and

AMOS P.
BALLOU. Trust building, Chicago, is a typical young business man of this city. He was born at Bradford, Miami county, Ohio, on the 26th of October, 1874.

His father, Horace M. Ballou, was an editor for many years, and died when Amos P. was nine years of age, after which the family removed to Covington, Ohio, where the boy received his education (as to the common branches), afterward going to Chicago and pursuing a course in the West Side Commercial College and the Soper School of Oratory and parliamentary law.

Mr. Ballou commenced his business career with the Henry Sears Cutlery Company, but desiring to engage in a field where greater personal advancement was promised, went into the Chicago real estate business. Personally he assisted in developing several suburban subdivisions, established and edited a paper in Evergreen Park and took an active interest in Republican politics, and held the office of treasurer of Evergreen Park. These operations covered two years, from 1894 to 1896. His successful real estate operations brought him into close relationship with insurance men, and in 1899 he entered that field, securing the general agency of the Royal Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Des Moines, Iowa. For two years he handled the business of this company to such mutual advantage that he was enabled to invest in substantial mining properties near Butte, Montana. With a man of his shrewd and practical turn of mind, investment meant close study and personal investigation, and, with the extension of his interests the study of mines and mining became more intimate and deep. Finding that the field was both fascinating and profitable, in 1902 he decided to devote himself exclusively to the development of his properties and the promotion of the interests of other owners. He has been especially impressed with the vast mineral wealth of Mexico, into which republic he has traveled extensively during the past five years, pronouncing it the "greatest field of mineral wealth known to man." Realizing that the greatest drawback to the development of Mexico was its lack of transportation, he was largely instrumental in securing the first concession granted by



A. R. Ballou.



the Mexican government to build a new railroad into the Alamos district of the Sonora interior.

Mr. Ballou is at the present time an officer and director of the Sonora Central Mines Company, a corporation capitalized at ten million dollars, into which all his large Mexican holdings have been consolidated. This company controls twenty mines of gold, silver and copper, and is an example of what brains and money can do in the mining world. In politics, he is an active Republican, and he proved his ability both as a speaker and a manager in the McKinley campaign of 1896, and in local city politics. He is an active member of the Forty-first Street Presbyterian church, and, as a Mason, is identified with the Medinah Temple and Shrine, the Apollo Commandery, Delta Chapter and Mystic Star Blue Lodge. He is also a member of several literary organizations and Chicago clubs.

On June 10, 1896, Mr. Ballou was united in marriage with Miss Clara May Ruhl, of Covington, Ohio, and their child, Thelma May, is now ten years of age. The courtship which terminated in this happy marriage lasted ten years, having its beginning when they were school children together. Mrs. Ballou is a gifted musician, and actively interested in church work.

John Victor Fox, real estate renting and loans, was born in Beloit, Wisconsin, January 16, 1863, and is a son of James B. and Catherine

JOHN V. (Carroll) Fox. Mr. Fox was educated in the
FOX. public schools of Lena, Freeport and Chicago,
Illinois, and in 1882 entered the Chicago postoffice

as chief clerk of the city delivery division and continued in that employment until 1889, when he resigned to enter in the real estate and loan business, in which he has been since that time actively engaged.

On June 4, 1902, he was married to Mary Louise Conway of Sioux City, Iowa. They have one son, John Victor, Jr. Mr. Fox is a Democrat, and a member of the Roman Catholic church. For five years (1883-7) he was a member of the First Regiment of the Illinois National Guard. He belongs to the Chicago Athletic, Chicago Yacht, Illinois Athletic, Jefferson, and Post Lake clubs, and resides at 279 Lake View avenue.

William Frederick Grower, who has attained substantial standing as a Chicago real estate dealer within comparatively recent years,

WILLIAM F. is a native of New York City, born July 23, 1860,
GROWER. being a son of Col. William Thomas Campbell

Grower and Sarah E. (Jones) Grower. He received his primary education in a Brooklyn preparatory school, and subsequently pursued a special course at Columbia University, New York City.

Mr. Grower removed to Chicago in 1882 and for some years was engaged in the manufacture of machinery. He finally disposed of his interests in this business and in 1892 engaged in real estate, a field in which he has been active and progressive. Among his other large interests are those in connection with the receivership of the Unity building, to which he was appointed in 1899.

On April 18, 1888, Mr. Grower was united in marriage with Miss Emily Stell Rooks, of Chicago, their residence being at 964 Jackson boulevard. Mr. Grower is a member of the Loyal Legion and the following clubs: Chicago Athletic, Chicago Yacht, Illinois, Glen View and South Shore Country.

The Insurance Business of Chicago

The local history of insurance, until the appalling ravages of the fire of 1871 caused such an upheaval in the field, is somewhat lifeless and monotonous. In the late forties there were only about half a dozen insurance agents in the city, who were taking risks on the wooden rookeries which then lined most of the main streets, and on the lives of the city's hardy pioneers. With the growth of the shipping interests centered here, marine insurance also obtained a foothold at an early day, but for many years fire, life and marine were virtually all the recognized divisions in the field. Within the past thirty years the field of insurance has been divided and sub-divided, classified, organized and developed, until the business is now so systematized that the average citizen need take no great risks of financial losses, whatever happens to his property or himself. His property is insured against loss by fire, storms and accidents, as well as against burglars and thieves, and his business against the dishonesty of employes. Whether employer or employe, life and health may be insured in numerous companies, and almost as many issue accident policies. Aside from the sick benefits which may be obtained through membership in the secret and benevolent orders, not a few companies now make this the main feature of their business. Because of this intricate classification and division of the business, it has been impossible to obtain a definite idea of the grand total of insurance placed in Chicago for any given year. A fair picture of the progress and present status of fire insurance may be drawn, however, and as this class of business comprises the great bulk of the total, the figures are forcibly suggestive of the magnitude of the transactions in all lines.

In 1856, when the Chicago Board of Underwriters was formed, there were some ten fire insurance agents in Chicago, representing forty companies. Ten years afterward the number of agents was about the same, but their business had greatly increased, and there were twice as many companies. At the time of the Chicago fire of 1871, 201 companies were represented in the burnt district, and of the total estimated loss (\$185,000,000), these companies were carrying \$100,225,000. They paid to property owners over \$50,000,000,

and sixty-eight of the 201 insurance companies went into liquidation. Of this number twenty-six companies were New York concerns and seventeen were Chicago organizations. Outside of the orient, at the time of the fire there was no city of the size of Chicago in the world which had so large a proportion of wooden buildings, but from their ruins, as well as from the havoc of the local fire insurance business, came something great and enduring. The fire of 1874, which swept fifteen blocks below Van Buren street, on the south side, virtually completed the razing of wooden Chicago. But the Chicago Fire Patrol had been organized for nearly three years, other agencies had been put in motion by the Board of Underwriters, and thereafter the entire business progressed along modern lines. A second fire insurance patrol was organized in 1875 for special service on the west side, and in 1881, with the co-operation of the great packing interests, a third patrol was equipped and housed in the stock yards district. There are now eight of these patrols, of which number seven are supported entirely by the Chicago Board of Underwriters. The stock yards patrol is maintained jointly by the board and the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company. The patrols have been of incalculable benefit to property owners and to the insurance companies, and are the mediums by which the Board of Underwriters collect the statistics of fire losses throughout the city. The union of the two systems is intimate, and the combination is one of the triumphs of the insurance business.

Within the past twenty years the fire insurance business in Chicago has increased nearly three-fold. In 1889 the premiums paid the 200 or more companies in Chicago amounted to \$3,826,000, and in 1908 (at the average maintained for the first ten months of the year) they will total about \$11,000,000. As the premium averages one per cent of the value of the insured property, it requires but an operation in common arithmetic to get at the total amount of insurance placed by the fire companies from year to year. Of the 600 agents, representing some 300 companies, now doing business in Chicago, less than one-fifth are classed as life insurance.

The following table covering nineteen years, to which the above is introductory, was furnished by the Chicago Board of Underwriters, through the courtesy of R. N. Trimingham, who has served

as its secretary since 1885, when the old board and one formed in 1880 united to form the present organization:

Year.	Premiums.	Losses.	Year.	Premiums.	Losses.
1889 ..	\$3,826,747	\$2,250,471	1899 ..	6,533,029	5,740,058
1890 ..	4,036,025	2,074,856	1900 ..	6,977,095	3,080,054
1891 ..	4,251,192	3,292,045	1901 ..	7,359,110	4,614,869
1892 ..	4,578,897	3,640,257	1902 ..	8,229,083	4,729,072
1893 ..	4,530,252	3,679,697	1903 ..	8,432,382	4,768,685
1894 ..	5,358,452	4,717,948	1904 ..	9,004,296	4,514,423
1895 ..	5,657,782	3,877,296	1905 ..	9,470,867	4,578,710
1896 ..	5,669,935	2,813,634	1906 ..	10,139,263	4,730,846
1897 ..	6,321,405	3,708,076	1907 ..	10,276,332	5,246,384
1898 ..	5,936,578	4,071,710			

As the year 1908 will show an increase in both premiums and losses over that of 1907, the total figures for the twenty years will indicate that the premiums paid the insurance companies of Chicago amounted to about \$140,000,000 and the losses sustained by them to about \$80,000,000, or substantially 55 per cent. It is likewise evident that for several years-past the fire insurance business of Chicago has reached a figure considerably over \$1,000,000,000, and that for the two decades something like \$14,000,000,000 has passed through the coffers of the insurance companies doing business in this city.

If any one man can justly be considered the father of fire insurance in the west that noteworthy individual is certainly the late William E. Rollo, founder of the business now conducted by his son, William F. Rollo, and W. Dix Webster under the firm name of Rollo, Webster & Co. The movement to the west spread through the elder Rollo by means of his leading connection with the old and substantial Girard Fire & Marine Insurance Company of Philadelphia. William E. Rollo was not only a great insurance man, but he proved himself a Chicago citizen of the broadest and most useful activities in the furtherance of artistic, scientific and charitable movements. He was intensely practical, of boundless energy, possessed of a mind and a soul which made him a leader among men of affairs.

The Rollo family is of ancient Scotch descent, the first to come to America being Alexander Rollo, who located in East Haddam, Connecticut, in 1685. William E. Rollo was a native of Connecti-

cut, born in the year 1821, and when he was about five years of age his parents removed to South Windsor in that state. He was educated at the public schools and academy of East Hartford, graduating from the latter when seventeen years old. It was shortly after this period of his life that Mr. Rollo left home, going first to Ellington, Connecticut, where he became a clerk in the general store of A. S. & J. A. Gillett. Here, as in every community of which he became a member, he showed a rare concentration of mind upon the business in hand, without allowing himself to be blinded to the desirability, if not necessity, of culture in the higher things in life. For instance, he took a deep interest in music and became the leader of a church choir of sixty-five persons at Ellington. In 1844 was solemnized his marriage with Miss Jane T. Fuller, a lady of fine family and character. Her people were direct descendants of Edward Fuller, who was one of the Mayflower heroes, while her grandfather was a minute-man at Bunker Hill, and her father, Asa Fuller, was brigadier general of the Connecticut state militia. After his marriage, Mr. Rollo removed to Chicopee, Massachusetts, and shortly after to Columbus, Ohio, where he engaged in the fire insurance business. While living in Columbus he represented the Springfield Fire Insurance of Springfield, Massachusetts, as its first agent in what was then the west. Later he located at Covington, Kentucky, and opened a fire insurance agency at Cincinnati, Ohio. From Covington, Mr. Rollo went to New York to continue his insurance work, but his first real prominence in his chosen field dates from his later connection with the Girard Fire & Marine Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, of which he was made general agent, with headquarters in that city. While handling the business of that company he became familiar with Chicago and the west, and with his usual foresight, perceiving the great future of that city and adjacent territory, he decided to locate there and became a resident of Chicago in 1859, continuing in the insurance business as general western agent of the Girard Company.

In 1864, at the request of prominent merchants and business men of the city, he assisted in the organization of the Merchants' Insurance Company. This institution proved to be the most successful western insurance company up to the time of the great fire of 1871, and its unusual growth was mainly due to the energy, ability and es-

established reputation of the virtual founder. In common with many other concerns of like character, however, its business was wiped out by the great fire, and Mr. Rollo resumed the western general agency of the Girard Company, continuing to perform the duties of that position until his death, May 13, 1901, at the age of eighty years. For nearly twenty-five years his son, William F. Rollo, had been associated in the business with him, and the latter continues the general agency established by his father under the name of Wm. E. Rollo & Son. After the fire Mr. Rollo organized and was secretary of the Traders' Fire Insurance Company of Chicago, but after being identified with it for two and one-half years resigned. As an inducement to retain him the directors offered him the presidency, which, for personal reasons, he thought best to decline.

The deceased was one of the governing members of the Chicago Art Institute and a charter member of the Academy of Sciences and was altogether a very liberal supporter of all practical movements for the public good. His individual charities were also numerous, although modestly bestowed, and his personal character was of the strongest fibre and highest quality. He was a fine citizen as well as a great insurance man.

William Fuller Rollo, senior member of the firms of William E. Rollo & Son and of Rollo, Webster & Co., is a native of Philadelphia,

WILLIAM F. ROLLO. born on the 15th of February, 1860, son of William E. and Jane (Fuller) Rollo. He received an academic education, and since boyhood has been engaged in the fire and marine insurance business. When he was seventeen years of age (in 1877) he entered the general office of his father, William E. Rollo, who had established an agency in 1859, the year prior to the birth of William F.

Mr. Rollo's present business is a continuation of that founded by his father nearly fifty years ago, the firm of Rollo, Webster & Co. being successors to William E. Rollo & Co. Mr. Rollo is also western representative of the Girard Fire & Marine Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, and a director of that corporation.

Married at Chicago, January 31, 1882, to Miss Mary Rice Smith, Mr. Rollo has become the father of five children, as follows: Catherine S., William E., Thomas R., Jane F. and John N. The family residence is at No. 2003 Sheridan road. Mr. Rollo is well known

in club life, being a member of the Hamilton, Chicago Athletic, Illinois and Evanston clubs. In politics he is a Republican, but is best known as one of the most reliable representatives of the insurance fraternity in Chicago.

James Hills Moore, one of the most prominent fire insurance men in the country, has the unique distinction of having personally represented the Hartford Insurance Company in Chicago for forty-four years, a longer period than any other man has represented any insurance company in the city. Mr. Moore is a native of Windham, New Hampshire, and was born on the 4th of July, 1840, the son of Silas and Hannah Moore. Until 1856 he was acquiring an education in the public schools of his native town and at Chester Academy; after he came west he continued his studies at Mendota, (Ill.) College until 1859. He then located in Elgin, Illinois, where he was employed in the Elgin Bank from 1859 to July, 1861. At that time he enlisted in the Thirty-sixth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for a three-years' term of service in the Civil war, being promoted to quartermaster of the Seventy-first Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with the rank of first lieutenant. At the expiration of the regimental term of service Mr. Moore was employed in the commissary department of the Army of the Potomac, and participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg.

At the conclusion of his military service in 1863 Mr. Moore came to Chicago and found employment with the insurance firm of L. D. Olmsted & Co., of which his brother, S. M. Moore, was the insurance managing partner, and later became a member of S. M. Moore & Co.; Moore & Janes; Moore, Janes, Lyman & Herrick, and Moore, Case, Lyman & Herrick. Of the last named he is now the senior partner, his firm representing not only the Hartford Insurance Company, but other leading companies both in the United States and Europe. Altogether the agency is one of the most prosperous and progressive in the country. Personally, Mr. Moore has been a member of nearly every underwriting organization ever founded in Chicago, and for two years served as president of the Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association. The offices of the firm are at No. 159 LaSalle street.

Mr. Moore has been twice married—first at Chicago on the 10th



James H. Moore



of October, 1865, to Miss Nannie D. Warner, and, secondly, in the same city, April 15, 1889, to Miss Julia St. C. Tuthill. The children are as follows: F. W. Moore, married, residing at 4509 Greenwood avenue, and an active partner in the insurance firm of Moore, Case, Lyman & Herrick; Mrs. Ida E. Clark, living at 4430 Sidney avenue; John J. Moore, married, residing at 4435 Sidney avenue, and manager of the liability department of the firm above mentioned; Margaret and Harold T. Moore, who live at home. The family residence is at 4433 Greenwood avenue. Aside from the professional organization with which Mr. Moore has been so long a strong factor, he is widely known for his connection with organizations of a social and political character. He was one of the founders of the Union League Club, which has accomplished so much for the commercial and civic progress of Chicago; has been a constant and active member of it, and served for one term as its vice president. He has also long been identified with the Saddle and Sirloin Club, of the Stock Yards. He has been a lifelong and earnest member of the Congregational church, having been connected with the First and South Congregational organizations of Chicago for more than forty years, during a great portion of that period as an officer.

Although comparatively young in years as an insurance man, Frederick Warner Moore has been a progressive figure in the fire insurance field for more than two decades, and is now a member of the strong firm of Moore, Case, Lyman & Herrick. He is a native of Chicago, born November, 27, 1867, and the son of James H. and Nancy A. (Warner) Moore. His education was obtained in the schools of Chicago, both public and high, as well as in the Hinsdale (Ill.) high school.

In 1886 Mr. Moore commenced his insurance career with Moore & Janes, of which firm his father was the senior partner. He continued with this firm until 1895, when he was received as a member, and remained associated with the business after its consolidation with the agency of Lyman & Herrick in 1901.

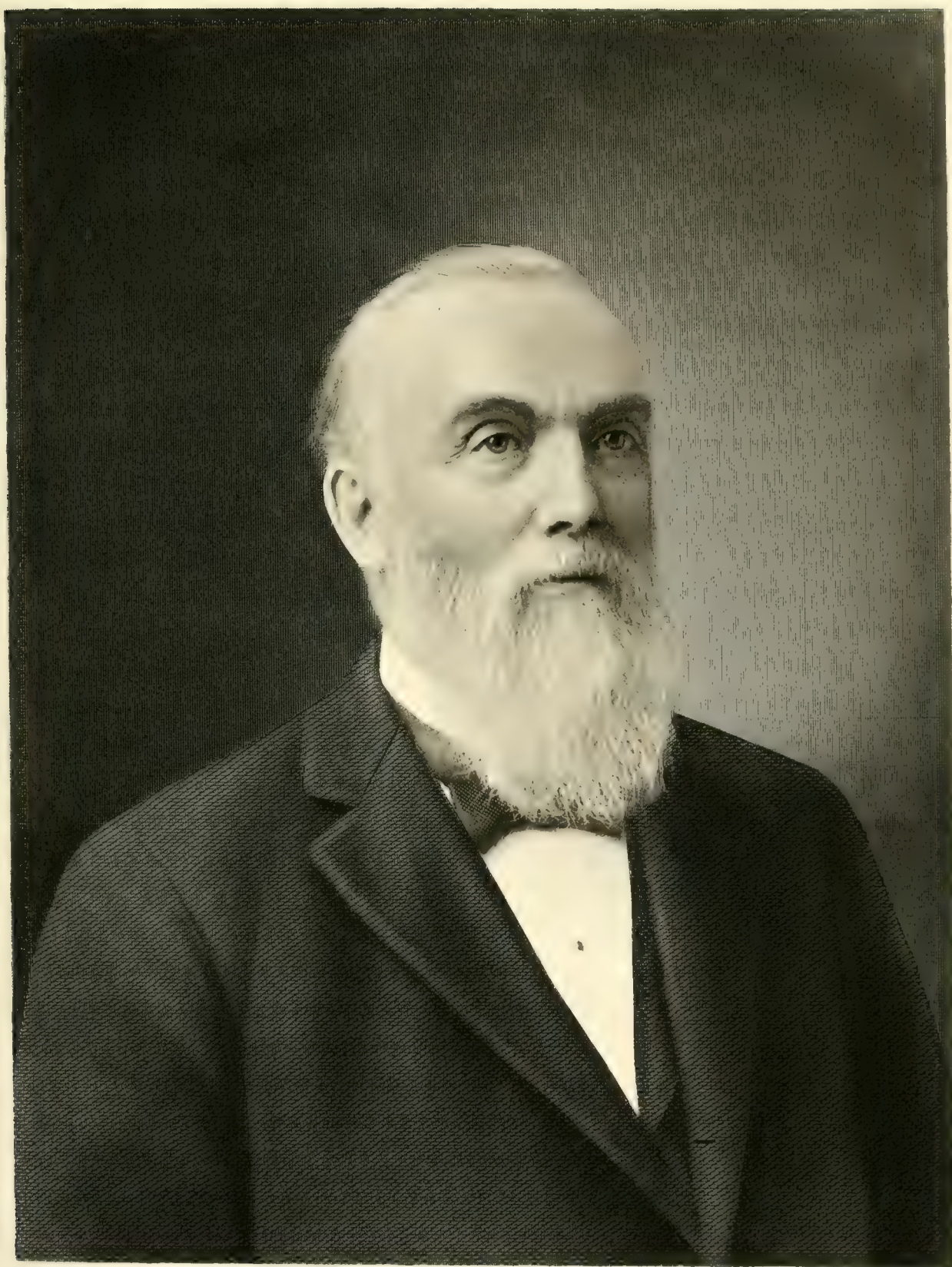
In 1897 Mr. Moore married Miss Minnie B. Googins, and the home residence is at 4509 Greenwood avenue. He is a Republican and identified with the Congregational church; is also a member of the Union League and Chicago Congregational clubs.

Charles Hosmer Case, now in the seventy-ninth year of his age, is one of the pioneer underwriters of the west and prominent in several fields of work outside the business of insurance, in which he also has acquired eminence. He was active in the field of his profession for more than forty years, retiring from it in 1897. For many years he was manager for the northwestern states of the Royal Insurance Company of England, and in the early '80s superintended the erection of the magnificent building constructed by that company in Chicago. Besides being a master of the intricacies of insurance, Mr. Case has delved deep into such studies as electricity, bacteriology, psychology and archæology, and is, further, one of the leading figures in Congregationalism in the west. He has also been prominent in temperance and charitable work in the city, and has proved his true worth, as well as his broad ability, in many fields of activity.

CHARLES H.
CASE.

Mr. Case is a son of Vermont, born at Coventry, September 8, 1829, the son of Rev. Lyman and Phoebe (Hollister) Case. He obtained his education in the public schools of Vermont and at Bakersfield Academy, graduating from the latter in 1851. Fifty years afterward Wheaton College, of which he had been a trustee since 1890, conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. Mr. Case came west in 1852, and for several years taught a private academy at Warsaw, Illinois, and proved so efficient in his educational work that he was advanced to the position of superintendent of schools at that place. In 1862, after spending five years in this position, he entered the insurance phase of his career to the exclusion of all other business.

The Home Insurance Company of New York first claimed Mr. Case's services as an adjuster and special agent, and he served in the same capacity for the Insurance Company of North America, of Philadelphia. In 1867 he removed to Chicago and added to his other responsibilities the management of a local fire insurance agency, and in 1871 he accepted the appointment of manager for the northwest of the Royal Insurance Company of England. Mr. Case continued to discharge the duties of the latter important office until his retirement from the insurance field altogether, in 1897. While thus engaged the responsible work devolved upon him of superintending the



C. H. Case



erection of the company's great building opposite the Chicago Board of Trade, its construction being commenced in 1883 and completed in 1885, at a cost of more than a million dollars.

At the time of the Chicago fire of 1871 Mr. Case had the agency for five large companies, and was also assistant general agent and adjuster of the Insurance Company of North America. From the conflagration he saved his maps and papers, but lost the cash then in the office tills. He had \$40,000 on deposit in the First National Bank, and his was the first check to go through the Chicago Clearing House, its payment going toward the meeting of losses. Mr. Case advertised that he would pay all losses for which his companies were responsible and he had the satisfaction of living strictly up to the letter of his promise. During this time of unparalleled trial for the insurance men of the country, and especially Chicago, he acted as chairman of the committee which comprised fifty adjusters.

Mr. Case's great prominence as a Congregationalist centers in his work in behalf of the First Congregational church of Chicago, of which he has been a deacon and a trustee for many years. He was also superintendent of its Sunday school for thirteen years. As stated, he has been a trustee of Wheaton (Ill.) College, one of the best-known denominational institutions in the country, since 1890, and is one of the honored corporate members of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Mr. Case has a wide and honorable connection with local institutions of a charitable, reformatory and literary character. He was president of the Washingtonian Home Association for a quarter of a century, and for a number of years president of the Newsboys' Home and director of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society. He is a charter member of the Irving Literary and the Gnosis Literary societies, and was actively connected with the former for thirty years and with the latter for ten years. He was also one of the founders of the Union League Club, of which he is still a member.

Mr. Case has either been a Whig or a Republican all his life, and for quite a period of his middle age was active in politics, serving as alderman of his ward in 1875-76. It was at the request of a large body of business men that he consented to run for the common council, and while a member of that body put through many measures

of practical benefit to property owners. When he commenced his service there were only four water mains in some of the principal streets of the city, but, through his efforts, they were not only increased in number but in capacity. Thus was adequate fire protection furnished thousands of tax payers of the city.

On March 25, 1852, Mr. Case wedded Miss Laura P. Farnsworth, daughter of Andrew Farnsworth, of Bakersfield, Vermont, but has had no children. In the year of his marriage he came to Illinois, so that, for fifty-seven years he has been identified, in a marked degree, both with its business and higher progress.

Lyman Dresser Hammond, senior member of the firm of L. D. Hammond & Co., fire underwriters, and who was born in Amherst, Massachusetts, October 31, 1844, is of English ancestry, one of his paternal grandfathers having emigrated to Massachusetts in 1636.

LYMAN D.
HAMMOND.

Mr. Hammond is the son of Salem and Julia Ann (Johnson) Hammond. Having finished the work in the public schools of his native town, Mr. Hammond took a course at Hopkins' Academy, Hadley, Massachusetts. In 1866 he came west and settled in Warsaw, Illinois, and entered the grain business. On September 18, 1869, he came to Chicago, and entered the office of C. H. Case, insurance, and was employed there for six years. In 1875 Mr. Hammond was appointed Chicago agent for the British America Assurance Company of Toronto, which is still represented by the above-named firm.

At Hadley, Massachusetts, November 21, 1871, Mr. Hammond was married to Harriet E. Barstow. They are the parents of two children: Luther S., who married Miss Ethel J. Magee, of Chicago, and is junior member of the firm of L. D. Hammond & Co., and Julia Elizabeth, now Mrs. G. J. McBride, of Highland Park. Mr. McBride is western manager for Cumner, Jones & Co., of Boston.

In politics Mr. Hammond is a Republican, and in his religious faith a Congregationalist. He is a member of the Kenwood, Homewood and Union League clubs; Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the American Revolution, New England Society. His residence is Hotel Windermere.

Joseph H. Lenehan, general agent of the Phenix Insurance Company of New York, at Chicago, was born in Dubuque, Iowa, and is

JOSEPH H. a son of Baltholomew D. and Mary A. Lenehan. He
LENEHAN. was educated at Dubuque, and then, after finishing
 school, he entered the insurance field. After being

connected with the agency business for a time he became a special inspector for one year for mutual insurance companies of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and in 1887 was appointed Illinois state agent for the Insurance Company of North America. In 1892 he assisted in organizing the western department for the Palatine Insurance Company of Manchester, England, and six years later he was appointed assistant western manager of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company of London, England. In 1899 he became assistant general agent for the company which he now represents, and the year following, 1900, was appointed to his present position. He was honored by the Illinois State Board of Fire Underwriters with the office of the president, in 1890, and in 1897 was elected president of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest.

Mr. Lenehan was married in 1883, at Dubuque, Iowa, to Margaret Littleton. They have three children: Margaret, Francis Littleton, and Mary Calista. He is a member of the Union League, Glen View Golf, Chicago Athletic, South Shore Country, Homewood Golf and Mid-Day clubs, and resides at 4515 Greenwood avenue.

Of the fire insurance managers of Chicago, one of the oldest, in experience, and best known, is Wiley Jones Littlejohn, now and

WILEY J. for the past thirteen years western manager of
LITTLEJOHN. the North British and Mercantile Insurance Com-
 pany of London and Edinburgh. Born in Fayette
county, Tennessee, a son of Wiley Jones and Margaret (Chisholm)
Littlejohn, he was reared and educated in the middle south, gaining
his education in private schools in Memphis, Tennessee, and in the
University of St. Louis (Mo.).

His first experience in the insurance business was obtained in the agency of H. A. Littleton, at Memphis, in 1866. Beginning there when quite young, he later succeeded to the business of the agency and continued as local agent until 1876, when he was appointed general agent and manager of the Merchants' Insurance

Company, of St. Joseph, Missouri. In 1880 the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company appointed him supervisor and adjuster in its western department. In this work, which necessitated his traveling over a large part of the west, Mr. Littlejohn gained a great deal of valuable experience, and an enviable acquaintance. From supervisor and adjuster he was promoted, in the same company, to be assistant manager of the western department, and in 1894 was advanced to the position which he is now filling. This long and varied experience, dating from the period when he was learning the rudiments of the business, to the present, when he is busied with the management of a large force of solicitors and agencies, makes him one of the most capable fire insurance men in the west. He is an ex-president of the Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska State Board of Fire Underwriters, and of the Fire Underwriters of the Northwest.

Besides belonging to the Union League and Mid-Day clubs of Chicago, Mr. Littlejohn is a member of the Glen View and the Evanston Country and University clubs. His residence is in Evanston. He was married in Memphis, Tennessee, in 1873, to Mary Louise Poston.

William A. Alexander, for more than twenty years engaged in the insurance business as senior member of the firm of W. A. Alexander & Company, and also heavily interested in North Shore real estate, is a native of Mississippi, born in Corinth, May 2, 1858, the son of James Madison and Elizabeth (McCord) Alexander. Mr. Alexander's father was a Virginian, of an old and patriotic family; was descended from staunch Scotch Presbyterians, was himself a clergyman of that denomination, and at the time of his son's birth was president of the Presbyterian College at Carrollton, Mississippi. In the war of the Rebellion he joined the Union army as chaplain, was afterward promoted to be colonel of the First Alabama Regiment, and was in charge of the contraband camp at Corinth, Mississippi.

W. A. Alexander was reared on a plantation, and when he came to Chicago, as a young man, was placed in charge of the Business Fidelity and Casualty Company, organizing the Employers' Liability departments and making other radical improvements. Since that time (1885) he has been wholly engaged in casualty and liability insur-

ance, although he has judiciously invested in real estate along Sheridan Road and the North Shore. He was largely instrumental in laying out that famous pleasure drive, and is now vice-president of the Sheridan Road Association. Mr. Alexander is also founder of the Exmoor Country Club, at Highland Park. He was a liberal supporter of the World's Columbian Exposition, being chairman of the liability insurance committees and director of the Midway attraction known as the Streets of Cairo. In addition to his real estate and insurance interests, Mr. Alexander is trustee of the George A. Fuller estate, and is ex-president of the Drexel Railway Supply Company.

In December, 1896, Mr. Alexander was united in marriage to Miss Maude Julia Greene, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Moshier T. Greene, of Chicago. He is a member of the Southern Society, and of the Union League, Chicago, Onwentsia, Exmoor and Chicago Golf clubs. Fraternally, he is a thirty-second degree Mason, and his religious connections are with the Presbyterian church. In politics, he is a Republican.

Wade Fetzer, member and manager of the firm of W. A. Alexander & Company, extensive dealers in casualty and liability insurance, and himself probably the largest insurance writer of his age in the United States, is a native of Ottumwa, Iowa, where he was born November 22, 1879. His parents are William H. and Henrietta (Clark) Fetzer. His father is a prominent citizen at Ottumwa and for twenty years has been active in the Republican politics of that state.

Mr. Fetzer was educated in the public and high schools of his native city, and became a resident of Chicago in 1897, on the 27th of September of that year entering the employ of W. A. Alexander & Company, general western agents of the Fidelity Casualty Company of New York. From a simple clerkship, he was rapidly promoted to be cashier, head bookkeeper, office manager and special agent. In 1901 he was made state agent for Illinois, and spent two years in the organization of the business in this state, with marked success. In 1902 he was received into the firm of W. A. Alexander & Company and made active manager of its business.

On June 11, 1901, Mr. Fetzer married Miss Margaret Spilman, also a native of Ottumwa, and three children have been born to them:

John C., William Melville and Margaret. His wife's parents were Thomas P. and Almira (Randell) Spilman, and her father is connected with the large packing firm of John Morrell & Co. and is a prominent citizen and politician in Iowa.

Mr. Fetzer's residence is at Hinsdale, Illinois, where he has taken a leading part in the village affairs, having served as trustee and in other positions of honor. He is also prominent in club and social life, being a director of the Hinsdale Club, a life member of the



WADE FETZER.

Hamilton (Republican) Club, and is also a member of the Union League, the Chicago Athletic, the Mid-Day and Commercial clubs.

Sherwood Dickerson Andrus, who has been in the insurance business for more than thirty-six years, was assistant manager of the

SHERWOOD D. ANDRUS. Providence Washington Insurance Company until May 1, 1908, when he was appointed special agent for the middle west of the Commonwealth Insurance Company of New York.

A native of the Empire state, Mr. Andrus of this review was born in Watertown, Jefferson county, on the 5th of April, 1855, the son of Merritt M. and Angelica F. Andrus. First passing through the public schools of his native town, he afterward pursued a higher course at Hope College, Holland, Michigan, and when only sixteen years of age began his insurance career by entering the office of the Northern Insurance Company, at Watertown. Seven years in that position decided him to seek a wider field of possibilities in the west.

In 1878, when Mr. Andrus became a resident of Chicago, he secured the position of assistant cashier at Sprague, Warner & Company, the wholesale grocers, and remained with that house for seven months. In 1884, after various employments, he returned to the insurance field by accepting the special agency of the Sun Fire Office of England for the state of Illinois. In 1886-90 he was with the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company of England, his territory covering Illinois and Indiana, and after an employment of three years in that capacity he was appointed daily report examiner for the western department of the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, being thus engaged until 1893, when he assumed the position of special representative of the Providence (R. I.) Washington Insurance Company for the states of Illinois and Tennessee. He was promoted to be assistant manager in Chicago, January 1, 1906.

While a young man at Watertown, New York, and just before coming to Chicago, Mr. Andrus was much interested in military affairs, in 1876-8 being sergeant of Company C, Thirty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. N. G. As a Mason he is a member of Auburn Park Lodge No. 736, A. F. & A. M., and also belongs to Fidelity Council No. 74, Royal League, Normal Park. The clubs with which he is identified are the New Illinois Athletic, Friendship and Adelphian. In politics he is a Republican, and in religious belief an Episcopalian.

On June 18, 1888, Mr. Andrus was married to Mrs. Laura J. Stebbins, and the family residence is at 5344 Drexel boulevard.

Charles Nelson Bishop, city manager of the Northern Assurance Company of London, was born in Kenosha, Wisconsin, and is the

CHARLES N.
BISHOP. son of the late Rev. Hiram Nelson Bishop, rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal church, this city. He was educated in the public and high schools of

Chicago, and when seventeen years of age became a clerk for the fire insurance agency of Thomas & W. A. Goodman. After spending three years in this employment, in 1875 he entered the service of *The Spectator*, an insurance journal published in New York. A year later he was appointed manager of the western department of that publication, as well as of *The Firemen's Journal*, and his headquarters were transferred to Chicago. He retained these positions for five years, and spent 1880-5 in Colorado, as a miner and editor and proprietor of *The Summit County Leader*.

In 1885 Mr. Bishop was admitted as a partner to the local fire insurance agency of H. H. Brown & Company, and this connection continued until 1889, since which time he has held his present position of city manager for the Northern Assurance Company of London. His business office is at No. 159 LaSalle street.

Mr. Bishop is one of the old and honored members of the Chicago Board of Underwriters, having been connected with it since 1885, and is now serving as its vice-president. He is chairman of the Dean Schedule Committee, a member of the High Pressure Water Commission, and is otherwise identified with its leading committees. He is also the present chairman of the Fire Insurance Patrol Committee, and has been associated with that superbly organized system since 1892. As to the social organizations, Mr. Bishop is a charter member both of the Illinois Club and the Chicago Athletic Association, and served for years as secretary of the former. He is also a member of the Oak Park Club, his residence being in that western suburb.

In 1903 Mr. Bishop was married to Miss Anna Z. Robbins, daughter of Dr. A. B. Robbins of Denver, Colorado, who was a pioneer of that city, and who died in 1903.

Charles Merritt Cartwright, widely known as a journalist in the field of insurance, is a native of Waynesville, Ohio, born on the 2nd of November, 1869, son of Seth Levering and Emma F. Cartwright. His early education was acquired in the country schools of his home neighborhood, and in 1886 he graduated from the Waynesville High School. As his first intention was to assume educational work, he attended the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, but later entered Princeton University, graduating therefrom in 1894 with

CHARLES M.
CARTWRIGHT.

the highest honors, among others, the Boudinot fellowship in history.

After leaving college Mr. Cartwright joined the reportorial staff of the *Chicago Inter Ocean*, in 1895 becoming the insurance editor of that journal. In 1898, after having made a fine reputation in his department, he became editor of the *Western Underwriter*, then published in Cincinnati. In 1899 the management opened a Chicago office, and since 1900 Mr. Cartwright has served as manager of the Western Underwriter Company, as well as its vice-president. Since January, 1904, he has also acted as insurance editor of the *Chicago Tribune*, and is otherwise recognized as one of the foremost authorities in insurance matters in the United States.

On August 28, 1902, Mr. Cartwright was united in marriage with Miss Kathryn B. Abbott, and one child has been born to them, Stanley Levering Cartwright. Mr. Cartwright's home is in Evanston. In politics, he is a republican, and in religion, an Episcopalian.

Since 1873 Charles Ernest Affeld has been the junior member of the insurance firm of Witkowsky & Affeld, which year also dates the commencement of his membership with the Chicago Board of Trade. Now in his sixty-fifth year, he can look back over both a long and honorable business career, as well as an active and creditable record as a soldier of the Civil war. Mr. Affeld was born in Stettin, Prussia, March 10, 1843, the son of Carl Gottlieb and Louise Agnes (Dinse) Affeld. His parents brought him to Chicago in October, 1847, and in the Dearborn School of this city and at Bryant & Stratton Business College he received the education which fitted him for the practical duties of life. After spending some time in the law office of Arrington & Dent, in May, 1861, he enlisted in Battery B, First Illinois Light Artillery, in which he served the first three-months term and the long period of three years. His battery was attached to the Fifteenth Army Corps, and, until July, 1864, he participated in all its marches and engagements, including the battles of Belmont, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Haynes' Bluff, Arkansas Post, Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Big Shanty and Kenesaw Mountain, when his time was out and he came to Chicago. During the balance of the war period Mr. Affeld was a clerk in the recruiting department of the provost marshal's office.

After the Civil war Mr. Affeld was identified with the book business for two years and commenced his long career in the insurance field in 1868. For three years thereafter he was a broker, and in 1872-3 was surveyor for the New York Underwriters' Agency, and in the latter year organized the well known firm of Witkowsky & Affeld. He has been a member of the Chicago Board of Underwriters since its organization, and is identified with George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R. He has long been a resident of the north side, and his name is associated with some of its prominent institutions, such as the Academy of Sciences (at Lincoln Park) and the Germania Maennerchor. He has been trustee of the former and a leading member of the latter, belonging also to the Union League and City clubs.

Married in Chicago in July, 1868, to Miss Helen Waite, Mr. Affeld has become the father of the following children: Helen Emelia, Charles Ernest, Jr., William C. and Olive L. His residence is at No. 1824 Diversey boulevard.

Thirty-one years ago Amos Joseph Harding organized the western department of the Springfield (Mass.) Fire and Marine Insurance Company, with headquarters in Chicago, and as its general manager ever since has developed a splendid business. He has not only created and developed a new department in one of the old-line insurance companies, but has been a leader in all western organization, and is now recognized as one of the most prominent insurance figures in this section of the country. His standing cannot be better delineated than by reference to the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his coming to Chicago, which was celebrated by his fellow managers in a dinner at the rooms of the Union League, of which organization he was one of the founders. "At that dinner," says *The Insurance Field*, "modesty will sit enthroned in the seat of honor. There is no more modest man than General Harding. His name rarely appears in public connection, for he is slow to use words and when he does speak he is the soul of brevity. Yet he is a most genial and delightful companion to those who know him well, and possesses a keen sense of humor that illuminates his character. He has been in his unostentatious way a power for good in western organization. He has been so long prominent in underwriting that he might of his history almost

AMOS J.
HARDING.



A. J. Harding

say with Cæsar: 'All of which I saw and much of which I was a part.' He was a founder of the Western Insurance Union and was once its president. After the Chicago fire he was supervising agent of the Phenix of Brooklyn for four years, and was appointed general agent of the Springfield twenty-five years ago. In that position he has made a fine record. If there is any salient point in his nature except his modesty, it is his loyalty. No man ever was a stancher friend, and during the quarter of a century he has managed the Springfield it is difficult to recall an employee who has left his service. He has lived up to the poet's summary that 'there are no tricks in plain and simple faith.' And that is a great epitaph of character."

From a memorial volume ("A Half Century's History") issued by the company with which the best business years of Mr. Harding's life has been identified, is taken the following additional testimonial: "Mr. Harding is a man of strong self-reliance, taking without hesitation any responsibility which the exigencies of duty may demand, earnest and conscientious in the discharge of duty. He is a man of few words, and, while of genial nature and appreciative of approbation and good will, does not hesitate to speak with direct frankness when the occasion demands."

The commencement of this faithful and useful life was on a farm in Morrow county, Ohio, on the 2nd of May, 1839. Amos J. Harding is a son of Chauncey C. and Rachel (Story) Harding, his ancestors having settled in the Massachusetts colonies as early as 1623. He is the eighth in descent from William Harding, who in that year settled at Weymouth Landing, Plymouth colony, and when Roger Williams was banished from Massachusetts he was followed by three grandsons of the former, one of whom was a direct ancestor of Amos J. On the maternal side he is eighth in descent from William Story, who came from Norfolk county, England, in 1634, and settled in Ipswich, Essex county, Massachusetts, several of the great-great-grandfathers and great-grandfathers serving in both the Revolutionary war and the conflicts of the colonists with the Indians.

"In the course of their migration from New England westward," says J. Sterling Morton's "History of Nebraska," "the Harding family first settled in the Wyoming valley, Pennsylvania, and one of them, Captain Stephen Harding, had command of Wintermost Fort at the time of the Wyoming massacre in July, 1778, when several of the

family were killed, and a near relative, Frances Slocum, five years old, was carried off by the Indians. She remained in captivity, and her whereabouts were unknown by her surviving relatives for fifty years, when she was found living on an Indian reservation near Peru, Indiana. She was then the widow of an Indian chief. She died about 1860, and a monument to her memory, erected by the Slocum and Harding families, was unveiled near Peru in 1901."

Mr. Harding obtained a good education in the common schools of his neighborhood and at Ohio Central College, but at the age of seventeen relinquished his duties as a student and commenced to teach. After saving \$140, however, he decided that his career did not lie in the pedagogical field, but in the stirring and miscellaneous activities of the far west. Locating in Nebraska City, Nebraska, on the 28th of April, 1857, he secured employment as a clerk in a general store; but even in that capacity he had not found his clew to success, and after a few months resigned his position. He was then appointed storekeeper of a drug firm which had failed, engaging later in various employments, in the midst of which he was engaged in the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1859.

In 1858, under the direction of N. S. Harding, the first fire insurance agent in Nebraska, he commenced the study and practice of his present business, or profession, and at once found it greatly to his liking. About the same time he became a government surveyor, and was so engaged in northern Nebraska for three successive seasons. He also engaged in the book and stationery business, in connection with his insurance. In these varied lines (and perhaps in others not mentioned) Amos J. Harding obtained a broad and practical experience in business and with business men, and at the breaking out of the Civil war added a new chapter to his life history.

When the Civil war broke out in 1861 Mr. Harding's name was the third on the enlistment roll of Nebraska City, but when his company was ready to be mustered in at Omaha he was seriously ill with pneumonia and was sent to Ohio to die. To the surprise of all he recovered in time to join his regiment in Missouri. For two years he served as a private in the First Nebraska Volunteers, and in 1863, on account of his familiarity with military law and courts martial, he was transferred to the department of military justice, St. Louis district. Early in 1864 he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant.

ant, in the Sixth Missouri Cavalry, and assigned to duty as district judge advocate on the staff of General Clinton B. Fisk, in command of the St. Louis district, serving in that capacity, and also as district provost marshal, until the spring of 1865. In May of that year he accompanied General Fisk to Nashville and was assigned to duty as solicitor for freedmen's courts for Kentucky and Tennessee, and in this capacity established courts in Memphis, Clarksville, Chattanooga and Nashville. At Nashville Mr. Harding, as judge, sat in the first case in the history of Tennessee in which a black man ever gave court testimony against a white man. He had been promoted to the rank of captain in March, 1865, but, tiring of army life, after the close of the war he resigned and returned to Nebraska in October of that year.

In 1864 Mr. Harding cast his first presidential vote for Lincoln, and from that time to the present has acted with the Republican party. He served five times as a delegate from Otoe county to territorial and state conventions, and in 1868 was a delegate to the Republican national convention. He never held but one political office, that of commissioner of registration in Otoe county.

When Mr. Harding returned from his military and judicial duties of the war times to Nebraska City he was pressed to enter journalism, and did considerable newspaper work; but his inclinations turned him to the insurance business, and by 1868 he had built up a large local business. In that year he added field work for the Home Insurance Company of New York, continuing thus for four years. In 1872 he was appointed western special agent for the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, New York, and another four years were passed in this service. His excellent showing in this capacity attracted the attention of the representatives of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and when it decided to organize a western department the undertaking, and the position of manager, was offered to Mr. Harding, with the result that he became a strong personal element in the development of western insurance. In 1879 he became one of the founders of the Western Insurance Union, of which he has served both as vice president and president. In 1880 the late Marshall Field became a director of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and so continued until his death, at which time Mr. Harding was unanimously elected to succeed him on the board of directors.

In 1864, at St. Joseph, Missouri, Mr. Harding married Miss Eliza Cowden, and the children born to them have been Lucien E., of the Chicago law firm of Bates and Harding; Albert Dean, who died in infancy; Rachel Helen, who married Edward M. Ray, a St. Joseph business man; John Cowden, general adjuster in the western department of the Springfield company; Dwight Story, engaged in the railway supply business in New York City. The senior Mr. Harding resides at Evanston. He is a member of the Illinois Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Union League Club, the Loyal Legion, and Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

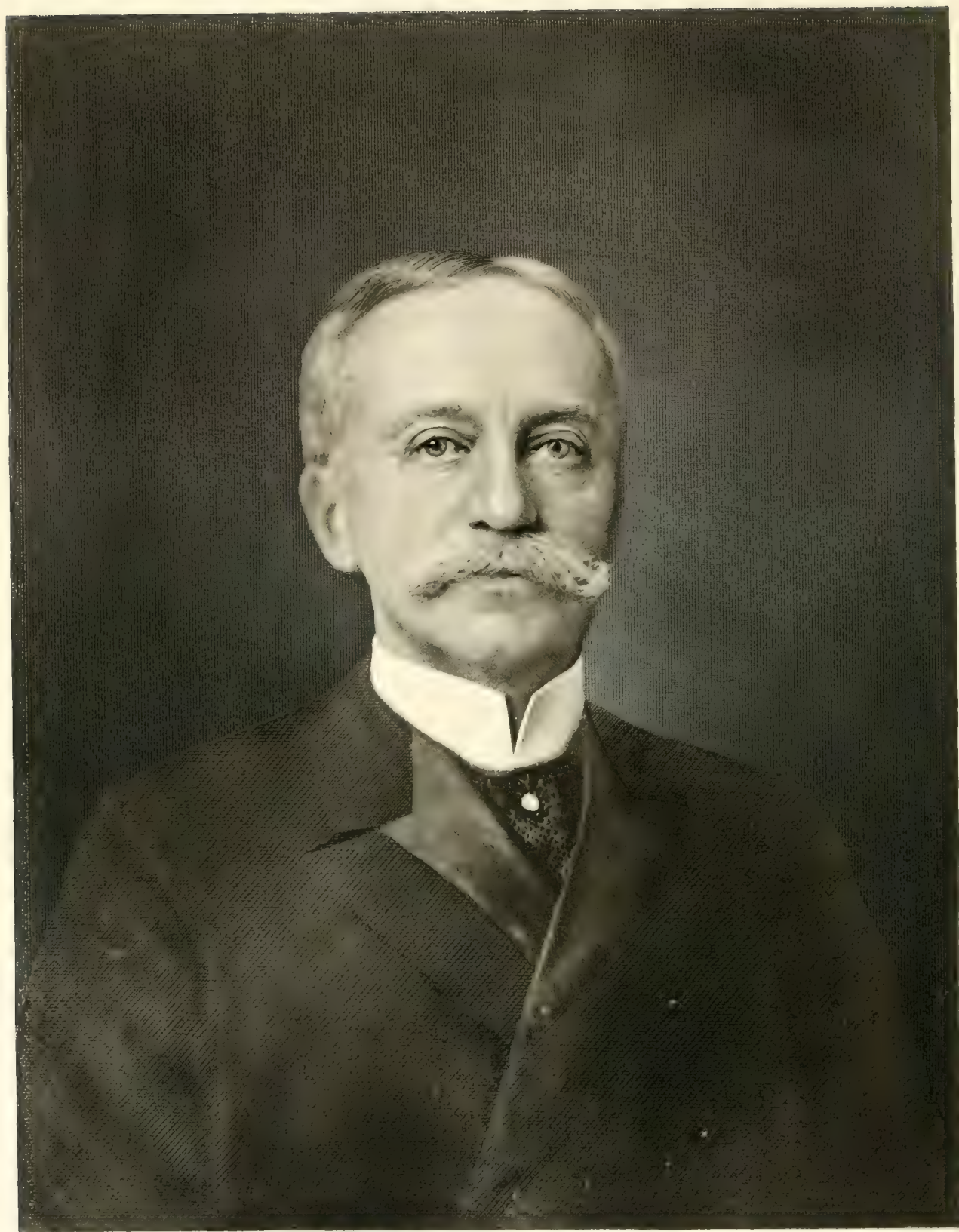
Specifically, Lyman Azariah Walton is vice president of the Equitable Trust Company and, generally, a successful manager of numerous large interests embracing chiefly fiduciary corporations, railways, and gas and electric companies.

LYMAN A.
WALTON.

He is a native of New York, born at Alexandria Bay, on the 30th of September, 1861, son of Charles and Harriet (Truesdale) Walton. His education was practical in its nature, including a preparatory training in the public schools of his native town and a course in the Normal School at Potsdam, New York, while in 1880-81 he was a student at the Rochester Business College. His previous experience as a clerk in a general store at Alexandria Bay had convinced him of the value of a broad and thorough commercial education.

After graduating from the Rochester Business College, Mr. Walton secured a position as a bookkeeper at the Union Stock Yards National Bank (now the National Live Stock Bank), Chicago, and for the succeeding four years continued in this position. From 1885 to 1890 he resided in Kansas, serving as cashier of the First National Bank of Anthony in 1885-7 and cashier of the Wichita National Bank in 1887-90. Since the latter year he has been connected with the Equitable Trust Company, as cashier, secretary, secretary and treasurer and vice president, being elected to the last named and present office in 1900. He is also a director of the Litchfield & Madison Railway Company and the Illinois Southern Railway. Mr. Walton has been a leader in the later development of Chicago's grand system of public parks, being now a member of the Outer Belt Park Commission. He is also a commissioner of the South Park Board, being appointed in March, 1902; reappointed for the full term on March 20, 1904, and





Wm. W. W. W.

serving as president in 1905-6. His politics are firmly Democratic.

On the 5th of June, 1884, Mr. Walton wedded Miss Abigail Woodworth, and their children are as follows: Harriet W., Louise F. and Mark W. The family home is at No. 5737 Woodlawn avenue. Mr. Walton's club connections are with the Quadrangle, Chicago and Mid-Day.

George Warner Montgomery, a business boy and man of Chicago for a period of forty-eight years and connected with the insurance field during all but a decade, is one of the most prominent of its figures in the west. Born in Genesee county, New York, on the 26th of June, 1842, he is a son of Alva and Sally (Kent) Montgomery. After receiving his education in the public schools of his native county, when seventeen years of age he located in Chicago, and for two years thereafter was employed as a bookkeeper in a wholesale drug house. His next employment in this city was with a firm of packers, with whom he remained until 1862, when he enlisted in the famous Mercantile Battery of Chicago, serving therein until his honorable discharge in March, 1863. He was with Sherman on his march to the Tallahatchee river, and at the first battle of Vicksburg, being thereafter incapacitated and sent home to recuperate. Thus leaving the service because of ill health, after it had been partially restored he accepted the position of cashier in the Chicago office of internal revenue, subsequently becoming associated with a dry goods house until 1867.

In the latter year Mr. Montgomery commenced his career as an insurance man, becoming a partner of O. W. Barrett, and continued in the connection noted until 1873, when the firm of Williams & Montgomery was formed. Within about a year Mr. Montgomery founded an independent business as George W. Montgomery & Company, which continued until 1898, in which year M. L. C. Funkhouser, who had been associated with the firm for fourteen years, was received into the partnership under the style of Montgomery & Funkhouser. This firm, of which Mr. Montgomery is still senior partner, are general agents of the Farmers and Merchants Insurance Company of Lincoln, Nebraska (of which Mr. Montgomery is president); Concordia Fire, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Firemen's Insurance Company, of Newark, New Jersey; Jefferson Fire Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Lloyd's Plate Glass

Insurance Company, of New York. Personally, besides being president of the Farmers and Merchants Insurance Company of Lincoln, Mr. Montgomery is at the head of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of the same city, and director of the Nebraska Underwriters Insurance Company of Omaha, Nebraska. He is also well known in club life, being identified with the Chicago, Calumet, Illinois Athletic and South Shore Country clubs, now being vice-president of the first named. His business office is at No. 159 LaSalle street and he resides at the Chicago Club.

Danford Morse Baker, third vice-president of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, of California, was born in Stafford, Connecticut, on the 20th of August, 1862, being the son of George and Emeline (Morse) Baker. He received his education in the public schools of his native town, and began his business career as a youth of eighteen, when he became a clerk in the office of the Travelers' Insurance Company, at the headquarters in Hartford, Connecticut. He remained with that company until 1890, when he joined the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, being first connected with its Kansas City office for three years.

In 1893 Mr. Baker came to Chicago as general agent for Illinois of the above named company, and in 1906 was elected third vice-president, with headquarters at Los Angeles, California, where he at present resides. Mr. Baker was formerly president of the Life Underwriters' Association of Chicago. Fraternally, he is a member of the Garden City Lodge No. 141, A. F. & A. M., and while a resident of Chicago was actively identified with the Union League and Mid-Day clubs. In politics, he is a Republican. On January 8, 1890, Mr. Baker married Miss Clara Louisa Gabel, and their two children are Bessie E. and Danford M. Baker, Jr.

Isaac John Lewis is one of the oldest men connected with the fire insurance business in Chicago, having been engaged in that field for forty-two years and representing one company for a period of over four decades. He was born in Mahaska county, Iowa, June 9, 1845, the son of William and Elizabeth (Jenkins) Lewis. His parents were both natives of Cardiganshire, South Wales, his father having been born

ISAAC J.
LEWIS.

at Lladrod and his mother at Aberystwith. They both came to this country in early life and in 1836 were married at Palmyra, Portage county, Ohio. In the early boyhood of Isaac J. the family removed to Burlington, Iowa, where they resided until 1857 and then located at Cleveland, Ohio. In these two cities therefore the boy received the bulk of his education. In 1863, then eighteen years of age, he commenced his insurance career as an employe of Coe & May, an old and substantial Cleveland firm.

Mr. Lewis became a resident of Chicago in October, 1866, as a representative of the Cleveland Insurance Company and the Commercial Mutual Insurance Company, also of that city. Two years afterward he secured the local business of the Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Company, which he has continuously represented and developed. Mr. Lewis' office was burned out in the great fire of October, 1871, and the Detroit company which he represented also suffered heavy losses, but the latter was one of the very few insurance organizations which paid its losses in full. The first four years of his career in Chicago were spent as a member of the firm of C. H. Hinkley & Company. Later, he became associated with Magill and Hall, vessel agents, the firm being known as Magill, Hall and Lewis. After a year the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Lewis continued the insurance business independently until 1871, when he formed a connection with J. L. Hathaway, of Milwaukee, under the firm name of Lewis and Hathaway. The fire of 1871 dissolved the partnership, but Mr. Lewis continued the business, and in 1873 the firm of Lewis and Prindiville was formed. Since its dissolution, a year later, Mr. Lewis has conducted an independent office as a fire and marine insurance agent and an adjuster of losses. The business men of Chicago owe him a special debt of gratitude, as it was chiefly due to his efforts that the Fire Insurance Patrol was organized, financed and placed on a permanent and expansive basis. It was established only after a hard struggle, in which as secretary and active member of the patrol committee Mr. Lewis proved one of its strongest champions. On June 18, 1867, he was united in marriage with Miss Anna F. Loud, and their residence is at 3335 Indiana avenue. Mr. Lewis is a Mason in good standing.

For about twenty-three years prominent in the insurance circles of Chicago, and also one of its best known military figures, Metellus

M. L. C. L. C. Funkhouser is the junior member of the firm,
FUNKHOUSER. Montgomery and Funkhouser, one of the leading firms in the west engaged in fire and plate glass insurance and bonds of suretyship. He was born in St. Louis, Missouri, on the 17th of January, 1864, the son of Robert Monroe and Sarah Johnson (Selmes) Funkhouser, both of whom are deceased. From the age of eight to that of sixteen he was in attendance at the St. Louis public schools, entering business life in 1881. For three years, in St. Louis and New Orleans, he was engaged in various lines of commercial activity, removing from the former city to Chicago in 1884.

Soon after coming to this city he secured a connection with George W. Montgomery & Company, general insurance agents, and in 1898 was admitted to a partnership under the firm style of Montgomery & Funkhouser. The firm has large insurance interests in Nebraska, Mr. Funkhouser being vice-president of the Farmers and Merchants Insurance Company of Lincoln, Nebraska, and a director in the Nebraska Underwriters Insurance Company of Omaha, Nebraska. He also holds a directorship in the Farmers and Merchants Bank, of Lincoln, Nebraska.

Major Funkhouser's military service commenced in connection with the Chicago Hussars, of which he was a lieutenant from 1889 to 1894. He became captain of the Chicago City Troop (afterward Troop C, First Cavalry, Illinois National Guard) in 1894, and served thus for four years, becoming captain of Company K, First Infantry, United States Volunteers, in 1898, and as such entering the war with Spain. Before the conclusion of hostilities he was promoted to be assistant adjutant general, First Brigade, Third Division, Fifth Army Corps, and from 1898 to 1900 was captain of Company K, First Infantry, Illinois National Guard. Since the latter year he has been major of the First Battalion, First Infantry, Illinois National Guard. He was president of the Illinois branch of the Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba, and is treasurer of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States.

At Kirkwood, Missouri, on the 20th of April, 1886, Major Funk-



W. H. Furness

houser was united in marriage with Miss Eugenie J. Mermod, and to their union have been born four children, viz.: Julia Mermod, Louis Burrows, Eugenie Mermod and Mary Mermod Funkhouser. The family resides at No. 817 Hinman avenue, Evanston.

Major Funkhouser is a thirty-second degree Mason, and belongs to the St. Bernard Commandery. He is also a leading club man, holding membership in the Chicago Club, Union League, Press Club, Chicago Athletic Association and Illinois Athletic Club. Outside of the insurance field, however, he is best known as a military leader, and to the public at large he is more familiar in the latter connection than in the former.

Charles Egbert Rollo, member of the fire insurance firm of Rogers & Rollo, is one of the old-timers in this line, having been a steady figure in the field for a period of more than forty-two years. He is the son of Ralph C. and Jeannette (Chester) Rollo.

CHARLES E.
ROLLO.

Mr. Rollo's first business experience was with the Merchants Insurance Company, of Chicago, with which he held several minor positions from 1865 to 1871. For the twenty-six years covering the period from 1872 to 1898, he conducted a fire insurance business alone, and in the latter year became associated with Charles M. Rogers and Louis C. Rollo, thus forming the present firm of Rogers & Rollo. Mr. Rollo has given the closest attention to the business in which he has become so well known, although he is a man of social tastes and a welcome member of the Illinois Club. He resides at No. 235 Ashland boulevard.

Beginning his business life as a messenger boy in the insurance office of Rollo & Naghten, Chicago, more than thirty-five years ago,

CHARLES M.
ROGERS. Charles Marshall Rogers has advanced to a prominent place in the province of fire insurance, and is now the senior member of the well established firm

of Rogers & Rollo. He was born in Philadelphia April 30, 1856, and is a son of Charles Marshall and Rebecca (Deacon) Rogers. He was educated in the public schools of the Quaker City, but came to Chicago as a boy looking for advancement.

Mr. Rogers remained with Rollo & Naghten for eight years, securing continuous promotion and a thorough fund of experience.

During the years covering 1880-4 he was manager for A. H. Darrow, and from 1884 to 1899 conducted a fire insurance agency alone. In the latter year he joined L. C. and C. E. Rollo in forming the present firm of Rogers & Rollo. The members of this strong co-partnership act as general agents for the American Central Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mercantile Fire & Marine of Boston, Pennsylvania Fire of Philadelphia, Phenix of Brooklyn and Germania Fire of New York.

Mr. Rogers was married in Chicago, in 1877, to Miss Hattie Merchant, and their children are Grace L. and Charles M., Jr. The family home is at 1039 Forest avenue, Evanston. Mr. Rogers is a member of the Evanston and Edgewater Golf clubs. He is a Republican in politics and an Episcopalian in his religious belief.

Nils Anton Nelson is one of the most prominent Scandinavian-American citizens of Chicago, being especially well known in insurance, building and loan organizations. He is a native of Halland, Sweden, born on the 15th of January, 1860, son of Borge and Johanna (Anderson) Nelson. He comes of good agricultural stock, and his father still lives upon the old family homestead in the fatherland. Nils was educated in the public schools of his home neighborhood, and in 1881, at the age of twenty-one, emigrated to the United States and located at Batavia, Illinois. There he worked upon a farm, attended night school, learned the machinist's trade and otherwise prepared himself for broad and practical work in the country of his adoption. In 1885 he came to Chicago, and rounded out his education by an attendance of eighteen months at the Metropolitan Business College.

Thus thoroughly prepared for the activities of a metropolitan community, Mr. Nelson secured a position with one of the largest commission houses on the Chicago Board of Trade, being placed in charge of its grain receiving department. He was thus employed from 1886 to 1896, when he resigned his responsibilities to give his attention to the affairs of the Svea Building and Loan Association, and to a general real estate, loan and insurance business. The association named had been organized in 1892, with Mr. Nelson as president, and in 1895, he had been elected secretary, which made him its executive head and active manager. Its business expanded so rapidly and ab-



W. A. Nelson



sorbed so much of his time, within four years of the founding of the enterprise, that he found it impossible to continue his relations with the board of trade. He still retains the secretaryship as well as a position on the directorate, and has the satisfaction of superintending and developing the affairs of the safest and largest organization of the kind among the Scandinavians of the city, if not of the northwest. Its assets in real estate amount to about \$206,000.

The Chicago Cemetery Association, owners of Oak Hill Cemetery, located at Kedzie avenue and 119th street, was incorporated January 25, 1902, the grounds being dedicated October 19th of that year. The cemetery lies about a mile southwest of Morgan Park and West Pullman, and is being rapidly and beautifully improved. Up to the present time about \$40,000 has been expended, and some 2,000 burials have taken place, the cemetery being valued at \$112,000. Mr. Nelson was one of the prime movers in this large public enterprise, was the first secretary of the association, in which office he still continues. A capital of \$100,000 has been fully paid in.

The Scandia Life Insurance Company was organized by Mr. Nelson and Edwin A. Olson, and was incorporated on the 5th of December, 1904. In April of the following year the company re-insured all the risks of the Scandia Mutual Life Insurance Company, also of Chicago, thereby greatly increasing its business. At the last report of the Scandia Life Insurance Company there were 9,560 policies carrying \$10,000,000 insurance, and the surplus of assets over liabilities amounted to \$625,000. Of this flourishing organization the following are the officers: N. A. Nelson, president; C. H. Boman, secretary; L. G. Abrahamson, treasurer; E. P. Strandberg, vice president, and Edwin A. Olson, attorney and agency manager. Mr. Nelson is also a member of the board of directors of the Insurance Company of the State of Illinois, being elected in 1908.

Besides being identified with the above notable institutions, Mr. Nelson is secretary and director of the Nelson Wheel Company, which was organized in 1907 for the purpose of manufacturing "auto" wheels with solid tires, the springs of the machine being a part of the wheel.

In 1895 Mr. Nelson was married to Miss Adelia H. M. Olson, of Chicago, daughter of Herman Olson, a dry goods merchant, who for

the past twenty-five years has been located at Nos. 5726-8 Wentworth avenue. Three sons have been born to this union, Byron Le Roy (ten years of age), Norman Anthony (six), and Stanley Everett Nelson (two years old). The family home has long been at No. 543 West Sixty-first place.

Mr. Nelson has been a leader in much of the religious and charitable work of his home locality for many years. For fifteen years he has been active in the church work of the Swedish Lutherans of the Englewood district, having served as a deacon in their religious organization and superintendent of the Sunday school. He is a director in the Englewood Hospital and in the Innermission, the latter being a Swedish charitable association.

Henry Grant Buswell, for more than twenty years in the service of the Home Insurance Company of New York, and now Cook county manager, was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, March 4, 1865. He is the son of Henry L. and Isabella (Smith) Buswell, was educated in the public schools of his native city and began his insurance career in New York.

Mr. Buswell's inaugural connection with the business was in the employment of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York City. In 1885 he became a clerk in the home office of the Home Insurance Company of New York, and, after advancing through various positions, came to Chicago, in June, 1903, as local manager of its interests. Mr. Buswell is a member and treasurer of the Chicago Board of Underwriters.

On the 8th of October, 1890, Mr. Buswell was united in marriage with Miss Josephine del Risco, at Brooklyn, New York, and their union has resulted in four children—Josephine, Walter, Marian and Florence. The city home is at No. 1334 Hinman avenue, Evanston, and the country home at Center Moriches, Long Island. While a resident of New York, Mr. Buswell took much interest in military matters, being for ten years connected with the Twenty-third Regiment, New York National Guard, a Brooklyn organization. Mr. Buswell and his family are members of the Congregational church of Evanston and socially he is a member of the Union League Club, Evanston Country Club, and Moriches, Long Island, Yacht Club.



Wm. H. Koch

Charles T. Chandler, a Chicago insurance agent and since 1905 a member of the firm of Waller, Chandler and Grey, which he organized, was born in Galena, Illinois, from which place
CHARLES T. CHANDLER. he moved to Chicago with his parents at an early age in his life. He is a son of Charles T. and Mary Ann (Eeles) Chandler, both natives of England. His father, who was a well known merchant, came to Chicago in 1867, and, besides engaging in various independent ventures, was for a number of years connected with the credit department of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. He died in this city on the 23rd of January, 1907. The mother still resides at River Forest, Illinois.

In 1877 Mr. Chandler began his career in the insurance business as an office boy, remaining for several years in the Chicago office of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company. Subsequently he became connected with the Phenix Company of Brooklyn and was one year with the general agency of the Niagara Insurance. In 1884 he removed to Minneapolis, where he was employed as assistant in the board of underwriters. The year following he was appointed inspector by the Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association, and later to the position of superintendent of the Cook County Compact. In 1889 he became Cook county special agent for the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford. He resigned this position to engage in business for himself, organizing the firm of Carlisle, Chandler & Co., and on the retirement of Mr. Carlisle in 1902 continued under the firm name of Chandler and Wurtele until the present firm was organized. His present offices are at No. 159 LaSalle street.

Mr. Chandler's marriage occurred at Mineral Point, Wisconsin, in the year 1893, and his family consists of three children: Lucy Ingals, Edith Eleanor and Horatio Henry Chandler. Mr. Chandler is connected with the Illinois Club.

The late Adolph Loeb, fire underwriter, head of the firm of Adolph Loeb and Sons, a high-minded citizen, a cultured gentleman and a good man, was of German birth, having been
ADOLPH LOEB. born in Bingen, March 9, 1839, the son of Ludwig and Helen (Brandeis) Loeb. His death occurred at his home in Chicago October 8, 1906. His noble friend and pastor, with whom he had been closely associated for years in works of religion, reform and charity—Dr. Emil G. Hirsch—spoke over his bier

some of the tenderest and most eloquent words ever dedicated to a kindred soul. "In Bingen," said the good Doctor, "when he took on human shape, uncertainty hovered over his cradle. Here in Chicago, when a few hours ago he breathed his last, shone forth the certainty and the glory that the life he had lived was true and noble, and that his heart had throbbed to no impulse, his soul had tasted no joy other than that of truthfulness and of duty, largely construed, loyally executed."

Mr. Loeb emigrated to the United States when but fifteen years of age, first obtaining employment as a bookkeeper, and continuing thus until 1869, when he opened a fire insurance agency at Memphis, Tennessee. Four years later he removed to Chicago, and established the agency of which he remained the head up to the time of his death. His business career in Chicago was commenced in association with M. S. Judah, his line being that of general life insurance, acting also as agent for the Manhattan Life Insurance Company. Shortly afterward he became western general agent for the Mississippi Valley Fire Insurance Company of Memphis, and upon the death of Mr. Judah relinquished the life insurance portion of the business and devoted his energies to fire insurance alone. In 1893 he was appointed manager of the United States branch of the North German Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg, and the Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company, of the same city. Subsequently were added agencies for the German Fire Insurance Company of Freeport, Illinois; the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company of Manchester; the Atlanta-Birmingham Fire Insurance Company of Atlanta, and the Anchor Fire Insurance Company of Cincinnati—the two last named being general agencies. He was also president of the North German Fire Insurance Company of New York. The firm of A. Loeb and Son was formed in 1887 by the admission to a partnership in the business of Leo A. Loeb.

"In his business relations," says Dr. Hirsch, "he was the very soul of honor. His counting room was as much a temple for him as was this house to which Sunday after Sunday he came to be with us when we were making the effort to find more of truth or to discover new aspects of truth already in our possession. Therefore, small the wonder that from small beginnings he rose to be one of the representative men in the special field of business pursuit which was his."

In 1864 Mr. Loeb married Miss Lucille Hart, of Cincinnati, and his elegant home on Grand boulevard was for years the center of high activities founded upon morality and the spirit of charity. Mr. Loeb was president of the Jewish Agricultural Aid Society, a trustee of the Cleveland Orphan Asylum, president of the Chicago Sinai Congregation and head of the District Grand Lodge, Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, as well as trustee of the United Hebrew Charities of Chicago and president of the Russian Immigration Society of Chicago. Wherever the requisite was a warm heart combined with a clear head Adolph Loeb was in demand. This phase of his rounded character is described also by Dr. Hirsch: "His humanitarianism was not like Mahomet's coffin, suspended in mid-air; it was the fruit grown from a rich tree, a strong tree; the root of that tree was embedded in the enriching soil of his positive Jewish convictions. Liberal and loyal; 'Treu und frei,' one may say, quoting the title of a book written by a great Jewish philosopher, were the stars by which he piloted his religious craft."

It is not difficult to glean from the many beautiful and apt testimonials which the Doctor offered as a tribute to the high character of his departed friend and fellow worker, and they can be presented merely as illustrative—in no wise complete: "He was one of those rare men to whom life spelled duty, and, through duty, beauty. He was one of those rare characters whose presence diffused the perfume of holiness, whose influence was silent but persistent, and always making for nobilities, for sanctities and for the uplifting of others to the heights which he had scaled, on which he had made his home. His hand was clean; his heart was pure; his lips were free from words that defiled; he treasured no thought but what was woven of goodness. He despised what was despicable; but he honored those whose lives were true. He never changed his word, though its fulfilment might bring to him trouble and lay on him great sacrifice. He never put his money out at usury; he never attempted to bribe others to do what he himself would have spurned to do. To know him was a privilege; to be allowed to become intimate with him resulted in inspiration. A dreamer to a certain extent, and yet a man of action. His dreams pointed the way which his stronger will and sustained purpose made him tread unhesitatingly to the goal."

Leo A. Loeb, fire insurance underwriter, and, since the death of his father in 1906, senior member of the firm of A. Loeb and son, was born in Memphis, Tennessee, on the 20th of June, 1867. His parents, Adolph and Lucille (Hart) Loeb, gave him a good education in the grammar and high schools of Chicago, whither the family removed when he was a boy of six years. From the first his tendencies were toward business, and in 1887, then twenty years of age, he entered the agency founded by his father in 1873. Ever since that year, or for a period of twenty years, he has been a partner in the business and has been an important factor in developing it to its present proportions.

Mr. Loeb was vice-president of the North German Fire and is vice-president of the Cosmopolitan Fire Insurance Company of New York, which company he organized, and assistant manager for the United States of the Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company. In the field of charities he is active as a director of the United Hebrew Charities, Chicago, vice-president of the Home for Jewish Friendless, and a member of the executive committee of the National Hospital for Consumptives at Denver, Colorado, and president of the Jewish Home Finding Society of Chicago.

On January 19, 1893, Mr. Loeb married Miss Minnie Elson, of Chicago, and resides at No. 5000 Grand boulevard. His social membership is with the Standard, Illinois Athletic and Hamilton clubs, the latter one of the most influential Republican organizations of recent formation in the city.

For many years one of the leading figures in the western insurance field, Theodore W. Letton has acquired especial prominence in connection with the development of the business of foreign companies, being at the present time general manager for the United States for the Prussian National Insurance Company of Stettin, Germany. He was born near Davenport, Iowa, on the 23rd of July, 1840. The family removed to Quincy, Illinois, at an early period in his life, and in a private school of that city the boy obtained the bulk of his education.

When less than twenty years of age Mr. Letton was elected captain of a military organization known as the Quincy Cadets. In the early part of the Civil war he volunteered for service and was



L. A. Lock



appointed first lieutenant of Company C, Fiftieth Illinois Infantry. For a time he served on the staff of General Prentiss, afterward joining his regiment and participating in the engagements at Forts Henry and Donelson and Shiloh. After the last named battle he became adjutant, serving thus until after the fall of Corinth. He was then detailed as acting assistant adjutant general of the third brigade, second division, sixteenth army corps, and later held a like position on the staff of General William Vandever in which latter capacity he served until the time of service expired.

Following the war, Mr. Letton went to Kansas City, Missouri, and in 1871 entered the insurance business as a local agent. Later, he became western manager of the Fire Insurance Association of England, and was afterward appointed United States manager of the same company, being stationed in New York City. In 1889 he was appointed western manager of the Union Insurance Company, with headquarters at Chicago, and in 1891, upon the establishment of the United States branch of the Prussian National Insurance Company of Stettin, Germany, became its manager.

In February, 1863, Mr. Letton was married to Miss Mary C. Field, of Quincy, Illinois. They have three children: Lucy L., now Mrs. John F. Rice, of South Orange, New Jersey; Anna L., wife of Arthur C. Dow, of Lake Forest, Illinois, and Harold W. Letton, of Chicago. Mr. Letton is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal church, Chicago, and belongs to the following fraternities and clubs: Loyal Legion, Society of the Army of the Tennessee; George H. Thomas Post No. 5, Grand Army of the Republic; the Masonic order, and the Union League and Kenwood clubs. He resides at No. 4846 Kimbark avenue.

Harold Willis Letton, assistant manager for the United States of the Prussian National Insurance Company of Stettin, Germany,

HAROLD W. is also a thorough lawyer. He was born in Kansas
LETTON. City, Missouri, on the 13th of January, 1875, being
a son of Theodore W. Letton, an old and promi-

nent insurance man in the western field. He received a thorough preliminary education in various private schools in Chicago, and then went east to enter Phillips-Andover Academy, at Andover, Massachusetts, from which he graduated in 1894. He then entered Yale

University, graduating in 1897 with degree of Ph. B. Later he entered the Harvard Law School, and, finishing his course in 1900, was honored with LL. B., being admitted to the bar in the same year.

Upon his admission to the Illinois bar in 1900, Mr. Letton conducted a general practice for three years. In 1903 he was appointed to his present position with the Prussian National Insurance Company, his legal training making him an especially valuable factor in the business. Mr. Letton is a member of the Union League, Hamilton, Exmoor Golf, Calumet and University clubs, and New York Yale Club.

Richard Alexander Napier, fire insurance underwriter and head of the widely known agency of R. A. Napier & Company, is a native of Canada, born in Montreal, November 27, 1865, and a son of Richard H. and Maria J. (Cockburn) Napier. Following his graduation from the Boys' High School at Montreal, he obtained employment with the Adams Tobacco Company of that city, with whom he remained from 1881 to 1885. In September of the latter year he removed to Chicago, in 1886 entering the Chicago agency of the Dwelling House Insurance Company of Boston. There he remained until 1893, being for a number of years chief clerk of the office, in November of that year resigning and entering into partnership with Hugo Dalmar, under the firm name of Napier and Dalmar, which in 1900 became R. A. Napier & Company. Mr. Napier's associate in the business is George R. Bowman and the agency represents the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, Monongahela Insurance Company of Pennsylvania and the German Fire Insurance Company of Indiana. The business offices are at No. 159 LaSalle street, and Mr. Napier's residence is at Blue Island, Illinois.

Mr. Napier was married, June 9, 1897, to Miss Sadie M. Day, of Blue Island, Illinois, and their children are Richard F. and Miriam D. Napier. He is an associate member of the Chicago Real Estate Board, and is also identified with the following clubs: Hamilton, Chicago Fly Casting and Chicago Gun clubs, and the Illinois State Rifle and the New Illinois Athletic associations. In politics, he is a Republican; in his fraternal relations is a Knight of Pythias.

Edgar H. Carmack, life insurance underwriter and general agent of the State Mutual Insurance Company of Worcester, Massachusetts, has been in active continuous service in that field for more than thirty-eight years, and is the oldest life insurance agent, in point of continuous service, in the city of Chicago. Mr. Carmack was born in Monongahela, Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the 10th of July, 1852, and is a son of Josiah W. and Margaret Carmack. Receiving his early education in the public schools of Pittsburg, he became a student in the Western University of Pennsylvania and graduated in the regular four years' course of that institution.

On March 10, 1870, Mr. Carmack located in Chicago, and commenced his business life as a bookkeeper in a life insurance agency of that city. So rapidly did he master the details of the business that in 1873 he was elected secretary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Chicago, and in 1876 became western manager of the Continental Life Insurance Company of Hartford. In 1888 he became associated with the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and the year 1896 marks the commencement of his identification with the State Mutual Life Insurance Company of Worcester, of which he has been the general agent since June 1, 1898. He is also president of the Abstract Vault Company, and a director of the Congress Hotel Company, which operates Congress Hotel and Annex, as well as the Auditorium Hotel, which is among the most valuable property of the kind in the world.

On June 29, 1887, Mr. Carmack was united in marriage with Miss Clara Vrooman, a Chicago lady, and his residence is at the Virginia Hotel. He is identified with the Chicago Athletic, New Illinois Athletic, Germania Maennerchor, Exmoor, South Shore Country and Evanston Golf clubs, is a life member of the Chicago Press Club, and is in every way a man of active temperament and influential character.

John William Gunnison Cofran, general agent for the western department of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, was born at Goshen, New Hampshire, June 13, 1855. He was reared on a farm and received his education in the home-district school and at Kimball's Union Academy, located at Meriden, New Hampshire.

JOHN W. G.
COFRAN.

When less than twenty years of age the youth removed to San Francisco, and entered the employ of the Commercial Insurance Company of California. Five years later, having shown peculiar aptitude for the work, he was appointed a special agent for the states of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, being stationed at Portland, Oregon. His work was so successful that in 1881 the Hartford Company offered him a special agency in the same territory. After five years spent in this capacity Mr. Cofran removed to San Francisco to assume the position of general agent for the Pacific department of the company. In 1895 he was transferred to Chicago as assistant general manager of its western department, and on June 1, 1896, after the death of Mr. Heywood, his superior, he was advanced to the position of general agent, in which connection he has since served.

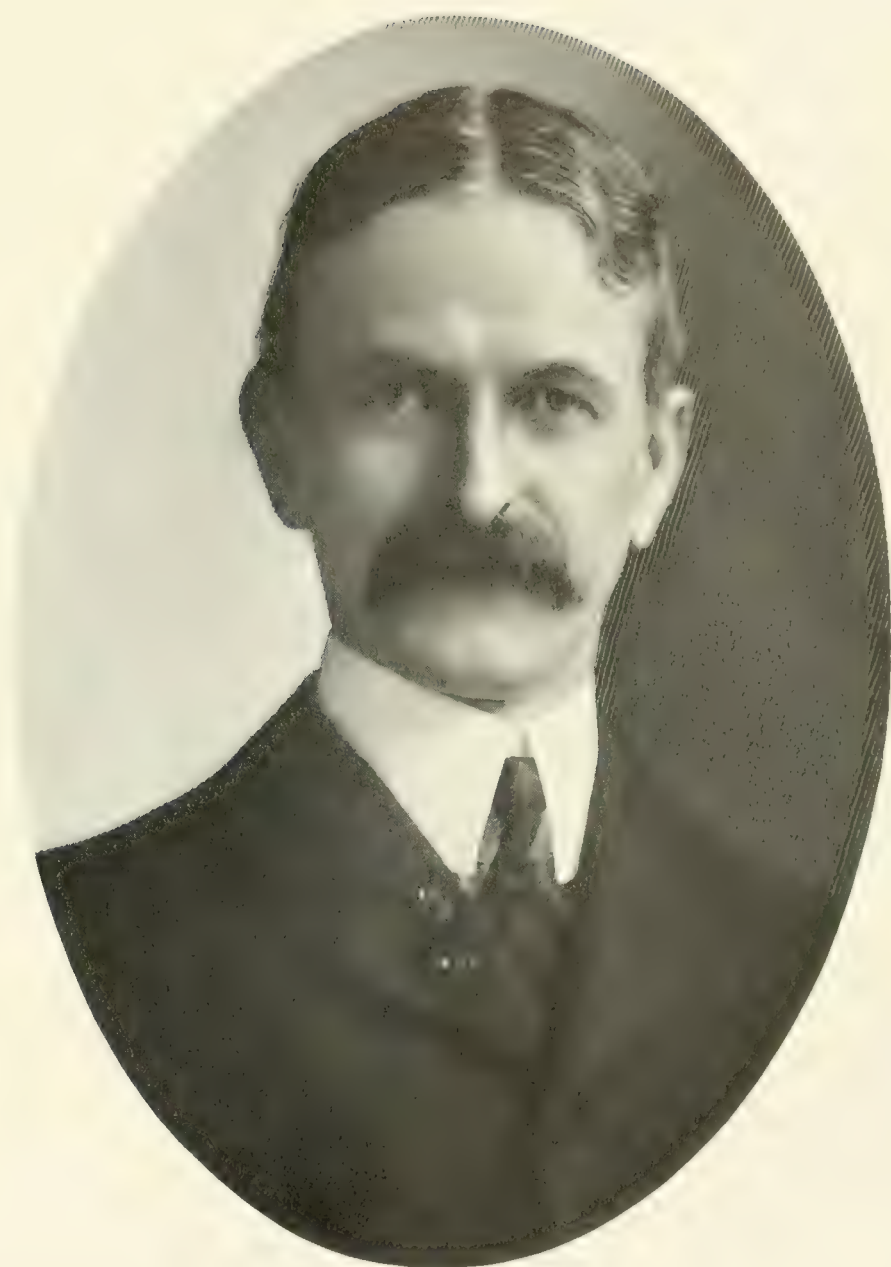
Mr. Cofran holds membership in the Pacific Union, Olympic and Merchants' clubs of San Francisco, and also in the Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Exchange of that city. In Chicago and vicinity, he is identified with the Union League and the Mid-Day, Glen View Golf and Commercial clubs, and the Association of Commerce.

Richard M. Bissell, vice-president of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, at Hartford, Connecticut, former manager of the Chicago office, was born in the western metropolis on the 8th of June, 1862. He is a man of liberal education, being a graduate of Yale (class of 1883), but soon after leaving college entered the insurance business, in which field he has rapidly advanced. He was elected vice-president of the Hartford Company in January, 1903, and has since been connected with the home office. While a resident of Chicago, Mr. Bissell was a popular member of various clubs, being identified with the Union League and the University, Literary, Commercial and Merchants' clubs, serving at one time as president of the last named organization.

A. G. Dugan, general agent of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, is a native of Kentucky, born in Louisville, March 14, 1861.

He is a son of James W. and Mary J. (Gray) Dugan. Mr. Dugan received a public school education in Louisville, and also attended the Forrest Academy at Anchorage, Kentucky.

His interest in the insurance business began in the office of the



W. H. Wigham.



Queen Insurance Company, at Louisville, in which office he remained for four years. Following this he became adjuster and special agent, in Kentucky and Tennessee, for the Springfield Insurance Company, and subsequent thereto a general agent for that company, with headquarters in San Francisco, California. In this capacity he remained until 1894, at which time he returned to Louisville, as special agent and adjuster for the Hartford Fire Insurance Company. In 1903 he was appointed general agent at Chicago, and became a member of the insurance firm of Cofran and Dugan.

While residing in Louisville, he was married, in April, 1899, to Mary Helen Gates. They are the parents of four children: Forrest, Alphonso G., Jr.; Hugh, and Joseph. Mr. Dugan is a Republican in politics, and resides at Hinsdale, Illinois. He is a member of the Union League, Midlothian and Hinsdale Golf clubs.

The business of fire insurance is calling into the field some of the broadest and keenest talents of the country, and success comes to no man who is not a tireless, methodical and diplomatic worker. Long training must go with natural aptitude, and vice versa. These necessary qualifications are possessed by Charles Edward Dox, present western manager for the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company of Liverpool, England, and the Orient Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut.

Mr. Dox is a native of Terre Haute, Indiana, born December 11, 1861, son of William A. and Ophelia A. (Smith) Dox. He received his education in the grammar and high schools of that city, and in 1881 made his entry into the fire insurance field. He steadily advanced through various positions and in September, 1900, he became a resident of Chicago and a leading figure in the western field through his appointment to his present position.

In November, 1891, Mr. Dox married Miss Mary E. Bell, of Atlanta, Georgia, and by this union there is one child, Dorothy. In his political views, Mr. Dox is independent. He is a member of the Southern Society of New York, and the Union League, South Shore Country, Glen View, Chicago Athletic and Mid-Day clubs of Chicago. His residence is the Hotel Virginia.

Charles Howe Eldredge, Chicago resident manager for the United States Casualty Company of New York, is a son of Charles A. and Maria A. (Upham) Eldredge, and was born in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, on the 13th of June, 1861. He received his education in the public schools and the Episcopal parish school, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, and at Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, from which last named institution he was graduated in the class of 1884.

CHARLES H.
ELDRIDGE.

Soon after leaving college Mr. Eldredge came to Chicago and obtained employment as a bookkeeper in the office of the Chicago Board of Trade firm of Bacon & Co., grain commission merchants, and was later appointed grain inspector. From 1886 to 1888 he was connected with the firm of Hamill, Congdon & Co., also engaged in the commission business. Two years later he became identified with insurance as general agent for the United States Mutual Accident Association at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, which position he filled until 1895, when he removed to New York as special traveling agent for the United States Casualty Company. In 1896 he was appointed to his present responsible office.

On April 30, 1887, Mr. Eldredge was married to Miss Kate Withington, of Chicago. In politics, he is a Democrat, and in his religious faith, an Episcopalian. He resides at No. 5003 Madison avenue, and is a member of the New Illinois Athletic Club.

Benjamin Hixon Conkling, senior member of the insurance firm of Conkling, Price and Webb, which conducts a local business and is also the general agency for the London Guarantee and Accident Company for Illinois, Indiana and Missouri, is a New Yorker, born January 1, 1855. He is the son of Hixon and Angeline (Walsh) Conkling, and received his education in the public schools of his native city.

BENJAMIN H.
CONKLING.

Mr. Conkling came to Chicago in 1884, and two years afterward formed a business association with George F. Kimball, one of the leading dealers of glass in the country, which continued for nearly four years, or until January 1, 1890. At that time he joined James W. Nye, representing the American Casualty Company, and remained with him until November, 1893. On December 1st following he assumed his present agency with the London Guarantee and Accident





Isaac Miller Hamilton

Company, and also associated himself with Fred A. Price and George D. Webb to form the still existing firm of Conkling, Price and Webb.

On January 26, 1886, Mr. Conkling was united in marriage with Miss L. J. Murphey, their union occurring at Louisville, Kentucky. While a resident of the Empire state he was much interested in military matters, being identified with the New York state militia for about seven years. Since coming to Illinois his interests outside his regular field of insurance, especially in social matters, have been confined to rather extensive club membership, his record in this particular embracing the Kenwood, Chicago Athletic, South Shore Country and Chicago Yacht clubs. In politics, he is a Republican; but politics as a business, or a matter of concern to him, has never entered into his calculations.

This company was incorporated under the laws of the state of Illinois September 8, 1899, and qualified to begin business May 5, 1900. It has a paid-up capital stock of \$150,000.

FEDERAL LIFE
INSURANCE
COMPANY.

The company has been very successful and during its first seven years has grown to be larger than many of its larger competitors were when from fifteen to forty years old. Isaac Miller Hamilton, who was born in Iroquois county, Illinois, was elected president upon the organization of the company and has remained as such ever since. His experience as a successful banker and able lawyer coupled with his wide and favorable acquaintance especially fitted him for building up and developing a large and stable company. C. A. Atkinson is vice president and general counsel; R. M. Wilbur is secretary, W. E. Brimstin assistant secretary, and John L. Hamilton treasurer.

Isaac Miller Hamilton, president of the Federal Life Insurance Company since its organization in May, 1900, is a native of Iroquois county, Illinois, being born in Ash Grove on the 6th

ISAAC M.
HAMILTON.

of September, 1864, a son of Ephraim S. and Celia B. (Miller) Hamilton. He received an excellent educational training in the public schools of his native place, and at the Grand Prairie Seminary of Onarga, Illinois, as well as under the tutelage of private instructors, and since leaving the school room has been continuously engaged in legal, banking or financial operations. From the date it commenced business, May 5, 1900, Mr. Hamilton has remained president of the Federal Life Insurance Company, as

already stated, and his previous experience as a successful banker and able lawyer, with his wide and favorable acquaintance, has especially fitted him for the work of building up a large and stable concern. It has now a paid-up capital stock of \$150,000, assets of nearly \$1,000,000 and insurance (in force) of about \$15,000,000.

Besides thus controlling the affairs of the Federal Life Insurance Company, Mr. Hamilton is president and director of the Union Securities Company and the Indian Agency Company, and president of the firm of Young and Hamilton, bankers, of Chicago.

Mr. Hamilton is a prominent worker in the ranks of the Republican party, serving in the Illinois senate from 1896 to 1900; as president of the Illinois Republican League from 1898 to 1900, and as president of the National Republican League from 1900 to 1902. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and his social relations are with the Union League, Calumet, Hamilton (life member), New Illinois Athletic, Chicago Yacht, Chicago Automobile and South Shore Country clubs.

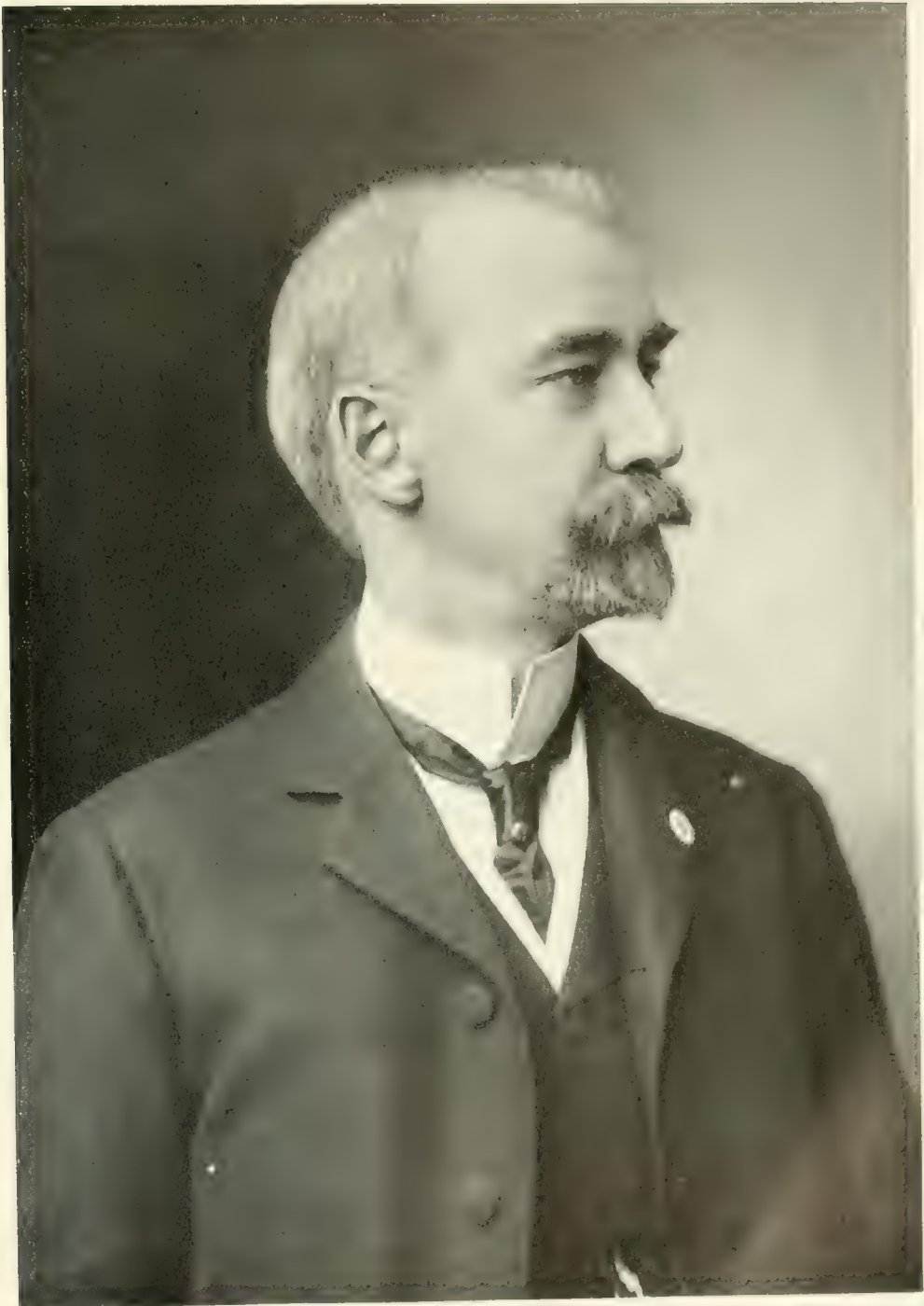
In June, 1907, Mr. Hamilton was united in marriage with Miss Amanda S. Ernst, daughter of Charles E. Ernst, a prominent brewer of the city, living at 1754 Deming place. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton occupy a fine home at No. 1364 Sheridan Road.

Romeo Maran Wilbur, one of the organizers of the Federal Life Insurance Company, and now a director, its secretary and actuary,

ROMEO M.
WILBUR. has a most creditable Chicago record covering a period of more than twenty years. He is a native of

the Empire state, born in the metropolis, on the 4th of December, 1856, a son of James Monroe and Mary J. (Reed) Wilbur. James Monroe Wilbur was born in central New York in 1828. He was a building contractor in New York City and was a special contractor in the building of the New York City post-office. He was a life long Republican and died in New York City, May 15, 1904. The paternal grandfather of R. M. Wilbur was Ismond Wilbur, who was born in New York state in 1795 and died in 1841. The Wilbur family came originally from England in 1633, settling in Massachusetts.

R. M. Wilbur was educated for the most part by private tutors, in English, French and German, and had the advantage of extended travel in this country and Europe. After completing his education



R. M. Hilburn



Mr. Wilbur taught school for a time in the east and was afterward engaged as a traveling salesman and a Wall street broker. Since 1887 he has been a life insurance broker, manager and actuary in Chicago. In addition to his insurance business, now centered in the Federal Life Insurance Company, Mr. Wilbur has a variety of interests, being secretary and director of the Union Securities Company, ex-president of the United Gold and Copper Company, and a stockholder and director in the Omega Mining Company of California.

On August 29, 1900, Mr. Wilbur was united in marriage with Miss Mae Allen Rainburg, the ceremony occurring at her home in Holland, Michigan. In politics, Mr. Wilbur is a life long Republican, and is identified with the Hamilton Club and the Illinois Athletic Club, and has been a member of the Art Institute for a number of years. While in the city he resides at No. 604 Forty-sixth street, and has a summer home at Saugatuck, Michigan.

Life insurance in America may be said to have originated in New England, and while in later years it has been by no means confined to that section, it is an interesting fact that many of the brightest and most competent underwriters in the entire field come from the northeastern states, where they began their experience as solicitors. One of the conspicuous examples in Chicago is Edward Harmon Elwell, manager of the Northwestern Branch of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company. Though he has been a member of Chicago insurance circles for the past twenty-three years and has been in the west for thirty-five, he got his first experience in his native state of Maine. His entrance into the business was the result of one of those odd turns of fortune that have proved of epochal importance in the lives of so many men. How he took advantage of the particular tide in affairs which has brought him success happened in this way: Being especially ambitious for a college education, he taught school for a couple of years as a means of defraying expenses. He later attended Brown's Commercial College at Portland, Maine, but before the conclusion of the term, however, the school was burned, and instead of finishing his commercial education he accepted a place then offered him to become an insurance solicitor in the state of Maine. The accident has always been regarded by Mr. Elwell as a fortunate one from his own standpoint, for soon after entering the life insurance

field in 1867 he proved his admirable adaptability to the work, and for forty years has been one of the most successful men in the business. He was promoted to the position of general agent and, moving to Detroit, Michigan, in 1872, became prominently identified with the western business.

While conducting his business here, he also devoted much time during three years to the reading of law, which training he has since found to be of inestimable benefit to himself and the company which he represents. In 1882 Mr. Elwell accepted a position with the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company of Detroit, and his broad experience, superior training, and strong natural qualifications made him invaluable both as a business developer and a confidential adviser of the management. In 1884 he was appointed manager of the company's northwestern department, with headquarters in Chicago, and has succeeded in building up the business to splendid proportions. He has also become a stockholder and a director in the company, so that he wields both an active and a wide influence in general insurance circles. Experience, progressiveness, tact and straightforwardness have formed the basis of his personal advancement and success, and these are the qualities most needed for the general progress of life insurance.

Mr. Elwell is of staunch Puritan ancestry, the identification of his family with American history being clearly traced to the year 1635. For generations several branches of the family have been fixtures in the good old Pine Tree state, the homestead at Buxton, Maine, coming into possession of the grandfather of Edward H. about a century ago. Here was born his father, and it was the birthplace of Mr. Elwell himself on the 9th of November, 1845. He enjoyed a public school education and a healthful farm discipline, and, as mentioned above, showed an ambition to improve his capabilities to the utmost. His earnest desire to fit himself for college at a neighboring academy, in addition to the practical calls upon his time and strength looking toward self-support, finally preyed upon his health to such an extent that he was obliged to relinquish his studies altogether. When partially recovered he began teaching school, and soon after occurred the experience which has already been related, as a result of which he entered the insurance business. In his social relations Mr. Elwell evinces the same attractive traits which mark his inter-

course with his business associates. He is a member of the Union League, the South Shore Country Club and the Hamilton Club. His ancestral history has made him eligible to the Sons of the American Revolution and the Sons of the Revolution, of which societies he has long been a member. A Mason for nearly forty years, since he joined Moderation Lodge No. 115, A. F. & A. M., at Buxton, in 1869, he has since passed to the York Chapter No. 148, R. A. M., of Chicago, in 1889, within the same year became a Sir Knight in Montjoie Commandery No. 53, gaining an entry to Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine in 1886, and has attained almost the maximum honors of the craft in the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite, becoming thereby a Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret in Oriental Consistory of the Valley of Chicago. In politics he is a Republican and in religion a member of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Elwell married, February 1, 1882, at Portland, Maine, Miss Nettie L. Tuttle, of Durham, Maine. Mrs. Elwell is likewise of Puritan stock, her genealogy dating back to 1636. Of their two children, Russell T., who is now a student at the University of Chicago, graduated from Culver Military Academy in June, 1906, as lieutenant, and at the summer school ranked as senior captain. Miss Grace E., the daughter, expects to enter Wellesley College in October, 1908.

Charles Hart Barry, western manager of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, is an Illinois man, born in Alton, on the 15th of November, 1857, being the son of Amasa S. and Catherine R. Barry. In 1877 he graduated from the University of Illinois, and immediately entered the insurance field at his home town. Coming to Chicago in 1879, he became identified with the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, and in 1881-84 acted as special agent for the Phoenix Insurance Company of London, representing Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan. He next joined the Insurance Company of North America and the Pennsylvania Fire, being their state agent and adjuster for southern Illinois and Michigan. From 1890 to 1894 he acted as associate manager of these two companies, and was also a member of the firm of J. F. Downing & Co., but since the latter year, when the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company established a separate western of-

vice, he has devoted his entire attention to his managerial duties in connection therewith.

In general insurance circles Mr. Barry is widely known and highly esteemed. He has long been an active member of the Chicago Board of Underwriters; is likewise identified with the National Fire Protective Association, and has been a leader in the co-operative work of the Northwestern Underwriters' Association for the past twenty years. He is president of the Railway Underwriters' Association and director in the Underwriters' Laboratory.

In 1884 Mr. Barry was married to Miss Ida M. Bateman, at Alton, Illinois, and they have one child, Lucile. Mr. Barry is a member of the Union League, Evanston, Evanston Country and Glen View clubs, his family residence being at No. 1225 Forest avenue, Evanston.

Walter Webb Dudley, long prominent in the insurance circles of the northwest, is a native of Guilford, Connecticut, son of William L. and Phoebe A. (Ives) Dudley. His parents removed to Wisconsin in his childhood, and he received his education in the public schools of that state.

Mr. Dudley began his career in the insurance business as a local agent at La Crosse, Wisconsin, in 1867, and later became special agent for the St. Paul Fire Insurance Company and for the German-American Insurance Company, with headquarters at the state capital. After being thus employed for two years he removed to North Dakota, locating at Jamestown, where he engaged in the banking and real estate business. In association with E. P. Wells he organized the James River National Bank, which is still in operation.

Upon coming to Chicago Mr. Dudley was appointed assistant manager of the western department of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, and upon the death of the superintendent he assumed the management of affairs. He retained the superintendency until 1890, when he was appointed United States manager of the Manchester Insurance Company, of Manchester, England, and was thus engaged for a period of seven years. In March, 1897, he became secretary of the governing committee of the Western Union Insurance Company of Chicago, which position he still retains.

In 1880 Mr. Dudley married Miss Mary E. Beecher, daughter of

Samuel Beecher, a prominent retired business man of Pottstown, Pennsylvania. One child was born to their union, Grace Margaret Dudley. The family home is at No. 4427 Lake avenue. Mr. Dudley represents an old and prominent family of the eastern states, and enjoys membership in the local New England Society and the Sons of the American Revolution. He is also popular in social organizations, being identified with both the Union League and Kenwood clubs. Mrs. Dudley has long been an active member of the Kenwood Evangelical church, and is generally esteemed for her useful life and high character.

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